Government Gazette Extraordinary

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 28th December 1900.

No. 1298.—*Appointment of Fellows.*—Under the powers conferred upon him by clause (*b*) of Section 6 of Act XIX of 1882, the Chancellor of the Punjab University is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the said University:—

Colonel J. B. Hutchinson, Governor of the Aitchison College, Lahore.

W. R. H. Merk, Esquire, C. S. I., Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Deraját Division.

Lála Bhowáni Dás, M. A., Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.

Khán Sáhib Ghulám Muhammad Hussain Khán, Kázi, of Delhi.

J. M. DOUIE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—28-12-1900—715.

G.

H.

I.

J.

U.

V.

W.

Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch—Part II.

NAMES.	Reversions.	Postings and appointments.	Leave.	Transfers.	Promotions.	Passed Examinations.	Resignations.	Cancelments.	Reductions of rank.	Dismissals, removals, or retirements.	Confirmations of retirements or officiating in higher appointments.	Taking and giving over charge and leaving and joining Divisions, &c.	Services placed at disposal of the Military or any other Department
C.													
Campion, J. M., Superintending Engineer.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G.													
Ganga Rám, Kaula, Deputy Examiner.	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J.													
Jacob," Colonel S. L., R. E., Chief Engineer.	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L.													
Long, H. W., Assistant Engineer.	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PART II.

Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

NAMES.	Reversions.	Postings and Appointments.	Leave.	Transfers.	Promotions.	Passed Examinations.	Resignations and Retirements.	Cancellations.	Reductions of rank.	Confirmation of retirements or officiating in higher appointments.	Taking and giving over charge, and leaving and joining Divisions, &c.	Services placed at disposal of the Military or any other Department.
B.												
Baker, Mr. H. V. S., Executive Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...
Beresford, The Honorable Mr. J. S., Chief Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
Brodie, Mr. W. P., Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.												
Claxton, Mr. E., Executive Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...
D.												
Donovan, Honorary Captain J., Deputy Commissary and Assistant Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH—CONCLUDED.

INDEX

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

31ST DECEMBER 1900.

PART II.

Names.	Examinations.	Appointments, Postings and Transfers.	Leave.	Retirements, Resignations and Reversions.	Promotions.	Grant and withdrawal of powers.
McDermott, Captain John ...	...	...	...	...	173	...
Merk, Mr. W. R. H., C.S.I., I.C.S. ...	...	163	...	...	...	...
Montgomery, Reverend F. J. ...	...	...	...	213	...	...
Muhammad Hayát Khán, the Hon'ble Nawáb ...	...	...	...	269	...	...
Mulroney, Major T. R., M.D. ...	...	...	...	...	162	...
Murray, Captain H., 15th Regiment, Madras Infantry ...	...	324	...	...	...	...
O.						
O'Gorman, Major P. W., I.M.S.	...	247	...	...	...	...
P.						
Parker, Captain N. T. ...	...	117	...	...	...	...
Pike, Mr. Thomas Goodenough	...	127	...	...	...	...
Prideaux, Lieutenant F. B., I.S.C. ...	...	273	...	...	...	...
Prince, Mr. T. G. ...	...	173	...	...	...	...
R.						
Roe, Lieutenant Benhard Oswald ...	...	...	...	...	305	...
Rose, Mr. J. G. ...	...	163	...	...	...	...
Rudolf, Mr. N. S. ...	...	329	...	...	...	...
Ryan, Mr. T. ...	...	329	...	...	...	...
S.						
Sanders, Lieutenant H. C. ...	...	...	...	203	...	...
Scott-Moncrieff, Major G. H. ...	...	163	...	...	...	...
Shepherd, Reverend T. C. ...	...	...	...	249	...	...
Sher Zamán Khán, Náib Tahsíldár ...	...	169	...	...	...	...
Silvester, 2nd Lieutenant J., North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps ...	...	...	...	...	329	...
Smith, Major J. R. Dunlop ...	...	254	...	...	...	...
Smith, Mr. H. A. ...	...	306	...	...	...	...
Spalding, 2nd Lieutenant H. H., North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps ...	...	...	...	...	329	...
T.						
Talbot, Mr. A. W. J. ...	...	306	...	...	...	...
Tayler, 2nd Lieutenant Francis Villiers ...	...	...	...	...	169, 210	...
Thornhill, Lieutenant C. B. ...	...	...	...	325	...	...
Tupper, the Hon'ble Mr. C. L.	...	...	...	269	...	...

PAGE.

C.

D.

PAGE.

I.

J.

L.

M.

Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch—Part II.

NAMES.	Reversions.	Postings and appointments.	Leave.	Transfers.	Promotions.	Passed Examinations.	Resignations.	Cancelments.	Reductions of rank.	Dismissals, removals or retirements.	Confirmations of retirements or officiating in higher appointments.	Taking and giving over charge and leaving and joining Divisions, &c.	Services placed at disposal of the Military or any other Department.
A.													
Astbury, A. R. ...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.													
Bayly, W. G. G., Examiner of Accounts.	...	128	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.													
Campion, J. M., Superintending Engineer.	...	128	...	...	128, 246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J.													
Jacob, Colonel S. L., R. E., Chief Engineer.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127

M.													
Murray, F. C., Executive Engineer.	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
O.													
Oram, W. C., Assistant Engineer.	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P.													
Phillips, H., Executive Engineer.	...	...	...	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
Prem Nàth, Pandit, Rái Bahádur.	210	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.													
Smart, A. W., Assistant Examiner of Accounts.	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smithe, E. DuCane, Executive Engineer.	173	195	...	...	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stainton, V., Assistant Engineer.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248
T.													
Trotter, E. C., Deputy Examiner of Accounts.	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PART II.

Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch—Part II.

NAMES.	Reversions.	Postings and Appointments.	Leave.	Transfers.	Promotions.	Passed Examinations.	Resignations.	Cancellations.	Reductions of rank.	Confirmations of retirements or officiating in higher appointments.	Taking and giving over charge, and leaving and joining Divisions, &c.	Services placed at disposal of the Military or any other Department.
B.												
Baker, Mr. H. V. S., Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bostock, Mr. T. M., Assistant Engineer	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brodie, Mr. W. P., Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F.												
Field, Mr. G. M. R., Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H.												
Hadow, Mr. R. P., Assistant Engineer ...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J.												
Johnston, Mr. H. J., Executive Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...
Joyce, Mr. H. W., Assistant Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	...	...	...	...	...
K.												
Kennedy, Mr. R. G., Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH—CONCLUDED.

NAMES.	Reversions	Postings and Appointments.	Leave.	Transfers.	Promotions.	Passed Examinations	Resignations.	Cancellations.	Reductions of rank.	Confirmations of retirements or officiating in higher appointments.	Taking and giving over charge, and leaving and joining Divisions, &c.	Services placed at disposal of the Military or any other Department.
M.												
Middleton, Mr. J. H. T., Assistant Engineer ...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaly, Mr. J. J., Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P.												
Phelan, Mr. A. B., Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.												
Scott-Moncrieff, Major G. K., R. E., Executive Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
T.												
Todd, Mr. W. H., Assistant Engineer ...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.												
Verschoyle, Mr. J. K., Executive Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	...	...
W.												
Wazír Chand Chopra, Lála, Assistant Engineer ...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Y.												
Yates, Mr. R. B., Executive Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	...	...

INDEX

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE 1900.

PART IV.

Civil Department.

INDEX

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

31ST DECEMBER 1900.

PART IV.

Civil Department.

INDEX

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE 1900.

PART IV-A.

Civil Department.

INDEX

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER 1900.

PART IV.—A.

Civil Department.

PAGE.

Punjab Act I of 1900. An Act to regulate the period of limitation of suits arising out of alienation of ancestral land by persons who are subject to the Customary Law in force in the Punjab ... ...

INDEX

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

31ST DECEMBER 1900.

PART IV-A.

Civil Department.

INDEX

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE 1900.

PART V.

Civil Department.

INDEX

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

31ST DECEMBER 1900.

PART V.

Civil Department.

INDEX

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

31ST DECEMBER 1900.

PART V-A.

Civil Department.

INDEX

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE 1900.

PART VI.

Civil Department.

INDEX

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

31ST DECEMBER 1900.

PART VI.

Civil Department.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED DECEMBER 30, 1899.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1899.

No. 3038.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule be substituted for Rule 6-VI (*e*) of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1393, dated the 8th July 1897:—

Rule 6-VI (e).—Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one powder van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close-coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and that directly a powder van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 29th December 1899.

No. 783.—It is hereby notified for general information that the rules published in Home Department Notification No. 529, dated the 8th September 1899, for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices will not apply to the office of the Director-General of Statistics when that office fills vacancies by recruitment of officers already holding clerical appointments in any Government Account office. When the office of the Director-General of Statistics does not recruit in this manner, the rules will apply.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th December 1899.

No. 1850.—Under the provisions of section 20, sub-section (2), of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in super-

session of the Notification of this Department, No. 1079, dated the 2nd August 1890, to prescribe the following form of certificate of verification of petroleum-testing apparatus :—

This is to certify that the apparatus stamped by me with the No. and with the date and provided with slides marked A and B and thermometers numbered on the stem 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, has been verified and compared with the Model Test Apparatus kept at the Chemical Examiner's Department, Calcutta, with the following results :—

1. When slide A is used with thermometer No. 1, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil*
2. When slide A is used with thermometer No. 2, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil*
3. When slide A is used with thermometer No. 3, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil*
4. When slide B is used with thermometer No. 1, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil*
5. When slide B is used with thermometer No. 2, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil*
6. When slide B is used with thermometer No. 3, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil*

For Viscid Oil, with extra side thermometer (cylindrical bulbed) No. 4.

7. When slide A is used with thermometer No. 4, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil*
8. When slide B is used with thermometer No. 4, the apparatus records the flashing point of an oil*

* If the apparatus records correctly, enter here the word "correctly." If the apparatus records the flashing point above or below the truth as ascertained by comparison with the Model Test Apparatus, enter here "...... (degrees and decimals) too high" (or "too low," as the case may be).

The thermometers and aneroid barometer accompanying this apparatus have been standardised as in the attached cards.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1899.

No. 440—106—5-*F.*—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on famine duty :—

Lieutenant R. L. Morris, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
2nd Lieutenant H. F. M. Browne, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 29th December 1899.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1367.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Arthur Evill to be Lieutenant, *vice* P. A. Raynor, retired.
Robert William Hodges, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Evill, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DATED JANUARY 1, 1900.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1900.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

* * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

The Honourable Mr. John Stuart Beresford, M.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch), and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations.

* * * * * * * *

Captain George Olof Roos-Keppel, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and lately Officer on Special Duty in Kurram.

* * * * * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st January 1900.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E., late Member of the Kashmir Council, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Khan Sahib Arbab Muhammad Azam Khan (Mohmand), Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar Tahsil.

Arbab Dost Muhammad Khan (Khalil), Zaildar, Peshawar District.

* * * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Risaldar Kashi Nand, Inspector of the Dir Levies and Native Assistant to the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral.

* * * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Sardar Ghulam Rasul, Jatoi, of the Muzaffargarh District, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Sheo Taj Singh, Zaildar of Rewari, in the Gurgaon District of the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Lala Girdhari Lal, Public Prosecutor in the Punjab.

Lala Narain Das, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 6, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1900.

No. 6.—In the second line of Rule X, Part IV, of the Ecclesiastical Rules, published with Home Department Notification No. 178, dated the 21st May 1897, insert after the word "subjects" the words "(as defined in section 4 (*i*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898)."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 2nd January 1900

No. 9. *F.*—The services of Mr. S. S Waterfield, District Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Peshawar Border Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 20th of November 1899.

The 3rd January 1900.

No. 23 *E. B.*—It is hereby notified for general information that British subjects may not in any way aid, abet or assist the South African Republic, or the Orange Free State, in the prosecution of hostilities, nor carry on any trade with, nor supply any goods, wares or merchandise to either of those Republics or to any person resident therein, nor supply any goods, wares or merchandise to any person for transmission to either Republic or to any person resident there, nor carry any goods, wares or merchandise destined for either of the Republics or for any person resident therein. The above applies to all foreigners while in British territory. Contravention of the law will be punished as the law provides.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 13, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 11th January, 1900.

No. 35.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. L. Harris, I. C. S., Divisional Judge of Delhi, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. G. Walker, or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 12th January 1900.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 38.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*" *dated the* 19th *December,* 1899, *pages* 8470, 8471 *and* 8472.

* * * * * * *

India Office, 19*th December,* 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps, the Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

* * * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

* * * * * * *

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 1st October, 1899.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

* * * * * * *

David Macdonald Davidson.

* * * * * * *

John Charles Lamont.

* * * * * * *

Albert Coleman.

* * * * * * *

Daniel Thomas Lane, M. D.

* * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED JANUARY 20, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JAILS.

Dated Calcutta, the 17th January 1900.

No. 37.—Under the provisions of section 33 of the Prisoners' Act, 1871 (V of 1871), as amended by section 2 of the Prisoners' Act Amendment Act, 1882 (IX of 1882) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Lahore Female Jail as a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 18th January 1900.

No. 174 E. B.

The following Proclamation is republished, for general information and guidance:—

SUPPLEMENT

to

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1899.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas a state of war exists between Us and the South African Republic, and also between Us and the Orange Free State:

And whereas it is therefore expedient and necessary to warn all our subjects of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government:

Now, therefore, we do thereby warn all our subjects not to enlist or engage themselves in the military service of the Government of either of the said Republics, or in any way to aid, abet, or assist either of the said Republics in the prosecution of hostilities, and not to carry on any trade with, or supply any goods, wares, or merchandise to either of the said Republics, or to any person resident therein, or to supply any goods, wares, or merchandise to any person for transmission to either of the said Republics, or to any person resident therein, and not to carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for either of the said Republics, or for any person resident therein.

And we do hereby further warn all persons that whoever, in contravention of the law, shall commit any of the aforesaid acts, will be liable to such penalty as the law provides.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor*, this twenty-seventh day of *December*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and in the sixty-third year of our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Orders and Directions of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, as contained in the aforesaid Proclamation, are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of Her Majesty's territories and possessions in India.

By Order of the Governor-General in Council,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 19th January 1900.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 57.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab :—

Lieutenant L. A. G. Hanmer, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 5th January 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 62.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

14th January 1900.

* * * * * * * * *

Clement Geroge Parsons.

* * * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 72.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Percy Albert Raynor, V. D., resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th January 1900.

No. 18.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Campion, J. M. ...	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	...	23rd October, 1899.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Smithe, E. DuCane...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	...	Ditto.
Wallis, B. G. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary ...	8th November, 1899.
Murray, F. C. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	...	Ditto.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *

The 19th January 1900.

No. 22.—The services of Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, Punjab, were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the 30th November to the 18th December, 1899, both days inclusive.

No. 23.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 22, dated 19th January, 1900, Mr. F. C. Murray, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, officiated as a Superintending Engineer from the 30th November to the 18th December, 1899, both days inclusive.

The 15th January 1900.

No. 11.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 51 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1900.

Officers on furlough visiting engineering works at public expense.

Read—

Public Works Department Circular No. 52, dated 24th September 1873, publishing the rules under which officers of the Public Works Department, while on furlough, are permitted to visit engineering works in the United Kingdom at the public expense.

Public Works Department Circular letter No. 659 G., dated 6th March 1891, regarding the extension of the facilities offered by the rules referred to above.

Read also—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 25 P. W., dated 24th August 1899, and the reply from Secretary of State thereto, No. 45 P. W., dated 19th October 1899

The Government of India, in consultation with the Secretary of State, have had under consideration the following questions :—

The scope of the rules of 1873 referred to above, that is to say, the classes of officers to whom they might be considered applicable.

The more frequent application of more liberal terms, under the Circular order of 1891, to specially selected officers, in consequence of the modification in the rules relating to the practical course at the Royal Indian Engineering College under the orders of Public Works Department Resolution No. 2352 G., dated 1st September 1897.

The procedure to be followed by officers desirous of visiting engineering works in the United Kingdom under the rules referred to.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, pleased to lay down the following general rules for guidance :—

I. That the rules of 1873 are, as a rule, applicable only to junior officers; but applications from senior officers will, in special cases, be considered on their merits. In either case it is to be understood that no officer is entitled to claim any such privilege as a matter of right.

II. That each application for greater facilities for studying engineering works during furlough than are afforded by the rules of 1873 will continue, as has been the case since 1891, to be considered on its merits.

III. That, in the case of officers whose service does not exceed twelve years, applications to visit engineering works in the United Kingdom, under the rules of 1873, shall be made direct by the officers themselves to the Secretary of State, who will deal with them. In all other cases, whether relating to officers of more than twelve years' service who desire the benefit of the rules of 1873 or to officers who desire greater facilities than are obtainable under those rules (*vide* Rule II), the applications shall be submitted, through the Local Government under which the officer may be serving, to the Government of India, supported by a recommendation from the Local Government showing the object which it is proposed to secure by allowing assistance from the public purse to the officer applying, and the extent of the assistance which it is desired should be given to him.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, East Coast and Eastern Bengal State Railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Hardwar-Dehra, Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal and Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railways.
The Engineers-in Chief, Godavary and Indus Bridge Works.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Allahabad-Fyzabad, Khandwa-Akola-Basim and Bara-Ajmere-Marwar Railway Surveys.
The Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers, noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED JANUARY 27, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1900.

No. 227.—Under the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the following table showing the relative rank of officers in the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine is attached to the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with Home Department Notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899:—

Lieutenant-Colonels.	(*a*) Captains under 3 years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(*b*) Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine ...	But junior to all Lieutenant-Colonels.
	(*c*) Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine...	
	(*d*) Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine	
	(*e*) Commanders, Royal Navy	
	(*f*) Commanders, Royal Indian Marine ...	
	(*g*) Staff Commanders and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
Majors ...	(*h*) Lieutenants over 8 years' seniority and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(*i*) Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, over 8 years' seniority	But junior to all Majors.
	(*j*) Paymasters and Chief Engineers, Royal Navy	
	(*k*) Chief Engineers, Royal Indian Marine ...	

Captains ...	(*l*) Lieutenants under 8 years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(*m*) Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, under 8 years' seniority	But junior to all Army Captains.
	(*n*) Engineers, Royal Navy, under 6 years and Assistant Paymasters of 6 years' seniority	
	(*o*) Engineers, Royal Indian Marine ...	
Lieutenants ...	(*p*) Sub-Lieutenants and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(*q*) Sub-Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine ... Assistant Engineers, Royal Indian Marine	But junior to all Lieutenants.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 26th January 1900.

No. 233.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kuruvatti in the Harpanahalli taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency of pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Calcutta and the Patna District in Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing car festival of Goni Basappa and subsequent cattle fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar and Devangeri on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 18th February to the 5th March 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Calcutta and the Patna District in Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the car festival of Goni Basappa or to the cattle fair at Kuruvatti.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th January 1900.

No. 139.—The services of Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the 11th January 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 26th January 1900.

No. 266-*E. A.*—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1565 (A).-E.A., dated the 11th October 1899, applying, among other enactments, the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, and with reference to that officer's Notification No. 9513, dated the 9th December 1899, appointing the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan to be the Chief Controlling Revenue authority for the purpose of the said Act in the said territories, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the Chief Controlling Revenue authority shall refer the cases mentioned in section 57 (*1*) (*c*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the said territories.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 26th January 1900.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 86.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd January 1900, *page* 2.

INDIAN OFFICE,

1st January 1900.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

* * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * *

Captain George Olof Roos-Keppel, Indian Staff Corps.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 106.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.*—William Hawkins, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Spencer, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1900.

No. 27.—Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd February, 1900, under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1900.

No. 340.—The following draft additions to the rule published with Home Department Notification No. 660, dated the 23rd March 1899, conferring certain powers on the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India which it is proposed to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), are published as required by section 18 of the said Act and in accordance with the directions contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft additions will be taken into consideration on or after the fifteenth day from the issue of this Notification. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft additions before the day aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

* * * * * * *

Draft additions.

After the words "Chief Inspector" wherever they occur, the words "and Inspector" should be added.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 2nd February 1900.

No. 279.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, taking, sending or consigning of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper from the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces into any other part of British India.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st February 1900.

No. 171.—The services of Lieutenant d'A. C. Brownlow, 21st Punjab Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 30th January 1900.

No. 309 *F.*—Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Khan Bahadur, is appointed to the post of Assistant Political Officer in the Khyber, with effect from the date upon which he assumed charge of the duties of the office.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1900.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 114.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Murree the provisions of section 144, clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), in the modified form hereinafter set forth namely :—

" The Cantonment Committee may make bye-laws—

(*a*) for rendering licenses necessary within the cantonment in the case of—

(*i*) persons working as job-porters for the conveyance of goods ;

(*ii*) animals of carriages let out on hire for a day or part thereof ; and

(*iii*) persons impelling or carrying such carriages as aforesaid ;

(*b*) for fixing the fees payable for such licenses as aforesaid and the conditions subject to which they are to be granted and may be revoked ; and

(*c*) for regulating the charges to be made for the services of such job-porters as aforesaid, and for the hire of such animals or carriages as aforesaid, and for the remuneration of persons impelling or carrying such carriages as aforesaid."

JUDICIAL.

No. 115.—In paragraph 2 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, after the words " and cease to have effect," *insert* the words " in the said Cantonments."

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 121.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

* * * * * * *

Lieutenants to be Captains.

* * * * * * *

The 30th January 1900.

* * * * * * *

William Fothergill Cooke Tayler.

* * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 142.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Douglas Egerton Keatinge to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th January 1900, *vice* Mahon, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1900.

No. 34.—Lieutenant Henry Schofield Rogers, R.E., Military Works Services, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1900.

No. 198.—The services of Captain F. W. Lethbridge, I.S.C., formerly Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Rawalpindi, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 6th February 1900.

The 9th February 1900.

No. 205.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the grant of furlough to Mr. T. G. Walker :—

Mr. J. A. Anderson, I.C.S., first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of that Court.

Mr. F. A. Robertson, I.C.S., second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th February 1900.

No. 69.—The services of the Reverend C. Price, Chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st February 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 9th February 1900.

No. 733-*I.B.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has ceded to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within his State which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Southern Punjab Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings, and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :

In exercise of such jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands :—

I.—All laws for the time being in force in the Ferozepore District of the Punjab shall be in force in the said lands.

II.—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and all officers subordinate to the Government of the Punjab, for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the Police) within the Ferozepore District, shall exercise the like authority within the said lands.

III.—All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Ferozepore District shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

IV.—The administration of the Police within the said lands shall be vested in the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, or such other officer as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may appoint in that behalf, who shall exercise within the said lands the same police powers as the District Superintendent of Police may for the time being exercise in the Ferozepore District, in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner of the Ferozepore District and the Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th February 1900.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 148.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

* * * * * * * *

India Office, 16th January 1900.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st October 1899.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

George William Patrick Dennys.

* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 165.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895 :—

* * * * * * * *

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant S. K. Murphy.

Sergeant H. Marchant.

" J. Moorhead (Retired).

Volunteer J. A. Mendoza.

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1900.

No. 40.—The Honourable Mr. J. S. Beresford, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th February, 1900, under the provisions of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 41.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 40, dated 3rd February, 1900, Mr. S. Preston, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is transferred to the Punjab and appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Irrigation Branch.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND IT'S DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 167-G., dated Fort William, the 29th January 1900.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

READ—

Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1633-G., dated the 9th Octobe 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—It has been pointed out that the above Resolution, which provides that officers of the Political Department will be eligible, under the rules obtaining in the adjoining Presidency or Province, for rewards for passing examinations in the vernacular languages spoken in the Agency or Province in which they are serving, places those officers at a disadvantage as compared with officers serving under the Punjab Government. Under Rule VII of the revised rules for examination in the Pashtu and Baluchi languages, which were approved by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in his Public despatch No. 120, dated the 4th August, 1898, junior officers of the Punjab Commission who pass the examination in Pashtu or Baluchi by the Higher Standard and senior officers who pass the same examination "when actually posted to the frontier or likely to be sent there" are eligible for rewards of Rs 500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively, without reference to the language spoken in the district where they are serving at the time of passing the examination: whereas officers of the Political Department of the Government of India are, by the terms of the above-quoted Resolution, debarred from obtaining these rewards, unless at the time of passing the examination they are actually serving in a frontier district, where Pashtu or Baluchi is spoken.

RESOLUTION.—With a view to encourage the study of frontier languages by officers of the Political Department of the Government of India, it is desirable that they should be placed on the same footing as regards rewards for passing examinations in those languages with officers of the Punjab Commission. The Government of India have, therefore, decided

that the following rules shall henceforth be held applicable to officers of the Political Department of the Government of India :—

(*i*) Any officer below the substantive grade of Political Agent, 2nd Class, who shall pass the examination in Pashtu or Baluchi by the Higher Standard, when serving in an Agency in which a Pashtu or Baluchi language allowance is not admissible, shall receive a reward of Rs. 500. Rewards for both languages may thus be earned by the same officer, and an officer in receipt of a language allowance for having qualified in one language may obtain the reward of Rs. 500 for qualifying in the other.

(*ii*) Officers of or above the substantive grade of Political Agent, 2nd Class, who are actually posted to the frontier or likely to be sent there may, with the permission of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, appear for examination in Pashtu or Baluchi by the Higher Standard, and shall receive a reward of Rs. 1,000 on passing each such examination.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded* to Local Governments and Administrations and Political officers under the Foreign Department; and to the Military Department for information.

*The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.
The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Khorassan.
The Resident at Baroda.
The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
The Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.
The Resident in Nepal.
The Resident in Kashmir.
The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.
The Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral.
The Political Officer in charge of the ex Amir.
The Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department, for information and any further action considered necessary, and also to the Finance Department for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1900.

No. 364.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Deoghur in the District of the Sonthal Parganas in Bengal if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the Sripanchami, Sivaratri and Magh Purnima fairs :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Baidyanath Junction, Madhupur and Simultala on the East Indian Railway shall be sold from the date of this Notification to the 20th February 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any person except on production of a certificate signed by an Executive officer of the Government that he is travelling for some purpose other than that of attending the fairs.

The 16th February 1900.

No. 426.—The Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 513, dated the 17th February 1897, prohibiting the bringing of rags, used apparel and bedding, waste paper and used gunny bags from any port with regard to which rules against plague have been issued under section 1 of Act I of 1870 into any other port in British India, having been in part superseded by later Notifications of the Governor-General in Council and in part become unnecessary, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th February 1900.

No. 238.—The services of Captain H. G. B. Raitt, Cantonment Magistrate of Mooltan, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 13th February 1900.

No. 804-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I.A., dated the 4th February 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, taking, sending or consigning of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper from the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces into any part of the territories first aforesaid.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANC AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1900.

No. 881-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duty payable under that Act in respect of Indian Probates, Letters of Administration or Succession Certificates on the share or other interest of a deceased member of a Company formed under the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), provided that the said share or in-

terest was registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1900 (IV of 1900), and that such member was at the date of his decease domiciled elsewhere than in India.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON JUDICIAL.

The 17th February 1900.

No. 882-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 (*a*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under that Act on any instrument of transfer of shares registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1900 (IV of 1900), which has paid the stamp duty leviable thereon in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the United Kingdom.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th February 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 182.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexander Crawford Roe, Indian Medical Service, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the 27th February 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 188.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Thomas John Kennedy, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, to be Captain, *vice* Blackburn, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1900.

No. 51.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 219, dated the 18th May, 1899, Lalla Rulla Ram, Officiating Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), reverted to his substantive appointment of Accountant, 1st Grade, and Assistant Examiner (Honorary rank), from the 1st February 1900.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 3, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1900.

No. 421.—The services of Captain E. V. Hugo, M. D., I. M. S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1900.

No. 242-*F.*—88-4.—Mr. J. H. Lace, Deputy Conservator, 2nd(officiating 1st) grade, Punjab, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector-General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, with effect from the 22nd February 1900, *vice* Mr. F. B. Bryant, granted furlough.

From the same date Mr. Bryant reverted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Forest List.

The 2nd March 1900.

No. 251-*F.*—87-2.—Mr. J. C. Carroll, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, is transferred from Assam to the Punjab in the interests of the public service.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1900.

No 1082-*I. B.*—Whereas the Rulers or Administrators of the States mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction, or all the jurisdiction they had, or the jurisdiction necessary for the administration of railways and of civil and criminal jurisdiction connected therewith, within the lands which lie within their respective territories and are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the railways mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for other purposes connected with the railway) ; and whereas the Governor-General in Council now has jurisdiction within these lands :

In exercise of the aforesaid jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders :—

1. All laws in force in the local areas mentioned in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed shall apply to the lands occupied by the aforesaid railways which lie within the States mentioned in the second column opposite to each of such local areas respectively.

2. The Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers subordinate to the Government of Bombay for the time being exercising executive authority (other than in connection with the administration of the Police) in the said local areas, respectively, shall exercise the like authority in the lands occupied by the aforesaid railways respectively (except in the case of the lands occupied by the Kolhapur State railway, in which railway the Political Agent, Kolhapur, shall exercise such executive and other powers as any Magistrate or Collector in any district of the Bombay Presidency may exercise within his district).

3. All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the said local areas respectively shall exercise the like jurisdiction within the lands occupied by the aforesaid railways, respectively, except the Kolhapur State railway.

4. The administration of the Police, except in case of those railways in respect of which the Governor of Bombay in Council has been authorised to exercise the functions of a Local Government, shall be vested in the officers mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule, who shall exercise within the railway or railways mentioned opposite their names in the first column, which lie within the States mentioned in the second column, the same police powers as they at present exercise on the portions of the railways by which they are designated which lie within the local areas mentioned opposite their names in the third column, in subordination to the authorities to whom they may be, for the time being, subordinate on those portions of the said railways respectively and in accordance with any orders the Local Government may from time to time issue in this regard.

5. The lands occupied by the said railways shall be deemed to be included for the purposes of clauses 2 and 3 of this notification within such taluka or other sub-division of the districts opposite to which they are mentioned in the first column of the schedule, as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall from time to time by notification in the Bombay Government Gazette direct

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be deemed to affect any notification issued in accordance with the similar power conferred by any notification hereby repealed.

6. The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby repealed :—

1. No. 2384½-I.B., dated the 24th June 1897.
2. No. 332-I.B., dated the 4th February 1898.
3. No 763-I., dated the 2nd March 1893.
4. No. 118-I., dated the 14th September 1876, as amended by No. 4589-I., dated the 21st October 1887.
5. No. 3817-I., dated the 22nd July 1891 (clauses 1 and 2).

6. No. 1509-I., dated the 8th May 1896.

7. No. 2554-I., dated the 18th June 1891.

8. No. 3287-I.B., dated the 28th August 1897.

9. No. 2061-I.B., dated the 2nd June 1897, as amended by No. 831-I.B., dated the 24th March 1899.

10. No. 4760-I., dated the 4th November 1887.

11. No. 325-I.B., dated the 4th February 1898.

1	2	3	4
Railway.	States.	Railway, Local Areas or Districts of the Bombay Presidency.	Police.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * *	* * * *
6. Kotri-Rohri Railway ...	Khairpur, ...	Shikarpur District	Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, Punjab, for the N. W. Railway.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * *	* * * *

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd March 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 231.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

28th February 1900.

* * * * * * * *

Harold Arthur Deane, C.S.I.

* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 244.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Horace Arthur Rose to be Captain with effect from the 17th February 1900, *vice* Bowden, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1900.

No. 73.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 486, dated 16th November 1899, it is hereby notified that the examination qualifying for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year from the 21st to the 29th June.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department, Railways.

The 1st March 1900.

No. 81.—The following is published for general information :—

NO. 293 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—GENERAL.

Re-organization of the administrative classes in the Public Works Department.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1900.

READ—

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 29 P.W., dated 14th October 1897, paragraphs 17 and 18.
Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 11 P.W., dated 24th March 1898.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 21 P.W., dated 7th July 1898.
Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 27 P.W., dated 14th September 1899.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 53 P.W., dated 14th December 1899.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have had under consideration the question of re-organizing the administrative appointments in the Public Works Department comprising the several classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers.

The rate of pay in these classes has undergone no change since 1870, while that of Executive and Assistant Engineers has been somewhat frequently changed. The last change was in 1893 when the rate of pay of Executive Engineers, 1st grade, was raised to Rs. 1,000, and, with increments, to Rs. 1,100 a month.

Some inconvenience has arisen from the approximation of the pay of Executive Engineers, 1st grade, to that of Superintending Engineers, 3rd class, and it has also been felt that the pay of the latter class was to some extent inadequate to the responsiblities of their duties.

The appointments of Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers for the several Provincial lists under the Government of India, which comprise the appointments of the Buildings and Roads Branches, and of the Railway Branch, have hitherto formed one list. The promotions to the lowest or 3rd class in each of the ranks of Chief and Superintending Engineers have, like the appointments in the Executive and Assistant classes, been on the separate lists noted in the margin, but promotions to the 2nd and 1st classes of these ranks have been made on a combined list.

Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Burma.
Minor Administrations.
State Railways.

2. Public Works Department resolution No. 3386 G., dated 23rd December 1897, provided for a re-organization of the Public Works Department Secretariat of the Government of India based on the idea of separating the Department into two Branches, the Railway, and the Irrigation Roads and Buildings, each under its own Secretary. It has now been decided to complete the separation of the two Branches by placing the Chief and Superintending Engineers in each Branch on separate lists.

It has not been possible hitherto to effect this complete separation under the existing rules for determining the strength in each class of Chief and Superintending Engineers, and so long as the sanctioned number of appointments in the 1st class of Chief Engineers has been limited to three. Hitherto these three 1st class appointments have been held by the three Chief Engineers on the combined list whose personal qualifications were highest, without reference to the Branch in which they were serving, a Chief Engineer in the Railways being as eligible as one in the Irrigation Roads and Buildings for promotion to these 1st class appointments. It has now been decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to reserve the three existing 1st class appointments exclusively for officers in the latter, and His Lordship has also sanctioned the creation of two additional 1st class appointments in this Branch, a corresponding reduction being made in the combined strength of the 2nd and 3rd classes. This increase in the number of 1st class appointments to be reserved for this Branch, has been sanctioned in recognition of the increased importance of the Province of Burma, which now forms a Local Government, and of the fact that, under the recent organization of the Secretariat, officers in the Buildings and Roads will no longer share the chance which they had previously enjoyed with officers of other Branches, of promotion to the post hitherto known by the title of Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, while officers of the Irrigation Branch will also be eligible only for the appointment of Secretary, Irrigation Roads and Buildings, which must be filled by the Inspector-General of Irrigation.

3. In order to compensate the Railways for the reservation of the three existing 1st class appointments for the officers of the Irrigation Roads and Buildings the Secretary of State has also sanctioned a proposal that one of the four Chief Engineer appointments in the Railways should be in the 1st class. There will also be, as at present, two other appointments, outside this scale, ranking as Chief Engineer, 1st class, which will be open only to Engineers of the Railways, and two other appointments of the same rank and pay in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, which are open to Railway Engineers as well as to officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment.

4. Six of the twelve Chief Engineer appointments belonging to the two lists, Railway and Irrigation Roads and Buildings, under the Government of India, will thus, in future, belong to the 1st class, and there will be three appointments in each of the other two classes. The Railways will have two appointments in the 2nd class and one in the 3rd, while the Irrigation Roads and Buildings will have one in the 2nd and two in the 3rd class. In the event of future additions to or deductions from the 2nd class and 3rd class appointments, the numbers will be recalculated under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paragraph 57. The arrangement agreed to in Public Works Department resolution No. 1194 G., dated 6th September 1883, in reference to the Bombay list by which the appointment of Chief Engineer, 2nd class, goes to the senior officer of the two lists, when a vacancy occurs, will continue to apply as between the Bombay list and the list of the Irrigation Buildings and Roads Branch under the Government of India. The promotions admissible under these orders will be notified in due course.

No modification is proposed in the sanctioned scales for Chief Engineers in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in each of which a 1st class appointment has always been reserved.

5. As regards the strength of the various classes of Superintending Engineers, the distribution has hitherto been effected, in accordance with the rule prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paragraph 58, on the total strength of Superintending Engineers on the Government of India list, that is on that of the combined Branches. In future the distribution will be made separately for each of these Branches. The total number of Superintending Engineer appointments will vary from time to time in accordance with requirements. Under the existing sanction the distribution between the two Branches of the graded administrative appointments of Chief and Superintending Engineer under the Government of India will be as in margin.

	Irrigation Roads and Buildings.	Railways.	Total.
Chief Engineers, 1st class	5	1	6
" " 2nd "	1	2	3
" " 3rd "	2	1	3
Superintending Engineers, 1st class ...	10	5	15
" " 2nd " ...	10	4	14
" " 3rd " ...	9	4	13

6. The official designations of the heads of the Railway and General Branches will be respectively :—

Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways.

Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department Irrigation Roads and Buildings.

7. As regards the rate of pay drawn by Superintendig Engineers, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the pay of the 3rd class being increased from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,250, and that of the 2nd class from Rs. 1,350 to Rs 1,400 This sanction will have effect from the 1st January 1900 and will be applicable to all lists, including those of Madras and Bombay.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin. Also that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

- The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
- The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
- The Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
- The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
- The Resident at Hyderabad.
- The Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
- The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
- The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
- The Director-General of Telegraphs.
- The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, East Coast and Eastern Bengal State railways.
- The Engineers-in-Chief, Hardwar-Dehra, Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal and Ghaziabad-Moradabad railways.
- The Engineers-in-Chief, Godavery and Indus Bridge Works.
- The Engineers-in-Chief, Allahabad-Fyzabad, Khandwa-Akola-Basim and Bara-Ajmer-Marwara Railway Surveys.
- The Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Departmeut, Railways

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Roads and Buildings.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 17TH FEBRUARY 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AND THE LONDON UNIVERSITY FOR TRANSFERRING A PORTION OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE TO THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Circular No. 6-1—2.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Practical Arts and Museums), dated Calcutta, the 2nd February 1900.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following :—

Memorandum, dated October 1899, by the Honorary Director and Secretary, Imperial Institute, London, and enclosures, regarding the recent arrangements between Her Majesty's Government, the Imperial Institute, and the London University for transferring a portion of the buildings of the Imperial Institute to the London University, and for assigning the remaining portion to the general work of the Institute in such a manner that its practical utility may not be prejudicially affected.

MEMORANDUM.

Negotiations have recently been completed between Her Majesty's Government and the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute, having for their object the devotion, to the housing of the London University, of portions of its Main Building which are not required by it for carrying on its operations connected with the practical representation

by collections of the resources of the Colonies and India, the advancement of the commercial interests of the various portions of the Empire, and the accommodation of Fellows of the Institute and of others desirous of obtaining information available at the Institute in connection with all Countries composing the British Empire.

The publicity given to the proposals which led to these negotiations resulted in the promulgation by the Public Press, at home and in the Colonies, of many statements of a more or less erroneous and misleading character, based in part upon the assumption that the contemplated relinquishment by the Institute of portions of the building, erected in commemoration of the 50th year of the reign of Her Majesty, must arrest, or at any rate prejudicially affect, the operations and future of the Institute.

The Executive Council have therefore directed that the following statement be communicated to Colonial Authorities and to others concerned or interested in the work of the Institute.

The design of the Main Building of the Institute, accepted in 1887, provided an amount of accommodation very considerably in excess of the actual requirements of the Institute, allowing even for important future expansion of its work. The Institute Authorities, in adopting this design, contemplated the possibility that house-room might have to be provided for certain then existing Societies, or Institutions, whose objects and work were more or less akin to those of the Institute. The space available for such purposes in the Main Building constituted about two-thirds of the East Wing. In meeting the proposal to provide accommodation for the University it has been found practicable, by a concentration of the arrangements for carrying on the administrative portions of the Institute, to surrender the whole of the East Wing for that purpose. In addition thereto, the Halls attached to the centre of the building have been placed at the disposal of the University, with the stipulation that the Institute should have the use of them when required, by arrangement with the University Authorities. Other apartments hitherto devoted to the accommodation of Fellows, and situated in the Central Block, have, together with the Main Entrance, also been made over to the University, the Government having undertaken the erection of corresponding apartments for the use of Fellows as an addition to the West Wing, a special Main Entrance being also provided to this—the Institute portion of the Main Building.

The East Wing of the Main Building included two Conference Rooms, the one for India and the other for the South African Colonies. The latter will be furnished with corresponding accommodation in the West Wing, while India has had made over to it the large addition to the East Wing, the cost of the erection of which, some years ago, was covered by special contributions received from India. The Government of India has, however, arranged that the large Conference Hall and the Entrance thereto, which form part of this Indian Section of the Buildings, shall be used by the Institute for its Lectures, Conferences, or for special functions.

The Galleries in which the Colonial and Indian Collections are housed are in no way interfered with by the arrangement made with the Government in the interests of the London University. Their sub-division among the Colonies, which was carried out as soon as the buildings were erected, remains intact.

The North Gallery remains as heretofore available for special exhibitions illustrative of the progress of particular industries, and for other objects of interest and importance included in the sphere of action of the Institute.

The accommodation provided for Fellows (Reading, Writing, and News Rooms, Retiring Rooms, etc.) will now be in apartments in the West Wing, corresponding to those which the Fellows have occupied in the East Wing. Commodious Dining and Smoking Rooms, with accessories, will, as already stated, be built, and will immediately adjoin the other apartments devoted to Fellows.

The Library will be removed to the West Wing, and will, in future, be divided into a General Library and an Official Library, which will be in distinct contiguous rooms.

The weekly special Lectures, by well-recognised Authorities, on subjects relating to the various countries composing the Empire, and on matters of special Imperial interest, will be delivered during the Winter Season as heretofore, and will be open to the General Public as well as to Fellows and their Friends. But in view of the more or less heavy losses which have been sustained by the Institute in providing open-air musical entertainments during the Summer (to which Fellows had free access), the Council resolved, early this year, to discontinue the maintenance of the enclosed gardens, and the provision therein of the Concerts referred to. This action of the Council was taken before the proposal to house the University of London in the Institute Buildings was made the subject of negotiation with Her Majesty's Government.

Upon the completion of those negotiations the Institute Buildings were transferred to the Government, from whom, as has been shown, the Institute Authorities have secured the retention of the Galleries, and of the necessary accommodation in the Main Building for the proper conduct, and further extension, of the work of the Institute. In addition, the Institute has been relieved of considerable burdens of debt, of very heavy taxation, and of several important incidental liabilities and expenses. The Governing Body will consequently find itself, in the future, in a position to promote, to a greater extent than heretofore, the pursuit and elaboration of the work of the Institute in the interests of the various Countries composing the Empire.

It follows, therefore, that so far from the prospects of usefulness of the Institute having been interfered with or prejudicially affected, they have been very materially improved by the conclusion of the arrangements which enable the Government to house the University of London in portions of the Institute Buildings.

There are more especially two Departments of the Institute whose operations have been steadily developed in the last few years, the practical value of which, to the Colonies, to India, and to the United Kingdom, has already been decisively and amply demonstrated, and the more extensive utilisation of which by the Colonies rests entirely with their Governing Authorities and public Institutions. These are *the Commercial Information Department*, and *the Scientific and Technical Department*, with its Laboratories, its staff of trained Chemists, its Scientific, Technical and Commercial Referees, etc.

Accompanying this Memorandum are two Papers which gives illustration of the useful, and often important, work accomplished in these two Departments in connection with development of our knowledge of the nature and commercial value of the natural products of the Colonies and India, as well as with every variety of commercial subjects, and with other matters of direct interest and utility to the various countries composing the Empire.

To meet the requirements of merchants and others whose business operations are conducted entirely or in part, in the City of London, a branch of the Commercial Information Department of the Institute has been established in a very convenient quarter of the City. This Branch is in telephonic communication with the head office at South Kensington and includes a very completely equipped Commercial News Room for the use of Fellows and of Subscribers to the City Intelligence Office.

The arrangements in course of organisation by Her Majesty's Board of Trade for the establishment of a Government Commercial Intelligence Office are intended to provide for co-operation with the Imperial Institute, which is to be represented by two members upon a mixed Committee to be appointed for directing the work of this new Government Department. The Institute will take part in carrying out the arrangements for the reception, from the Colonies and Foreign Countries, of samples of materials and of manufactured goods representing supplies, made from Countries which compete with British manufactures and Merchants ;—their exhibition at commercial centres of the United Kingdom ;—their circulation and eventual storage and exhibition at the Institute, as reference-collections for purposes of comparison, etc.

It is hoped that this brief statement will serve to demonstrate that the operations of the Imperial Institute will continue, and increasingly, to promote the interests, and to assist in developing the resources and commerce, of the various countries composing the British Empire.

Some Examples of Information of a Commercial Character supplied by the Intelligence Department.

From the Chief Office, South Kensington, S. W., and the City Branch, 112, Cannon Street.

Names of Enquirers.	Subjects of Enquiry.
Agent-General for Queensland, London	Report on, and commercial valuation of, hibiscus fibres produced in Queensland.
Ditto ditto ...	To bring to the notice of London and Sub-burban Vestries Queensland hardwood blocks for street paving.
Ditto ditto ...	Commercial value of rutile (titanium dioxide).
Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.	Statement or the quality and value of Indian sisal fibre.
Ditto ditto ...	Report on commercial value of samples of gums.
Creator of Canadian Section ...	Valuation of Canadian graphite.
W. Fosbery, 20, Glazbury Road, West Kensington.	Valuation of India-rubber from the Niger Coast Protectorate.
Geo. Matthey, F.R S., Hatton Garden ...	Umbogazembe fibre, from Natal, opinion desired.
Ditto ditto ...	Value of a specimen of kieselguhr from South Africa.
India Office	Conditions necessary for the safe carriage in India of carbonic acid gas in cylinders.
Ditto	Tests for viscous petroleum.
Hall & Ladyman, 25, St. George's House, Eastcheap.	Information on steatite requested.
Agent-General for New South Wales ...	Commercial prospects of Xanthorrhea gum.
Thirkell & Co., 155, Fenchurch Street ...	Specimens of fibres, obtained from various Colonies, suitable for hat-making and matting, for introduction into the British markets.
James Bros., London	Samples of jarrah and karri woods supplied, with particulars as to durability, cost, etc.
H. C. Wilson, London	Report respecting sources of supply, in United Kingdom, of hydrocarbons suitable for liquid fuel.
Reichardt Bros., Hull	Prospects of trading in wools in Thibet, and samples of Thibetan wools supplied.
A. Philips, Birmingham	Licenses required by commercial travellers in South Africa.
W. J. Bush & Co., London	Names of firms in Jamaica who would collect leaves of Hedyosmumnutans.
Sperling & Williams, London	Names of Colonial firms exporting ox tongues.
A. Maidment, South Africa	Where nitrate of potassium is produced, how worked, price in London, etc., and some information as to mica and asbestos.
M. Lamm, London	Whether patent fuel made in Belgium requires specially marking for entry into Mauritius.
Metal Manufacturing Co, Delhi ...	Manufactures of sheet metal exported to India. Makers of special tools for manufacturing sheet metal hollow wares. If silver sheets are exported to India from England or the Continent.
W. V. V. Lidgerwood, London ...	Makers of plant for producing artificial ice for skating rinks.
Cundall & Sons, Shipley, Yorkshire ...	Various Customs in Foreign business transaction.
Peter de Abrew, Colombo	Asking for name of an agent or broker who would act as London representative.

Names of Enquirers.	Subjects of Enquiry.
"Oil and Colourman's Journal," London ...	Samples of, and names of, dealers in tung oil.
D. Bodden & Co., Glasgow	Canadian manufacturers of wood-wool.
S. Holmes, Hull	Prices realised for vanilla beans in London.
R. G. Norman, Dublin	Market for diatomacious clay (kieselguhr) in the United Kingdom.
Allan & Co., London	Canadian maple sugar and firms supplying it.
J. Geddes, Chicago	Development and future prospects of the hog trade in Australia.
"Oils, Colours & Drysalteries," London ...	Information on, ands amples of, tung oil.
W. A. Grosuk, London	Duties on spirits and wines in Cape Colony and average rents in bonded warehouses.
The Institute of British Carriage Manufacturers.	Asking for the names of the principal timbers in favour in our various Colonies for carriage building, with prices, and as to the possibility of the exportation of supplies to this country.
Ditto ditto	As to the possibility of finding a Colonial timber suitable as a substitute for lancewood for carriage shafts.
Ditto ditto	Substitutes for English ash, for use in carriage-building, from the Colonies.
C. H. Pigott & Co., London	As to price and sale of mica in London.
T. B. Harbottle, London	Customs tariffs of the Colonies and India.
W. Barlow, Chorlton-cum Hardy ...	Commercial prospects in the Soudan.
G. Crosfield & Co., Liverpool ...	List of principal Colonial importers likely to introduce coloured cube sugar.
C. H. Whiteman, Nova Scotia	Particulars of process for converting fish offal into guano.
Daniel de Pass, London	Particulars as to brown-paper mills in the United Kingdom.
Jamaica Fibre Co., Ld., Kingston ...	Value of samples of ramie fibre grown in Jamaica.
Thirkell & Co., London	Where to obtain material of the nature of silk or tussore waste suitable for felting.
Lever Brothers, Ld., Birkenhead ...	Details of crop, shipments, costs, exports, etc., of copra in Ceylon, India, New Guinea, Philippine Islands, Fiji and South Sea Islands; value of the oil-cake, therefrom.
Kamm & Schrempt, Liverpool	Information regarding shipments of castor seed, linseed, ground-nuts and butter beans from Natal and various West Indian Colonies; also of Aniseed and Linseed from Cyprus.
J. T. Boyde, Isle of Man	Prsopects of obtaining markets for large deposits of fuller's earth.
W. A. Stephens, London	Discharging capabilities of Fremantle Harbour.
W. Berridge, Southend	Yacht-building in Australia.
Union Steamship Co., Ld., London ...	Causes, etc., of spontaneous combustion in coal barges.
Plymouth Chemical Works, Plymouth ...	Manufacture of, and trade in, chemical manures in Australasia.
E. M. Macnaghton, Windsor	London importers of jams, crystallised fruits, etc.
R. J. Ferguson & Co, Brighouse ...	Singapore firms exporting rice, etc., and importing woollens and cottons.
H. T. Buckland, Birmingham	Cost of building and general plan followed in constructing public library in Port Elizabeth.
W. Crawford, Belfast	Linen goods suitable for the Indian market.
E. Enderlein, Manchester	Importers of Manchester goods in various foreign countries.

Names of Enquirers.	Subjects of Enquiry.
Scrempft & Co., Liverpool	Exporters of seed in Bombay and Alexandria.
J. H. Row, Poole	Market for bone and fish manure in India.
Barrow Iron & Steel Co., Barrow ...	Newfoundland iron mines.
British Chamber of Commerce, Paris ...	Manufacturers of white felt.
P. A. Cobbold, Ontario	Demand for, and prices of, pencil-cedar.
S. J. Waring & Son, London	Colonial woods suitable for panelling.
Miss Mary Louch, Lympston	Processes of salt manufacture and names of manufactures in the United Kingdom.
F. W. Heilgers, London	Substitutes for diamonds in boring drills.
A. S. Hughes, London	Demand in Colonies for celestine (sulphate of strontia).
Ditto ditto	Colonies importing fire bricks and blue bricks.
Bethell, Gwyn & Co., London	Growth and preparation of sponges.
C. H. Havercross, London	Firms in Cape Colony in varnish and spirit trade.
Lambeth Brass & Iron Co., Ld., London ...	Colonial importers of hardware.
Moreau Marble Co., London	Vendors of Malta stone.
B. Samaraweera, Ceylon	Obtaining a market for citronella oil.
K. Takayama, London	Manufacturers of certain goods suitable for the Japanese markets.
E. H. Rohl, Hamburg	Australian exporters of dried fruits.
M. Warlow, Haverfordwest	Market for ginger, liquorice, and other roots from Queensland.
A. G. Dawson, Brussels	Introducing aniline dyes into Zanzibar.
Cyprus Government, Cyprus	Conditions and extent of the market for terra-umbra, and means for developing trade in the Cyprus product.
Reade Bros. & Co., Ld., Wolverhampton ...	Export and samples of Barbados ysphaltum.
Hugh Low & Co., Middlesex	Procuring rubber plants and seeds.
H. K. Gordon, Bombay	Commercial value, and uses of yellow ochre, and prospects of establishing Indian export trade.
R. Craig, Garstone	The grafting of sugar canes as practised in Queensland.
S. Mabson, Bristol	Bee culture in New Zealand.
H. Moore, Owen Sound, Canada ...	British importers of evaporated apples.
G. E. Pike, London...	Countries producing and exporting *Arachis hypogea.*
H. Dawson, Daren	Canadian importation of aniline dyes.
E. J. Ewart, Aberdeen	Jamaica's export fruit trade, freights, packing and size of consignments, most suitable seasons, best markets, prices realised, commission charged, cost of storage, etc., etc.
A. Walker, Calcutta	Market for plantain meal and flour; and machine for working plantain fibre.
J. W. Johnston, London	Cultivation of cinchona; and importation and manufacture of quinine.
C. S. Hawkes, Vienna	Market for Australian pelts.
Groome & Sons, Rushden	Boots and shoes suitable for export to Hong-Kong.
C. Mitchell & Co., London	Colonial trade in motor vehicles.
A. Bosworth, Sheffield	Mineral water manufacturers in India, Ceylon, and South Africa.
British Preserving Co., Braintree. ...	Wholesale firms abroad willing to sell evaporated vegetables and fruits.
Schrempft & Co., Liverpool	Indian exporters of certain seeds and roots.
M. A. Hafeez, Bangalore	Manufacture of catgut.
G. L. Streatfield, London	Suitability of Jarrah for flooring.
Mander-Hannay Lead Co., Wolverhampton	Sources of supply of Galena.

SOME EXAMPLES OF APPLICATIONS FOR STATISTICAL AND SPECIAL INFORMATION REGARDING BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Enquiries under this head embrace a most extensive list of subjects, comprising, amongst others. Trade Returns, Agricultural and other industries, names of Works of Reference, &c., the following being a few specimen applications:—

Names of Enquirers.	Subject of Enquiry.
C. W. Anderson, Hull	Beet-root sugar industry.
Price's Patent Candle Co.	Export of candies from the United Kingdom.
W. Spencer, Batley	Export of osiers from Africa.
Sir Lintom Simmons, London ...	Comparative prices of Australian and American meat.
Ellis, Munday and Clarke, London ...	Trade marks in Egypt.
"Admiralty and Horse Guards, Gazette," London.	Production of dried vegetables in the Colonies.
Darley and Butler, London	Aden trade statistics
J. Ormsby Lawder, London	Six ports in England importing the most timber with amounts.
E. T. Rawson, Epsom	Statistics of the importation of Russian and American petroleum into India.
E. G. Barton, Bengal	Process, cost, and places of manufacture of cement, and export to India from the United Kingdom.
A. H. Cherry, Eccleshall	Sundry trade statistics.
Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, London ...	Gold production of British Guiana.
E. G. Wills, London	Gold mining in British Columbia.
Mons. Yrarrazaval, London	Prices of jute, jute butts, sacks, etc., and names of brokers.
G. Jones, Southbourne-on-Sea	Indian imports and exports of hides, skins, and leather for five years.
J. Smith, Keighley	Timber industry of the various Colonies.
C. R. Watson, London	Import of paper into Australia.
R. Thorp, Goole	Import and export trade of Belize.
Royal Danish Agricultural Society, Copenhagen.	(1) Importation of butter, bacon, hams, and condensed milk into India, Ceylon, Cape Colony, Natal, Lagos, Mauritius, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana. (2) Principal teak wood-producing Colony.
C. A. Bordier, London	Cultivation of, and trade in, jute in Bengal.
E. V. Longstaff, Wimbledon	Timber imports into the United Kingdom.
British Chamber of Commerce, Paris ...	Reports on Commissions on Agriculture in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.
Ditto ditto	Number of inhabitants, distinguishing males from females in the United Kingdom.
Ditto ditto	Whisky trade of the United Kingdom.
Thomas Harris, London	Sugar producers in Fiji and Mauritius.
Edward J. G. Gill, Huntingdonshire ...	Sugar refineries in India and Australia.
India Office, London	Prices of various kinds of raw and manufactured cottons.
J. Armstrong, London	South American rates of exchange.
"Trade Journals Review," Manchester ...	Statistics of Japanese trade.
Hans Frey, Zurich	Australian hardwoods for paving.
J. F. W. Howley, London	Prices of oil-seeds, cattle-foods, etc.
Clayton Beadle, Erith	Import of ebony and miscellaneous details as to that wood.
H. J. Jarman, London	Mineral resources and prospects of development of Siberia.
R. Jenkis & Co., Rotherham	List of Consuls in Northern Europe.
W. T. Hollingworth, New Barnet ...	Importation of cattle into the United Kingdom.
Civil Service Musical Instrument Supply Association, London.	List of towns in various Colonies.
Haddon & Co., London	List of various local directories of the British Empire.

Names of Enquirers.	Subjects of Enquiry.
James Edward & Co., London	Export of rubber from Lagos.
House's Cement and Anticrustator Co., Limited, London.	Sources of supply of Mica.
B. L. Smith, London	Tin mining in Straits Settlements.
A. C. Campbell, London	Average freight rates to Monte Video during ten years.
Captain J. Phillips, Southsea	Shipping, trade returns, and population of minor Indian ports.
G. E. Pike, London	Imports into the United Kingdom of dried vegetables; countries producing and exporting ground nuts.
Danish Export Union, London	Import into the United Kingdom of dead meat.
E de. la Penha, London	Russian weights, measures and coinage.
Osborn and Shearman, London ...	Imports of wall paper into Mexico and Central America.
P C. Windsor, Worthing	Ostrich farming in South Africa.
J. Hewitt & Co., London	Home Firms dealing in Indian curios and antiquities.
Bryant and Aitkens, London	Tapioca and sago; process of manufacture, and forms in which they are exported.
G. M. Johnson, Fleet	Climate, products, prospects and conditions of trading and mininig in Somaliland.
H. B. Geddes, London	Price of banana flour in West Indies, and freights.
Brook & Co., Limited Lewestoft ...	Colonial and foreign fishing ports likely to purchase patent steam capstan engines.
G. R. Young, Darlington	Climate, cost of living, education and general conditions of life at Trichinopoli.
Manila Railway Co , London	Gauges of Colonial railways.
Frey and Co., Hamburg	Jamaica pimento crop.
Miss Christie, Malvern	Education, churches and occupations of Cape population; climate, and cost of living at Kimberley.
L. Jarnefelt, Bjorneborg	Names and prices of periodicals relating to electric and acetylene-lighting.
W. F. Sedgwick, Limited, London ...	Colonial coats of arms.
A. J. Flux, Belvedere	Works of reference upon the expansion of the British Empire.
J. W. Hawkins, Royal Courts of Justice ...	Newspapers published in the vicinity of Currajong, New South Wales.
D. L. Anderson, Glasgow	New Zealand Company law.
Vandam & Co., London	Electrically lighted towns in South Africa.

Emigration Enquiries.

A considerable proportion of inquiries relate to the emigration to British Colonies, and embrace very varied written and personal requests for information respecting the best fields for emigration, and particulars of all kinds, *e. g.*, climatic conditions, prospects of employment in professions and trades, rates of wages, cost of living, best routes, outfits, etc. Great pains are taken to promptly furnish full details, and to render assistance in the way of introductions, etc. ; the literature of the Emigrant's Information Office is also widely distributed to such applicants. Reports and statements from that office, together with particulars of the Parlimentary Emigration Returns are, moreover, regularly published in the Monthly Journal of the Institute. The Curators for Canada and for South Africa likewise furnish enquirers with information respecting the British Possessions they represent, whilst the British Women's Emigration Association has its home at the Institute, and carries out a large amount of valuable work in selecting suitable females for Colonial employment. The Association secures for such persons proper protection during their voyage, and adequate reception upon arrival. Many instances of the success attending these various efforts are on record, letters expressing gratitude for the assistance rendered having been received from persons in Australasia, Canada, South Africa, and some of the minor Possessions.

4'*h October* 1899.

Illustrations of practical results attained, or in course of attainment, from information supplied by the Commercial and Iudustrial Intelligence Office and by the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute.

Messrs. George Crossfield & Co., of Liverpool, wishing to place a new "rainbow cube" *sugar* on the Australasian and South African markets, were supplied with a list of firms in the different Colonies, likely to be interested, and the firm has sent samples and particulars with a view to orders.

A South African correspondent enquired about the prospects of a trade between the United Kingdom and Natal, in *thyme*, grown in the Colony. Samples were obtained from Natal, and reported on by the Institute's expert Referee; the probable result being that stills will be erected in Natal and a trade in the *essential oil of thyme* established.

Mr. E. B. d'Auvergne desired information as to *tea-planting in Ceylon*, viz :—average price of suitable land; quantity of tea grown per acre; how long tea-plants take before bearing; labourers' wages; whether trade is exclusively in the hands of Companies; and other details only obtainable on the spot. The Corresponding Agent of the Institute in Colombo provided a full report explaining all the particulars.

The "Oil and Colourman's Journal" wrote for samples of *tung-tree oil*, and information as to the sources of supply. The samples and particulars were supplied. Several other enquiries respecting the same material have been dealt with.

Messrs. Stevenson & Son, Moygashel Mills, Dungannon, Co. of Tyrone, enquired whether samples of *cotton* and *linen* goods, suitable for *the South American Market*, could be inspected, they being anxious to manufacture similar qualities. The desired information was given.

Two firms of exporters, one in Brighouse, Yorkshire, and the other in Belfast, enquired as to the descriptions of *cotton* and *woollen* goods and of *linen* goods respectively, which were suitable for *the Indian markets*. Full information was given of the various kinds of textile manufactures in which trade might be developed.

NEWFOUNDLAND—

Steatite.—A sample of mineral, closely resembling steatite, and useful for most of the purposes for which steatite is used, was received, from the late Premier of Newfoundland. The results of its analysis were reported to the Colony and brought to the notice of British traders in French chalk; a large firm in Liverpool, who use this mineral extensively, offered to take a trial shipment, and have been put in communication with the deposits.

Some specimens *of iron ores* (hæmatite, magnetite, and chrom iron ore) received from Newfoundland, were found by analysis to be of a nature and quality likely to prove valuable. Further, average samples are to be sent.

BRITISH GUIANA—

Crowa fibre seems likely to be a useful fibre and of a nature for which there is a demand in this country. Steps are being taken to induce merchants in British Guiana to undertake the export of this fibre.

FIJI—

Fibres for fancy articles.—Samples of fibres from Fiji, suitable for various articles for which a demand exists here, have been obtained at the instance of a London firm, who have taken up the matter with a view to placing these products on the market.

CANADA—

Timbers.—Enquiries have been made of the authorities in the Canadian Provinces and the West Indies, at the instance of the Institute of British Carriage Manufacturers, for timbers which might be useful as *substitute for English ash.* Various samples from Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, etc., were submitted, and have been reported on. Among them were some which have been very favourably received, and details are now being obtained as to possibility of regular quantity being exported to this country.

JAMAICA, TRINIDAD—

Specimens of *woods* from these Colonies have also been obtained in connexion with the foregoing enquiry and have been tested. A larger sample, for practical trial, has been asked for of a wood from Jamaica which seemed promising.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA—

Numerous samples of *metaliferous minerals, sands, coals,* etc., found in British Central Africa have been analysed in the Scientific Department and reports furnished to Her Majesty's Commissioner at Zomba.

NEW SOUTH WALES—

Australian sandarac (resin).—A sample of Australian sandarac was received from New South Wales and, being valued at less than the African sandarac at present on the market, on account of the alleged inferiority in point of solubility, etc., samples were examined in the Scientific Department and it was evident that the resin is not so inferior as the difference in valuation would indicate.

Copra oil-mills.—Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ld., of Birkenhead, enquired for details of the crop and exports of copra in Ceylon, India, new Guinea, Philippine Island, Fiji and South Sea Islands; whether there were any oil-mills in these countries and of what type; whether there was any sale for the oil-cake, if so, where it was shipped and at what price. Full information was obtained from the Corresponding Agent of the Institute and communicated to the applicants, *with the result that the firm has established oil-mills at Sydn y,* thus introducing a new field for labour in new South Wales.

Messrs. Arnold & Co., timber merchants, of Woolwich, applied for particulars and samples of certain *timbers* from New South Wales, not hitherto introduced into the British markets. Samples and information were supplied, and they state that some of their customers have been favourably impressed with the samples and they expect business to result.

QUEENSLAND—

Information has been furnished, for the use of the Government, respecting the sources of supply of *arrowroot,* the cultivation of *agave* and the extraction and preparation of the fibre for the market; the commercial valae of *various fibres*; the cultivation and extraction of *pine-apple fibre*; the cultivation of *ginger*; the commercial value of *rutile*; machines for *practically testing fibres,* etc.

Mr. R Callard, having observed certain specimens of Queensland *woods* in the Section of that Colony, made enquiries as to importing some quantity for ornamental purposes. Small samples of the woods (*Casuarina*) were supplied to him, together with the names of timber dealers in the Colony through whom supplies could be obtained.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—

Coal—A full chemical and technical report has been made on the Collie coal of Western Australia, samples of which were sent for the purpose by direction of the Premier.

BARBADOS—

Manjak.—Enquiries having been made for information as to "Manjak," a mineral of the nature of "glance pitch," which has been found to occur in large quantities in Barbados. Samples of the material have been supplied from the Commercial Collections to several enquirers and recommendations have been made to the owners at Barbados as to the preparation of the material for the market.

GRENADA—

Ground-nuts and castor seed.—The. Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Grenada, has made enquiries as to obtaining a market for the above products in the United Kingdom. It has been reported that there is an opening for new supplies of these products. This enquiry is of interest in connection with the request (see above) of Messrs. Kamim & Schrempft.

INDIA—

India-rubber.—A number of samples of india-rubber from Burma, Assam and Madras have been introduced to the notice of manufacturers, cable-makers and brokers, and their valuation of the samples have been reported to the Indian authorities. Samples of the rubber-like material obtained from certain new plants have been received and are under examination.

Jute.—A number of samples collected at various stages of the plant's growth, and submitted to certain treatment after retting have been investigated chemically and examined by commercial experts, with the view of ascertaining at what period of maturity the plant yields the most constant quality of fibre.

Castor oils.— A numerous series of castor-oils from various parts of India have been investigated as to their comparative properties and reported upon.

Indian dyes.—Professor Hummel and Mr. A. G. Perkin have investigated the dyeing properties and chemical constituents of a number of Indian dye-stuffs amongst which may be mentioned Myrica Nagi, Morinda, Delphinium Zalil, etc., etc.

Fibres—The following are some of fibres which, after chemical examination by the methods adopted for comparative valuation, have been brought to the notice of merchants and brokers, who have reported on their market value:—Sunn hemp, Phœnix paludosa, Agave rigida, Sansevieria (bow-string hemp), Pine-apple fibre, Calotropis silk floss, Ban riha fibre, Madar bark-fibre, Sabai fibre, Tacca bast, etc., etc.

Mica.—Various preparations of this mineral have been submitted to manufacturers for their opinions, at the request of the authorities in India.

The value of samples of mica from Jeypore has been determined and recommendations made as to the best methods of mining and preparing the products for the market.

Coals.—A full report on Indian coals, with an extensive series of analyses and practical tests, has been furnished to the Government of India.

Limestone.—In connection with smelting experiments with Madras iron ore and Bengal coal, a number of samples of Madras limestone are being analysed.

Iron ores.—A large number of analyses of iron ores from Madras have been made and published. Steps have since been taken to ascertain whether it would be possible to work these ores in Madras.

Turpentines.—A complete series of the turpentines produced in India, from various districts, is under investigation and has been partly reported upon.

Tanning materials.—Acacia arabica pods and bark, Cassia auriculata bark, Terminalia chebula fruit (myrobalans), Cæsalpinia bark, etc., etc. Many samples of these tanning materials have been analysed, and especially samples of the three first named collected from trees of different ages, with the fruit or bark at various degrees of ripeness, have been compared, the object being to determine the best conditions for cultivation and the most favourable periods in the age of the plants for collecting the tanning materials for the market. At present the proportion of tanning in these materials as sent into the market, and their consequent value, varies very greatly.

A report on a number of samples of Mangrove barks and extracts as to both their tanning and dyeing value has been communicated to the Indian authorities.

Catech and catechu.—Samples of these preparations have been analysed and a report on them is in preparation.

Edible Oils.—An extensive series of samples has been examined and the results published so as to receive the notice of manufacturers and consumers.

Medicinal plants.—A number of plants have been and are being investigated, both as to the chemical nature of their constituents and their therapeutic value, *e.g., Indian aconites, Indian opium, Podophyllum, Indian henbane (Hyoscyamus muticus), Malabar kino, Castor-oil cake, etc.*

Timber.—A report was made by Professor Unwin on the strength and physical properties of pyinma wood, and reports were obtained from the War Office authorities as to its suitability for making gunstocks.

Food-grains.—A large number of food-grains (including famine foods) have been analysed and reported on, and others are now under investigation.

Sun-flower seed and hibiscus (musk mallow) seed have been dealt with as to their commercial prospects.

Tobacco from India has been analysed, and also reported on from the commercial point of view.

Gums.—A chemical enquiry has been made and supplemented by commercial reports, in reference to the value of some Indian gums occurring abundantly in certain localities, which appear likely to be serviceable as substitutes for gum arabic, or for frankincense.

Corundum.—Samples of this material from India have been brought to the notice of manufacturers.

For details of the above extensive researches see the REPORTS for 1896-97, 1897-98 and 1898-99 on the INDIAN SECTION OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, presented to the Under-Secretary of State for India by the Special Sub-Committee for India at the Imperial Institute, composed of Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K. C. S. I., C. I. E. (Chairman), Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., Sir George C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and Sir Alexander Wilson,—together with temporary Honorary Members.

The following are further examples of work done for the Colonies in the Scientific and Technical Department :—

VICTORIA—

Thirty fibres grown in the Botanical Garden, Melbourne, examined by the chemical methods adopted for the comparative valuation of fibres.

Twenty essential oils, from Dunolly Scent Farm, chemically examined and their value determined, as compared with corresponding oils from known sources of supply. (Some of these will meet with ready demand in the London markets, when their manufacture has been sufficiently developed.)

A sample of meat extract was analysed at the request of the Agent General.

QUEENSLAND—

Fibres of *Hibiscus* have been reported on by practical experts.

Seven timbers, for paving-blocks, submitted to Surveyors of Vestries with full particulars. The same timbers submitted to mechanical tests, and also to working tests, by experts.

Coffee.—Various samples, cultivated in the Colony, have been reported on by practical experts.

A full report was made on the quality and value of some *cured hides* and *skins* and samples of *leather*, and particulars as to Australian leather and the trade therein were obtained from experts.

Samples of *divi-divi* pods were analysed and brought to the notice of consumers.

Analyses of a number of samples of *wine* produced in Queensland were made and experts' opinions obtained, with a view to recommending improvements and precautions in manufacture.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—

Sample of water from a bore in Perth analysed.

TASMANIA—

Three timbers.—Submitted to mechanical tests for strength, elasticity, etc., and also to practical tests. Results sent to the Colony and published.

NEW ZEALAND—

Limestone, iron-ore and oxide of iron paint.—Reported on.

"Greenstone," jet and jasper.—Samples valued and reported on.

Kouri timber.—Submitted to tests as above. Report sent to the Colony and published.

HONG-KONG—

Tung oil.—Recommended as a substitute for Baltic linseed oil.

BAHAMAS—

Sisal fibre.—Examined.

JAMAICA—

Thirty timbers.—Submitted to tests. Reports sent to the Colony and published both there and in Jamaica.

BRITISH GUIANA—

Fourteen timbers.—Submitted to tests as above. Report sent to the Colony and published.

MONTSERRAT—

Two timbers.—Submitted to tests as above. Report sent to the Colony and published.

ST. VINCENT—

One timber.—Submitted to tests as above. Report sent to the Colony and published.

Groo-groo fibre.—Investigated and valued as above.

TRINIDAD—

Chione glabra.—Examined and reported upon to the Colony.

Seeds of *Omphlea megacarpa* are being examined.

Carapa oil.—Examined and reported upon.

Sisal fibre.—Examined and reported upon.

NATAL—

Samples of an oil-shale and *talc* analysed and reported on.

Experiments made and advice given as to the utilisation of the wood of the South African wattle for paper-pulp.

A sample of a rubber-yielding plant is under examination, as well as a number of medicinal plants.

Six timbers.—Tested. Results sent to the Colony and published.

CAPE COLONY—

Analyses of a series of samples of vines have been made with the view of improving the characters and qualities of Cape vines for the English markets.

Three timbers.—Tested. Results sent to the Colony and published.

Minerals.—Examined.

CANADA—

Minerals, honey, etc.—Examined and reported upon.

CEYLON—

An extensive series of the *timbers* of Ceylon have been tested by Professor Unwin and working tests made as to their practical value.

Kekuna oil is being tested as to its medicinal value.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Resolution be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin* for information and publication in the local *Gazette*, to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer, to the Foreign Department, to the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, and to the Chambers of Commerce noted on the margin† for information.

* Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " " Bombay.
" " " " Bengal.
" " " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " " " the Punjab.
" " " " Burma.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " " Assam.
" " " Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

† Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " Rangoon.
" " " Upper India.
" " " Karáchi.

[True Extract.]

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 10, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1900.

No. 158.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment in the Punjab Commission :—

Lieutenant G. B. Sanford, 1-4th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant J. C. Coldstream, 10th Bengal Lancers.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 9th March 1900.

No. 90.—The following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto, and in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal :—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (Essay-writing and Drafting).	Précis writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	TOTAL.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	350		
1	Girija Charan Bhattacharjee.	1st December 1876.	1st December 1901.	60	45	21	17	36	179	Government of India.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
2	Bijoy Krishna Banarjee.	24th December 1876.	24th December 1901.	43	50	24	19	32	168	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Atanu Mohan Banarjee.	25th February 1880.	25th February 1905.	52	40	25	19	27	163	Ditto	Ditto.
3	C. E. Wills ...	26th December 1878.	26th December 1903.	57	40	13	21	32	163	Ditto	...
5	Presh Nath Ganguli	25th December 1876.	25th December 1901.	46	55	16	...	43	160	Ditto	Military or Home Department.
6	Panchu Gopal Mukerjee.	23rd November 1881	23rd November 1906.	49	30	21	21	38	159	Ditto	...
7	Gurmukh Singh ...	1st July 1879	1st July 1904.	50	25	28	13	33	149	Ditto	—
7	Hukm Chand ...	24th June 1876	24th June 1901.	45	42	26	16	20	149	Ditto	Home Department.

Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (Essay-writing and Drafting).	Précis writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	TOTAL.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
			100	100	50	50	50	350		
E. A. Robertson ...	5th September 1880.	5th September 1905.	41	25	33	19	26	144	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
Ram Dhani .	6th September 1879.	6th September 1904	27	30	27	24	36	144	Government of India.	Office of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.
Kali Pada Bhattacharjee.	20th February 1877.	20th February 1902.	40	30	21	18	32	141	Government of Bengal.	...
Sambhu Lal Basak ...	25th July 1877.	25th July 1902.	33	45	15	15	33	141	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
Atul Krishna Bose ...	13th July 1877	13th July 1902.	45	28	13	27	27	140	Ditto	Ditto.
Bal Mokand ...	4th March 1879.	4th March 1904.	28	35	27	18	32	140	Government of India.	Office of the Commissary General, Bengal Command.
Hari Parasanna Mukerjee.	27th October 1876.	27th October 1901.	49	28	17	13	31	138	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
Tara Pada Roy ...	3rd September 1879.	3rd September 1904.	41	25	20	20	32	138	Ditto	Financial Department of the Bengal Government.
Amar Kumar Mitra	13th October 1876	13th October 1901.	40	45	21	15	16	137	Ditto	Any of the Secretariats or any other office.
Nagendra Nath Das	6th February 1879.	6th February 1904.	64	25	15	...	30	134	Ditto	Any Secretariat office of the Bengal Government or Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
Susil Chandra Banerjee.	1st September 1881.	1st September 1906.	38	35	24	18	24	133	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
Kshirod Chandra Ghose.	10th November 1877.	10th November 1902.	39	25	20	15	33	132	Ditto	Ditto.
Aghore Lal Chandra	5th October 1877.	5th October 1902	37	25	18	10	41	131	Ditto	Bengal Secretariat.
Amrita Lal Mitra ...	26th December 1876.	26th December 1901.	30	35	16	21	29	131	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
Tulsi Das De ...	23rd June 1879.	23rd June 1904.	38	32	15	17	24	126	Ditto	Ditto.
atindra Chandra Mazumdar.	1st May 1876.	1st May 1901.	31	25	23	14	29	122	Ditto	...
anchu Gopal Mallik	6th August 1877.	6th August 1902.	41	25	10	13	30	119	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
urga Das Chandra	1st October 1879	1st October 1904.	31	25	20	11	28	115	Ditto	Ditto.
urendra Nath Tapaswi.	14th July 1877.	14th July 1902.	29	30	15	11	27	112	Ditto	Ditto.
wijendra Nath Mitra.	1st March 1878.	1st March 1903.	35	26	11	12	26	111	Ditto	Bengal Secretariat.
l Behari De ...	28th December 1875.	28th December 1900.	27	25	17	10	32	111	Ditto	Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces
agendra Nath De	31st December 1879	31st December 1904	36	25	17	13	19	110	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 7th March 1900.

No. 634.—In cancellation of all previous notifications issued on the subject by the Governor-General in Council, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), and by the same sub-section as applied by the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I.—A., dated the 4th February 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands, and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, taking, sending or consigning of soiled linen and used bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper into or through any other part of India to which the provisions of the said Act extend or have been applied, from :—

(*i*) Karachi or from the territories other than Sind administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council;

(*ii*) the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency;

(*iii*) the Province of Bengal;

(*iv*) the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces;

(*v*) the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab;

(*vi*) the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces;

(*vii*) the Naldrug, Bidar and Lingsagur Districts of the Hyderabad State; and

(*viii*) the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the Mysore State.

All orders heretofore in force prohibiting the bringing, taking, sending, or consigning of used apparel other than soiled linen within the territories to which this Notification relates are hereby cancelled.

The 8th March 1900.

No. 667.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Dehra Dun in the North-Western Provinces if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Jhanda fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Dehra Dun, Harrawala and Doiwala on the Hardwar-Dehra Railway shall be sold from the 10th to the 22nd March 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Jhanda fair at Dehra Dun.

The 9th March 1900.

No. 685.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Meerut in the North-Western Provinces if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Nauchandi fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Muradnagar, Begamabad, Muhiuddinpur, Meerut City, Meerut Cantonment, Sardhana and Khatauli on the North-Western Railway shall be sold from the 20th to the 30th March 1900 (both days inclusive) within the

Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Nauchandi fair at Meerut.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th March 1900.

No. 346.—The services of Captain N. T. Parker, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th December 1899.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th March 1900.

No. 111.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend C. W. Hume, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service with effect from the 6th April 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 8th March 1900.

No. 705-*F.*—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Captain F. J. H. Barton, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant of the Khyber Rifles (p. a.), for one year, under Rule 1 of the regulations of 1875.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th March 1900.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 253.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26, sub-section (30), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and Section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for Section 242 of the

Cantonment Code, 1899, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, the following shall be substituted *viz.* :—

Suspension of action pending appeal.

"242. On the admission of an appeal from any order, other than an order contained in a notice issued under—

(*a*) Section 76, clause (*g*),

(*b*) Section 83,

(*c*) Section 93,

(*d*) Section 204, sub-section (*1*),

(*e*) Section 210, sub-section (*3*), or

(*f*) Section 211,

all proceedings to enforce the order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall be held in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal, and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence."

RETIREMENTS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 274.—Sub-Conductor A. H. Johnston is, on appointment to the Provincial Engineer Service, permitted to resign his rank and retire from the service, with effect from the 17th November 1899, under the provisions of Chapter II, paragraph 19, Public Works Department Code, Volume I.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 17, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1900.

No. 803.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Hardwar in the North-Western Provinces if pilgrims or other persons from the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Province of Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Hardwar fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Disease Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Sahāranpur Junction on the North-Western Railway, Baliakheri, Chodiála, Roorkee, Landhaura, Laksar, Pathri, Jawálapur and Hardwar Junction on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Ráiwála, Dawála and Harrawála on the Hardwar-Dehra Railway shall be sold from the 25th March to the 14th April 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Province of Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Hardwar fair.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th March 1900.

No. 383.—Lieutenant-Colonel C J. Robarts, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Ráwalpindi, is granted furlough out of India for six months on medical certificate under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th March 1900.

No. 124.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Ven'ble A. N. W. Spens, Archdeacon of Lahore, to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th February 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th March 1900.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 288.—The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to permit the corps named below to bear upon their colours and appointments the honorary distinctions specified opposite to each, in commemoration of their gallant conduct and distinguished services during the operations on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-98:—

* * * * * * * *

The Sirmoor Imperial Service Sappers ...	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The Máler-Kotla Imperial Service Sappers ...	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The 1st Patiála Imperial Service Infantry ...	"Punjab Frontier."
The Jínd Imperial Service Infantry ...	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The Nábha Imperial Service Infantry ...	"Punjab Frontier"—"Tirah."
The Kapurthala Imperial Service Infantry ...	"Punjab Frontier."

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1900.

No. 103.—Mr. H. W. Long, Superior 2nd Grade, Military Works Services, and Officiating Assistant Engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st March 1900 and posted to the Punjab.

The 15th March 1900.

No. 109.—Mr. E. H. Pargiter, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd March 1900, during the absence of Mr. J. J. Mullaly on furlough until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Public Works Department, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 24th, 1900.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1900.

No. 315-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta at 11 P. M., Calcutta time, on Wednesday, the 28th March 1900.

His Excellency will visit Lalkua, Amritsar, Quetta, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohat, and arrive at Simla about the end of April.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's tour should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :—

Her Excellency Lady Curzon of Kedleston.	
Sir Willian Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Foreign Secretary ...	Joins at Amritsar.
W. R. Lawrence, Esq., C.I.E., Private Secretary ...	Joins at Amritsar.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary.	
Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.	
Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, A.-D.-C. ...	Will be at Lalkua Camp only.
Captain W. McL. Campbell, A.-D.-C.	
Captain R. A. Steel, A.-D.-C. ...	Joins at Amritsar.
Captain A. W. F. Knox, A.-D.-C. ...	Joins at Amritsar.
Lord Ronaldshay A.-D.-C. ...	Will be at Lalkua Camp only.
F. W. Latimer, Esq., Assistant Private Secretary ...	As far as Amritsar.

All communications connectcd with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Major,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 23th March 1900.

No. 812.—The following rules, which it is proposed to issue under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), are published for general information. They will be taken into

consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the expiry of three months from this date :—

Draft Rule (a).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to Rule (5) of the rules under the said section as amended by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1842, dated th 10th October 1879.

[NOTE.—No such license will be granted for the importation of arms of ·303, ·450 or ·577 bore from which Government ammunition, whether for rifle or carbine, can be fired.]

Draft Rule (b).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council directs that licenses for the possession of reasonable quantities of balled ammunition which can be fired from Government rifles or carbines of the ·303, ·450 or ·577 bore, shall be granted by the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency towns, and by the Magistrate of the district outside those towns, in Form VIII of the forms annexed to the rules issued under the said Act. Such licenses will be granted on application to any person lawfully in possession for sporting purposes of a rifle or carbine of the ·303, ·450 or ·577 bore, and will state the amount of such balled ammunition which he may possess in the following twelve months. Duly licensed dealers will be allowed to import such balled ammunition up to the quantity stated in such licenses. Upon every license produced in support of an application for leave to import, the quantity of ammunition to import which leave was given, and the date of giving it, must be endorsed by the authority by whom leave is granted.

No. 825.—The following rules which it is proposed to issue under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), are published for general information. They will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the expiry of three months from this date :—

Draft Rules.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in paragraph VI of the Notification of the Government of India, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications :—

Add the following proviso (or additional proviso as the case may be) to Rules 2 (clause 1), 6, 6C, 13, 13A, 14 and 16 :—

"Provided that (or provided also that) in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue in Madras, of the Chief Commissioner in Assam and of the Commissioner of Division in other Provinces."

Note.—The reference to ammunition is not intended to be included in this proviso so far as the latter relates to Rule 13A.

Add to Rule 2 (clause 1) the following proviso :—

"Provided that no license for the transport of breech-loading rifles or balled rifle ammunition to a frontier district shall be granted without the previous sanction of the Local Government in whose jurisdiction the district is situated."

Add as clause (*d*) to Rule 8 :—

(*d*) in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition whether the previous sanction of the Local Government or other prescribed authority, as the case may be, has been obtained.

Add to Rule 11 after the words "appended to these rules" :—

"But licenses to manufacture, convert, keep or sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or militray stores for rifles shall be granted by the Local Government only and shall be in Forms VI—B and VII—B herewith prescribed. A Local Government may under this rule grant licenses to selected dealers to hold a certain amount of ammunition for rifles taking Government cartridges on the condition that the license-holders shall not sell from this stock to any person who does not hold a license to possess any such ammunition."

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES, RIFLE AMMUNITION, OR MILITARY STORES FOR RIFLES.

FORM VI—B.

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, convert or sell, or to keep for sale, Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores.

Serial number of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description of Arms		Description of Ammunition or Military Stores		Date on which license expires.
			to be manufactured or converted.	to be sold or kept for sale.	to be manufactured.	to be sold or kept for sale.	
							The 31st of December 190 .

(Signature.)

———— *District,* } (Seal.) *Secretary to the*————

The———— 190 . }

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand and of all sales, in such forms as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest Police station.

N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop, or usual place of business, a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture" (or "Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores," as the case may be. He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Act either in the Vernacular of the district, or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX—(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold, (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold, (3) the date of sale, and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the licensee can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

9. This license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, *referred to in Condition No.* 1.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 27 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license * * * * * * * * * become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the Officer in charge of the nearest Police station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorizing him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

(*a*) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * * * * * *

(*g*) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule, * * * he is required to keep;

(*h*) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule, * * * he is required to exhibit; or

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by, * * section 16;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*) * * * of section 19, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a Railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 25, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 19 or section 20, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 5 to sell the same, or

delivers any arms or ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

BREECH-LOADING RIFLES, RIFLE AMMUNITION, OR MILITARY STORES FOR RIFLES.

FORM VII—B.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to keep and sell Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores.

Serial number of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business.	Description of: Arms.	Description of: Ammunition or military stores.	Date on which license expires.
					The 31st of December 190 .

———District, }
The———190 . } Seal.

(Signature.)

———Secretary to the———

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of " The Indian Arms Act, 1878," the and rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms and ammunition in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer not below the rank cf Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest Police station.

N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

5. He shall affix cn a conspicuous part of his shop, or usual place of business, a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores" He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Act either in the Vernacular of the district, or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX—(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold, (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold, (3) the date of sale, and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only cover sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the licensee can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

This condition applies only to Burma. 9. This license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, referred to in Condition No. 1.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under Section 27 of this Act shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the Magistrate of the district, or to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police station, notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license * * * * * * become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the Officer in charge of the nearest Police station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorizing him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):—

(*a*) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of Section 5;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * * * * * *

(*g*) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which, by a rule, * * * he is required to keep;

(*h*) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which, by a rule * * * * he is required to exhibit; or

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by * * Section 16;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*) * * * of Section 19, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code or to any person employed upon a Railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under Section 25, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under Section 19 or Section 20, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22 Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to Section 5 to sell the same, or

delivers any arms, ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd March 1900.

No. 611.—The services of Captain F. N. Windsor, M.B., I.M.S., (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th March 1900.

No. 427.—The services of Captain M. Stevens, 13th Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

PRACTICAL ARTS and MUSEUMS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1900.

No. 1085.—10-39.—THE names of the Governors appointed to represent India on the Governing body of the Imperial Institute during the year ending 23rd July 1900 are published for general information :

(1) *On behalf of the Government—*

Sir C. J. Lyall, K.C.S.I.
Colonel J. Waterhouse.
Sir C. C. Stevens, K.C.S.I.

(2) *On behalf of Local Governments and Native States—*

Madras	Sir Henry W. Bliss, K.C.I.E.
Bengal	Sir Charles A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.
Punjab	W. Coldstream, Esq.
Central Provinces ...	J. W. Neill, Esq.
Assam	Sir William Ward, K.C.S.I.
Native States... ...	Colonel W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I.

(3) *On behalf of Indian Chambers of Commerce—*

Madras	Mr. Patrick Macfadyen.
Rangoon	James Duncan, Esq.
Karáchi	Mr. A. E. Hoare.

(4) *On behalf of Indian Institutions—*

Madras ...	Mahajana Sabha.	Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.
Bengal ...	National Muhammadan Association, Calcutta. Muhammadan Literary Association, Calcutta.	Sir Andrew Scoble, K.C.S.I.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 20th March 1900.

No. 517-*G.*—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant H. A. K. Gough, Indian Staff Corps, a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, for six months.

Pension Service, 10th year, commenced 4th June 1899.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1900.

No. 1492-*A.*—It is hereby notified that the rate of exchange for adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1900-1901 has been fixed by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 1*s.*-4*d.* the rupee.

The 23rd March 1900.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 309.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 23rd February,* 1900, *pages* 1264, 1265 *and* 1266.
India Office, 23rd February, 1900.

THE Queen has approved of the following * * * * admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

* * * * * * *

To be Captain.

Captain George Olof Roos-Keppel, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 19th September, 1897, but to rank from 1st September 1895.

* * 8 * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 31st, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1900.

No. 887.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

No. 888.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 of the India Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to the rule published with Home Department Notification No. 660, dated the 23rd March 1899, conferring certain powers on the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India :—

Additions.

After the words "Chief Inspector," wherever they occur, the words "and Inspector" should be added.

MEDICAL.

The 30th March 1900.

No. 666.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), Principal of the Lahore Medical College, is granted furlough out of India on medical certificate for 18 months under Article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd April 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 667.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., I. M. S. (Bengal), Professor of Surgery, Lahore Medical College, is appointed to officiate as Principal of that College in addition to his own duties, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., I.M. S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 668.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Major H. Hendley, I.M.S., (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Medicine in the Lahore Medical College during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., I. M. S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 30*th March* 1900.

No. 996.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Bindhachal in the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Bindhachal Nauratra fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Mirzapore, Bindhachal and Gaipura on the East Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 28th March to the 8th April 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Bellary and Salem Districts of the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Bindhachal Nauratra fair.

No. 1007.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satified that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajodhya in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ram Naumi fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Fyzabad, Ajodhya, Ajodhya Ghât and Darshannagar on the Oudh and Rohikhand Railway and Nawabganj, Katra and Ajodhya (Lakarmandi Ghât) on the Bengal and North-Western Railway shall be sold from the 4th to the 9th April 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Ram Naumi fair at Ajodhya.

No. 1018.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram town in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Province of Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmot savam festival of Sri Devaraja Swami :

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the Arkonam Junction and the stations of Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 4th to the 24th May 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Province of Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur District of the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Devaraja Swami at Conjeeveram.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th March 1900.

No. 487.—The following revised draft of a Notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 1st June 1900.

2. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to Part III of the first schedule to the said Act:—

"6. Application of the test to viscous fluids or preparations, such as solutions of India-rubber in mineral naphtha, or thick paint made with that material :—

About a teaspoonful of the substance to be tested is placed in the cup, and the cover fitted with a thermometer is put on.

The cup thus prepared for the test is then cooled down until the thermometer indicates a temperature of 50° F. This may be accomplished either by placing the prepared cup in a refrigerator, or by immersing it up to its projecting collar in water which is maintained at a sufficiently low temperature until the result specified has been obtained.

The prepared cup thus cooled is then transferred to the water bath the temperature of which has previously been raised to 76° F. (The scale of the thermometer in the water bath should range from 60° to 180° F.).

The test is then applied as described in section 4 of this part. If no flash has taken place when the temperature in the cup has reached 75°, the test need not be continued.

The temperature at which the flash occurs is the observed flashing point of the substance and, subject to correction of atmospheric pressure as prescribed in the Act, is the true flashing point."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 27th March 1900.

No. 133.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Rules VI and XXXV of Part IV of the Ecclesiastical Rules published with Home Department Notification No. 178, dated the 21st May 1897 :—

Rule VI.—The number of sittings to be provided will be calculated on the following scale :—

UNIT.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
Battalion of British Infantry	450	340
Head-quarters Wing, British Infantry	250	190
Detached Wing, British Infantry	200	150
Regiment of British Cavalry	275	210
Battery of Royal Horse or Field Artillery	70	55
Garrison Company, Royal Artillery	65	50
Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery	50	35
Heavy Field Battery, Royal Artillery	45	35
Convalescent Depôts and Miscellaneous detachments, per section of 100 men	45	35

NOTE.—These numbers include soldiers' families.

Rule XXXV.—The number of sittings for which compensation is allowed will be regulated by the highest attendance at a parade service during the year of soldiers and their families (two children up to the age of 16 being counted as one adult) actually quartered in the station, subject to the following maximum limits:—

UNIT.	Church of England.	Roman Catholics and each denomination of Protestants recognized by the Government of India.
Battalion of British Infantry	450	340
Head-quarters Wing, British Infantry	250	190
Detached Wing, British Infantry	200	150
Regiment of British Cavalry	275	210
Battery of Royal Horse or Field Artillery	70	55
Garrison Company, Royal Artillery	65	50
Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery	50	35
Heavy Field Battery, Royal Artillery	45	35
Convalescent Depôts and Miscellaneous detachments, per section of 100 men	45	35

NOTE.—These numbers include soldiers' families.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th March 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 337.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

26th March 1900.

* * * * * * * *

Charles John Dennys.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 344.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Frederick Crighton Waller to be Lieutenant with effect from the 1st March 1900, *vice* Connolly, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

George Evans Ostoche, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant with effect from the 1st February 1900, *vice* Young, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Neville Edward Fairweather to be Lieutenant, *vice* Clarke, resigned.

Walter Herbert Reynolds, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Fairweather, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta the 26th March, 1900.

No. 123.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 107, dated the 15th March, 1899, the services of Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th June, 1899.

Public Works Department Notification No. 357, dated 19th August, 1899, is hereby cancelled.

The 27th March, 1900.

No. 127.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers in the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branches, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from	
				1900.	
Jacob, Colonel S. L., R. E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent ...	January 1	
* *	* *	* *	*	* *	
Preston, S. ...	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary ...	January 1	
Wallis, B. G. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 1	
Field, G. M. R. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	" 1	
Wallis, B. G. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent ...	February 2	
* *	* *	* *	*	* *	
Field, G. M. R. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent ...	February 2	
* *	* *	* *	*	* *	
Brodie, W. P. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	February 2	
* *	* *	* *	*	* *	
Preston, S. ...	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent ...	February 11	
Preston, S. ...	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary ...	" 11	
* *	* *	* *	*	* *	
Thurburn, Colonel J. W., R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	February 11	
* *	* *	* *	*	* *	

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1900.
Preston, S. ...	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent ...	March 8
* *	* *	* *	*	* *
Thurburn, Colonel J. W., R. E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent ...	March 8
* *	* *	* *	*	* *
Jacob, L. M. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary ...	March 8
* *	* *	* *	*	* *

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
Irrigation, Roads and Buildings

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 7TH, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1900.

No. 887.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 6th April 1900.

No. 1061.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chitrakot in the Central India Agency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Province of Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts and the Patiála State in the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces and the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ramnaumi Fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by Railway to any Station between Naini and Katni (both inclusive) on the East Indian Railway and Manickpur and Jhansi (both inclusive) on the Indian Midland Railway shall be sold from the 5th to the 15th April 1900 (both days inclusive)

within the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Province of Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts and the Patiála State in the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Ramnaumi Fair at Chitrakot.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th April 1900.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 348.—The following extracts are published for general infomation:

"*London Gazette," dated the* 13th *March* 1900, *page* 1714.

* * * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE;

13*th March*, 1900.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps * * * made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * * * *

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 14th January 1900.

* * * * * * * *

Clement George Parsons.

* * * * * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexander Crawford Roe, Bengal Establishment. Dated 27th February 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 349.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1900.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Charles Pardey Lukis, M. B.

* * * * * * * *

James Clarke, M.D.

* * * * * * * *

Thomas Richard Mulroney, M.D.

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 7TH, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

DECENNIAL CENSUS OF 1901.

NO. 30-32.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Census),—under date Calcutta, the 2nd April 1900.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 3-Census / 114—124-A., dated the 1st July 1890.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 13, dated the 2nd March 1899.

Revenue Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 140, dated the 11th May 1899, and enclosures.

The replies of the Local Governments and Administrations who were consulted thereon.

RESOLUTION.

BY Home Department Notification No. 23, dated the 13th October 1899, Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed Census Commissioner for India for the purpose of the decennial Census of 1901. Sanction has since been given to the appointment, from the 1st April 1900, of the following officers to be Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations:—

Madras	Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S.
Bombay	" R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S.
Bengal	" E. A. Gait, I.C.S.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	" R. Burn, I.C.S.
Punjab	" H. A. Rose, I.C.S.
Burma	" C. C. Lowis, I.C.S.
Central Provinces	" R. V. Russell, I.C.S.
Assam	" B. C. Allen, I.C.S.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	" A. D. Chinoy.

2. After consultation with the Census Commissioner the Government of India determined that it was unnecessary on this occasion to assemble a conference of the officers who had been engaged as Provincial Superintendents in conducting the Census of 1891. The reports of the conferences held in 1878, in 1890, and in October 1891 embody in a clear and well-ordered form the experience acquired in the last three Censuses of India, and the Census Commissioner himself, while recently on leave, has had the advantage of consulting Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I., the late Census Commissioner for India, Mr. Noel Humphreys, the Assistant Registrar-General for England and Wales, and other statistical authorities in Europe. At the present time, when the resources of the administration are strained by the prevalence of famine over a large area and by the persistence of plague in several localities, much inconvenience would have been caused by calling together from all parts of the country officers whose services are required in their own Provinces.

3 With his Despatch of the 11th May 1899, the Secretary of State forwarded letters from the Registrar-General and from Mr. Baines containing certain suggestions for simplifying the procedure and reducing the particulars recorded for the bulk of the population. Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted on the subject, and the Census Commissioner has submitted his final proposals regarding the date on which the Census should be taken, the form in which information should be collected, and the instructions to be issued to the enumerators. It now remains for the Governor-General in Council to pass orders on these points.

4. The Census will be taken on the night of Friday, the 1st March 1901. The selection of the particular date is determined by several considerations. The moon will be at the full on the 5th March, and there will be light enough on the 1st to enable the enumerators to complete the work of checking the schedules before midnight; while on that date the people will not ordinarily have gone to the sacred rivers to attend the lunar bathing festivals. Auspicious days for marriages must be avoided and also the greater festivals and important fairs which take people away from their homes on a large scale. The date proposed complies with all these conditions, and has been agreed to by Local Governments and Administrations. In some forest and desert tracts a synchronous enumeration may either be wholly impracticable or may have to be carried out on the morning of the 2nd March instead of on the night of the 1st. In such cases Local Governments and Administrations will determine, in consultation with the Census Commissioner, the procedure to be adopted, which will vary with the requirements of the locality, and will report their conclusions for the information of the Government of India.

5. The general and household schedules sanctioned for adoption throughout British India are given as appendices to this Resolution in the form in which they will actually be issued after translation into the various vernacular languages The instructions to enumerators, which are printed inside the cover of the general schedule, have been simplified and reduced in bulk, in view of the relatively illiterate character of the agency employed. They will be supplemented by a set of rules for the guidance of Supervisors and Charge Superintendents, the general lines of which will be laid down by the Census Commissioner, and will be subject to such modifications as local conditions may render necessary.

6. In the general schedule itself the headings for sex, age, civil condition (married, unmarried or widowed) and birthplace deal with facts which are recognized as important for the purpose of comparative international statistics, and there can be no doubt as to the necessity for retaining them. In regard to the other headings dealing with religion, caste, occupation, language, ability to read and write English or a vernacular language, and mental or physical infirmity, the question of maintaining uniformity with the procedure of other nations does not arise, and they have to be considered merely with reference to the administrative utility and the intrinsic interest of the information which they are intended to record.

7. In connexion with religion it has been suggested that, as on the last occasion, a subsidiary column should be added showing the sect to which each person belongs. After considering this point in its separate bearing on the Christian and non-Christian population the Governor-General in Council has determined that the sects of Christians should be recorded, but has decided in the case of non-Christian sects to leave the matter to the discretion of Local Governments, who may either omit sects altogether, or, if they wish to have figures for particular sects only, may direct the enumerators to ascertain by special inquiry the number and distribution of those sects. This can readily be done by means of the rules for the guidance of Supervisors and Superintendents referred to in paragraph 5 above. Or again, if this course is considered open to objection, the names of all sects might be recorded, but only those abstracted which are thought to be of special interest or importance. The case of Europeans and Eurasians is met by the rule for filling up column 4 of the household schedule, which instructs people to enter

Record of Abstraction Procedure.	**Dates**	*Signatures of Responsible Officers.*
Book received in abstraction office and entered in register.		
Issued for abstraction.		
Received by Abstractor.		
Abstraction tested by Checker.		
" " " Inspector.		
" " " Superior Officer.		
Abstraction slips passed for tabulation.		
Book returned to record room.		

House No.	Serial No.	Name.	Religion.	Male or female.	Married, unmarried, or widowed.	Age.	Caste of Hindus and Jains. Tribe or race of others.	Occupation or means of subsistence of Actual Workers. Principal.	Occupation or means of subsistence of Actual Workers. Subsidiary.	Means of subsistence of Dependents on Actual Workers.	Birthplace.	Language ordinarily used.	Literate or Illiterate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	1	Tara Pada Mukhari ...	Hindu ...	Male ...	Married ...	35	Brahman ...	Clerk ...	Tenure holder.	...	Burdwan ...	Bengali ...	Literate
	2	Female ...	Hindu ...	Female ...	Married ...	27	Brahman ...	...	...	Clerk ...	Hooghly ...	Bengali ...	Literate
	3	Priya Nath Mukharji ...	Hindu ...	Male ...	Unmarried	12	Brahman ...	...	...	Clerk ...	Burdwan ...	Bengali ...	Literate
	4	Nistarini Dasi ...	Hindu ...	Female ...	Widow ...	30	Brahman ...	Servant ...	None ...	...	Jessore ...	Bengali ...	Illiterate
7	5	Kabir Hossein ...	Muhammadan ...	Male ...	Married ...	40	Shekh ...	Khidmatgar	Cultivator...	...	Shahabad ...	Hindi ...	Illiterate
	6	Kadir Bakhsh ...	Muhammadan ...	Male ...	Widower ...	50	Jolaha ...	Weaver ...	Cultivator...	...	Saran ...	Hindi ...	Illiterate
	7	Nasiban ...	Muhammadan ...	Female ...	Married ...	30	Shekh ...	...	...	Khidmatgar...	Shahabad ...	Hindi ...	Illiterate

BLOCK LIST.

NAME OF VILLAGE OR WARD.	NUMBER OF VILLAGE OR WARD.	NUMBER OF CIRCLE.	NUMBER OF BLOCK

Sub-Division, i.e., Hamlet, quarter, street etc.	Houses.		Families in each house.		Remarks
	Serial number	Description, dwelling house, shop, serai, etc.	Serial number.	Name of the head member of each family.	
1	2	3	4	5	6

BLOCK LIST.

AME OF ILLAGE OR WARD. | NUMBER OF VILLAGE OR WARD. | NUMBER OF CIRCLE. | NUMBER. BLOCK

ıb-Division, *i.e.*, Hamlet, quarter, street, etc.	Houses.		Families in each house.		Remarks.
	Serial number.	Description, dwelling-house, shop, serai, etc.	Serial number.	Name of the head member of each family	
1	2	3	4	5	6

ict by the head occupant of the house or tenement, for all 1901, counting also as present persons ordinarily residing ier) and still taking their meals from the house. The head signed, to the enumerator who will call for it on the will probably make two visits in order to take the census of ule, the rules which follow should be carefully read.

ns of Subsistence Dependents on ctual Workers.	Birth-place.	Languages ordinarily used.	Literate or Illiterate.	Knows or does not know English.	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper.
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	England ...	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
vernment pen-on.	Calcutta ...	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
...	Austria ...	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
vyer's Clerk ...	Bombay ...	...	Illiterate ...	Not ...	Blind.
...	United States	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
...	Scotland ...	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
...	Punjab ...	English ...	Literate ...	English ...	
...	Switzerland	German ...	Literate ...	Not ...	
ny Officer ...	Malta ...	English ...	Literate ...	...	
...	Russia ...	Russian ...	Illiterate ...	Not ...	

COLUMN 2 (*Serial Number*).—Enter a serial number for all persons living in the house.

COLUMN 3 (*Name*).—Enter first the head of the family resident in the house on the night of the Census, then the rest of the members of the family, and lastly, visitors stopping in the house that night.

COLUMN 4 (*Religion*).—Enter the sect or denomination as shown in the specimen Schedule.

COLUMN 5 (*Sex*).—Enter whether male or female.

COLUMN 6 (*Civil Condition*).—Enter each persn, whether infant or grown up, as married, unmarried, or widowed. Persons who have been divorced should be shown as widowed.

COLUMN 7 (*Age*).—Enter the age as on *last* birthday; and against children less than a year old write "infant."

COLUMN 8 (*Race or Nationality*).—In the case of British subjects enter their race, such as *European, Eurasian, Armenian,* etc. For persons who are not British subjects, enter the nationality to which they consider themselves to belong, such as Austrian, Swiss, etc.

COLUMN 9 (*Principal occupation of actual workers*).—Enter the principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property, such as house-rent, pension, etc. General terms, such as "Government" or "Railway Service," "Commerce," etc., should not be used, but the exact kind of service or dealing should be specified. Persons temporarily out of employ should be returned under their last or ordinary occupation. This column will be blank for dependents.

COLUMN 10 (*Subsidiary occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers*).—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue in addition to their principal occupation, or any supplementary means of livelihood which they may possess. If they have no such additional occupation or means of livelihood, enter the word "none."

COLUMN 11 (*Means of subsistence of dependents on actual workers*).—For children of whatever age and for women who do not work or carry on business either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the head of the family or the person who supports them. This column will be blank for actual workers.

COLUMN 12 (*Birth-place*).—If born in India, enter the district and province; if born out of India, enter the country, but not the name of a county, or village or town.

COLUMN 13 (*Language*).—Enter here the language which each person states to be that which he ordinarily uses.

COLUMN 14 (*Literacy*).—Enter in this column against each person, of whatever age, who can *both* read and write any language the word literate.

COLUMN 15 (*English*).—Enter in this column against all persons shown as literate whether they can or cannot *both* read and write English.

COLUMN 16 (*Infirmities*).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column. Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

House No.	Serial No.	Name.	Religion.	Male or Female.	Married, Unmarried, or Widowed.	Age.	Race or Nationality.	Occupation or Means of Subsistence of Actual Workers.	
								Principal.	Subsidiary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

lindus and Jains, race of others.	Occupation or Means of Subsistence of Actual Workers.		Means of Subsistence of Dependents on Actual Workers.	Birth-place.	Language ordinarily used.	Literate or Illiterate.	Knows or does not know English.	Insane, deaf mute from birth, totally blind or leper.
	Principal.	Subsidiary.						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

House No.	Serial No.	Name.	Religion.	Male or Female.	Married, Unmarried or Widowed.	Age.	Caste of Hindus and Jains, Tribe or race of others.	Occupation or Means of Subsistence of Actual Workers. Principal.	Subsidiary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

literate whether they *can* or *cannot both* read and write English. The column will be blank for those shown in column 14 as illiterate.

Rule 16.—*Column 16 (Infirmities).*—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

Rule 17.—*Columns 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11.*—In filling up these columns you will be guided by the instructions you will receive from the Supervisor, and you will ask such questions as he may order you to ask.

II.—Procedure.

A.—The first round.—(Preliminary Enumeration.)

1. Beginning from the * of * 1901, you will visit every house in your block to which a separate number has been affixed, in the order in which the houses are entered in your block list, and fill up the columns in the schedules for every person residing in those houses in the manner prescribed above and as directed by your Supervisor.

2. You must use black ink, and write very clearly in the character you know best.

3. If directed to do so by your Supervisor, you will make a rough draft on plain paper, which you will not enter in your book of schedules until it has been passed by the Supervisor.

4. If the entry for any person in any of the columns of the schedule be the same as that for the person entered on the line above, you must repeat the entry. You must not write the word "ditto" or make dots.

5. You should point out to the Supervisor

* of * 1901.

B.—The second round.—(Final Enumeration.)

6. On the evening of the 1st March 1901, at the time of lighting lamps, you will take your book of schedules as already filled in and again visit every house in your block in order. Before you start on your round, you must see that you are yourself enumerated in the house where you are stopping.

7. You must summon the chief member of each family and read over to him one by one the entries made for his family in the schedule, asking him, as you read each name, whether the person is present in the house or not. You must also ask him particularly whether any fresh persons have come or any child has been born. You must strike out the entries for persons who are not present, and fill up the form for any person now in the house who was not there when your first visit was made, such as guests, infants newly born, and others. You are to consider as present all persons living in or taking their meals from the house, even though any of them may be out fishing or watching in the fields or at a shop, etc., for the night.

8. The fresh entries mentioned in the last rule must be made on the blank pages at the end of your book. In each case you must enter the number of the house to which the fresh entries relate, writing under it the word 'continued.'

9. You must make no alteration whatever in any entry against the name of any person unless you have to strike out the entries altogether, because he or she is no longer present. When you strike out a person, you must draw the line completely through all the entries following that person's name, and not merely through column 3.

10. You must us red ink only for the entries and erasures made on the round of the 1st March.

11. Whilst going on the second round, you must visit every house marked "empty" in

12. After visiting, as above, all the dwelling houses you must go to the dharmsalas, serais, encampments and landing places where travellers rest for the night, and enter all particulars in the schedules for the wayfarers, boatmen, pilgrims, and others you may find there, and strike out the entries already made against persons who are not then present. You should ascertain from the village watchmen whether any members of a wandering tribe have come to camp in your block. If so, you must go and enumerate them in the manner prescribed above.

13. If any house-holder in your block has been given a separate schedule, you should collect it on the morning of the 2nd March, and after seeing that the rules have been complied with in filling up the columns, you should stitch it into your book, next to the last schedule filled up by you.

14. On the morning of the 2nd March, after your book has been inspected by the Supervisor, you will prepare under his directions the short abstract printed on the inside of the cover, and he will not take charge of your book until he has certified the total to be correct.

15. According to the Census Act, every person is legally bound to furnish you with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule; but you are forbidden to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the census, *as for instance, the amount of any person's income.* Any Enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the census renders himself liable to punishment under the Census Act or the Penal Code.

District.

Thana, Tahsil, Taluk or Township.

Village or Town

Charge No.

Circle No.

Ward or Mohalla No.

Block No.

Charge Superintendent.

Supervisor.

Enumerator.

Record of Enumeration Procedure.	Dates.	Signatures of Responsible Officers.
Receipt of book by Enumerator		
Preliminary enumeration commenced		
" " completed		
" " tested and revised by Supervisor		
" " tested and revised by Charge Superintendent		
" " tested and revised by Inspecting Officer		
Final enumeration commenced		
" " completed		
Enumerator's abstract compiled		
Abstract and book despatched to Charge Superintendent		
Abstract entered in Charge Superintendent's Summary		

under religion the sect or denomination to which they belong. It is more difficult to obtain an accurate record of the sects or denominations of Native Christians, but the Government of India hope that comparative accuracy may be secured by directing the Supervisors to inquire specially to what denomination the persons enumerated belong, and by inviting the heads of the various missions to instruct their people as to the answers to be given.

8. In order to simplify the final tables and expedite the publication of the results, Mr. Baines has proposed that the heading for caste should be omitted and the returns of 1891 made use of "as a standard until 1911." The balance of opinion, however, is strongly in favour of retaining that heading, and the Governor-General in Council accepts this view, both on the general ground taken by Sir K. Seshadri Iyer that "the whole social fabric of India rests upon caste," and for the special reason that the caste statistics afford the best clue to the progress of the movement which Sir Alfred Lyall describes as "the gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal, non-Aryan or casteless tribes," and to the changes in respect of widow and infant marriage which are known to be going on. There will be no heading for sub-caste, but this will not preclude Local Governments, who may consider it desirable to procure statistics for any particular sub-caste, from undertaking such inquiries on the lines indicated in paragraph 7.

9. The treatment of occupation for Census purposes is everywhere recognized as a matter of extreme difficulty, and in India the subject is further complicated by the vague and general descriptions which the people give of their means of livelihood and [illegible] at present only imperfectly specialized. On this

Birth-place.	Language ordinarily used.	Literate or Illiterate.	Knows or does not know English.	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper.
12	13	14	15	16

District.

Thana, Tahsil, Taluk or Township.

Village or Town

Charge No.

Circle No.

Ward or Mohalla No.

Block No.

Record c

Receipt of book by Enumerat

Preliminary enumeration comm

" " compl

" " tested

Final enumeration commenced

" " completed

Enumerator's abstract compiled

Abstract and book despatched to

Abstract entered in Charge Super

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

I.—RULES FOR FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE.

For infants less than one year old word 'infant.'

Rule 8.—*Column 8* (*Castes*, ... the caste of Hindus and Jains,

under religion the sect or denomination to which they belong. It is more difficult to obtain an accurate record of the sects or denominations of Native Christians, but the Government of India hope that comparative accuracy may be secured by directing the Supervisors to inquire specially to what denomination the persons enumerated belong, and by inviting the heads of the various missions to instruct their people as to the answers to be given.

8. In order to simplify the final tables and expedite the publication of the results, Mr. Baines has proposed that the heading for caste should be omitted and the returns of 1891 made use of "as a standard until 1911." The balance of opinion, however, is strongly in favour of retaining that heading, and the Governor-General in Council accepts this view, both on the general ground taken by Sir K. Seshadri Iyer that "the whole social fabric of India rests upon caste," and for the special reason that the caste statistics afford the best clue to the progress of the movement which Sir Alfred Lyall describes as "the gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal, non-Aryan or casteless tribes," and to the changes in respect of widow and infant marriage which are known to be going on. There will be no heading for sub-caste, but this will not preclude Local Governments, who may consider it desirable to procure statistics for any particular sub-caste, from undertaking such inquiries on the lines indicated in paragraph 7.

9. The treatment of occupation for Census purposes is everywhere recognized as a matter of extreme difficulty, and in India the subject is further complicated by the vague and general descriptions which the people give of their means of livelihood and by the fact that many industries are at present only imperfectly specialized. On this point the Governor-General in Council accepts the proposals of the Census Commissioner as set forth in columns 9, 10 and 11 of the schedule and the rules for filling them up. These are in general accord with the views of the latest International Conference on statistics and with the practice of several European countries, and they promise to avoid the confusion between dependants and actual workers which vitiated the results of the last Census, and at the same time to bring out more clearly the prevalence of double occupations.

10. The remaining columns differ from those used in 1891 only in two respects: the attempt to record persons under instruction has been abandoned, and a separate column has been provided for persons who know English. The former change was recommended by the Census Conference of October 1891; the latter is justified by the importance of obtaining a complete record of the English-knowing population. Both proposals are accepted.

11. It is believed that the schedule and instructions now prescribed will be found suitable for use in the Native States, and it is very desirable that these States, which conducted their Census operations in 1891 with conspicuous efficiency, should adopt the same forms and follow the same procedure as the districts of British India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, with Appendices, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department, and to the Census Commissioner for India.

Ordered also, that the Resolution and Appendices be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL, 4TH, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 13th April 1900.

No. 967.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 361, dated the 8th March 1882, and in modification of the orders published in the Notification in the same Department, No. 1572, dated the 29th August 1879, to declare that arms, ammunition and warlike stores brought into an Indian port, and declared under manifest to be consignments without transhipment to any part on the sea-board of the Persian Gulf, shall, until further orders, be liable to the prohibitions and directions contained in Section 6 of the said Act.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

[illegible]

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900.

[illegible]

10. The remaining schedules differ from those used in 1891 only in two respects: [illegible] has been [illegible] for persons who [illegible] of the Census Conference of [illegible] 1899, the [illegible] complete record of [illegible] population. Both [illegible] are accepted.

11. It is believed that the schedules and [illegible] will be [illegible] for use in the [illegible] States, and [illegible] with [illegible] in Native States [illegible].

12. ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution, with Appendices, be forwarded [illegible] Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department and to the Census Commissioner for India.

ORDERED also, that the Resolution and Appendices be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRACT FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DATED APRIL 14TH, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 12th April 1900.

No. 8 [illegible].—In exercise of the powers conferred by section [illegible] of the Indian Arms Act, [illegible] of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Notification [illegible] Government of India in the Home Department [illegible] in the Notification [illegible] publication of the orders published [illegible] and directions contained in [illegible].

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 21, 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th April 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 414.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Francis Massy, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner and Superintendent, Punjab,—27th April 1900.

* * * * * * *

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 422.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bengal Unattached List is awarded the silver medal for long service and good-conduct without gratuity for the quarter ended on 31st March 1900:

First Class Sergeant-Instructor Thomas Smith, Punjab Light Horse.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 426.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles—*

Second-Lieutenant Aubrey Hastings Parker to be Lieutenant, *vice* Blackburn, promoted.

Henry Harcourt, Gentleman, Indian Civil Service, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Parker, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th April 1900.

No. 170.—Mr. E. Claxton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1900, during the absence of Mr. R. G. Kennedy, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Public Works Department,

Irrigation, Roads and Buildings.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 21ST, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS ON THE CASE OF NARSINGH SINGH, WHICH OCCURRED IN AUGUST 1899 IN THE SARAN DISTRICT IN BENGAL.

NOS. 1003—1014.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—dated Simla, the 18th April 1900.

Read—

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 1651, dated the 20th November 1899.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 53-J., dated the 2nd January 1900.

Letters from the Government of Bengal, Nos. 767-J. and 3344-J., dated the 12th February and the 7th March 1900, forwarding various reports, explanations and definitions.

Letter from the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, No. 1248, dated the 20th March 1900.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor-General in Council has had under his consideration a case which occurred in August last in the Saran District, of which Chapra is the head-quarters, and which has attracted much public attention and comment. The salient facts, about which there seems to be little or no dispute, are briefly summarized below. At the time of their occurrence, Mr. Twidell, an officer of not quite five years' standing, was temporarily officiating as Magistrate and Collector of the district. Mr. Bradley, an officer of about the same service, was his District Superintendent of Police, and had for his assistant Mr. Corbett, a probationer, who had been for less than two years in the department. Mr. Simkins was the District Engineer. On the district staff was Maulvi Zakir Hossein, a Deputy Magistrate of 27 years' standing.

2. On the 19th August Mr. Corbett and Mr. Simkins went out to the village of Phulwária, in order to supervise and obtain labour for the repair of certain embankments which protect the surrounding country from dangerous and destructive floods, and the responsibility for maintaining which lies upon the local landholders. In the village they met one Narsingh Singh, a police constable, on sick leave from Jalpaiguri. When required to assist the authorities, this man was insolent to Mr. Corbett, who assaulted him slightly. Narsingh Singh then ran at Mr. Corbett, who knocked him down in self-defence. The man then called upon the villagers, of whom a considerable number were standing round, to help him (*láthi chaláo*), upon which Mr. Corbett thrashed him severely while he was down, and Mr. Simkins gave him several cuts with his cane. One of the villagers threatened Mr. Simkins with a *láthi*, but was disarmed by him.

3. On the next morning, which was a Sunday, Narsingh Singh attended at the Chapra hospital to be treated as an out-patient for a certain disease. The Civil Surgeon noticed that he had two black eyes, and, upon asking how he got them, was told that he had been beaten by the Assistant District Superintendent of Police. It appears that the occurrence of the previous day had been discussed in the station; and after leaving the hospital, the Civil Surgeon mentioned to both Mr. Corbett and Mr. Bradley that "Corbett's friend" was in the station. Mr. Bradley immediately sent an Inspector to find the man: but meanwhile Mr. Corbett had himself gone to the hospital, and found Narsingh Singh, whom he brought to Mr. Bradley's house. There Mr. Bradley gave him his choice between resigning and being prosecuted; and on his refusing to resign, the two police officers took him off to Mr. Twidell's house, where, after consultation with the latter, Mr. Corbett lodged a formal complaint against him under Section 353, Indian Penal Code, of assault to deter a public servant from the discharge of his duty, a non-compoundable but bailable offence, for which the police may arrest without warrant. Mr. Twidell accepted the complaint and directed a prosecution, and Narsingh Singh was forthwith placed in confinement. Before the formal complaint was presented, Mr. Bradley had again asked Narsingh Singh whether he would resign, and the latter had agreed to do so; but Mr. Bradley then refused to accept his resignation.

4. Narsingh Singh was tried by Maulvi Zakir Hossein, and eventually convicted of abetment of simple assault (Section 352), and of insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace (Section 504), and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. At one stage of the trial Mr. Bradley was allowed to assist in the prosecution while sitting on the Bench; and the Deputy Magistrate twice consulted the District Magistrate regarding its conduct, on one occasion in consultation with Mr. Bradley also. Narsingh Singh appealed to the Sessions Judge, Mr. Pennell, and his counsel filed, together with his appeal, an affidavit containing serious allegations against the officers concerned with regard to their conduct in the case. Mr. Pennell called upon Mr. Twidell and, through him, upon Maulvi Zakir Hossein, for an explanation in respect of these allegations. Mr. Twidell declined to submit any explanation; and thereupon Mr. Pennell summoned Messrs. Twidell, Bradley, Corbett, and Simkins, the Maulvi and the Civil Surgeon, as witnesses under Section 428 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Finally, he accepted the appeal, quashed the conviction, and set aside the sentence. And in his judgment he commented at great length and with great severity upon the conduct of all concerned.

5. The Government of Bengal then took up the matter. The conclusions at which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor arrived, and the action which he took, are set forth in the following extracts from the second letter read in the preamble:—

"Mr. Pennall's strictures on the conduct of the officers are substantially as follows—

(1) that Mr. Corbett did not receive from Narsingh Singh provocation justifying the violence which he used;

(2) that the prosecution of Narsingh Singh was instituted because it was feared that he would otherwise himself proceed criminally against Messrs. Corbett and Simkins;

(3) that Mr. Twidell very improperly interfered by repeatedly discussing the case against Narsingh Singh with Maulvi Zakir Hossein in the course of the trial; and

(4) that Maulvi Zakir Hossein permitted himself to be influenced by Mr. Twidell, and convicted Narsingh Singh on entirely inadequate grounds.

"Both Mr. Twidell and Maulvi Zakir Hossein have asserted their innocence of any improper motive throughout the proceedings in which they were concerned. It is unnecessary to refer to their explanations in detail or to analyse the evidence on which the comments of the Sessions Judge were based. The Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on the various points is clear, and I am now to state it for the information of the Government of India. The orders issued by Mr. Twidell for the repair of the embankments were dictated by a laudable desire on the part of a district officer to prevent the risk of inundations, which would have caused serious loss to the people. It lay on the zamindars and villagers to do what was needed to strengthen the embankments, any wages required for work done being payable by the zamindars, and the deputation of Messrs. Corbett and Simkins to the spot to induce the people to assist was legitimate. The Lieutenant-Governor considers, however, that in the altercation and *fracas* which took place with Narsingh Singh Mr. Corbett was seriously to blame. He was hasty in first striking the man, and subsequently gave him a severe beating. The man was in a bad state of health, and His Honor is unable to accept the plea that the provocation he gave in any manner justified the treatment to which he was subjected. With regard to the prosecution instituted against Narsingh Singh, the Lieutenant-Governor condemns the conduct of Messrs. Corbett and Bradley, and of Mr. Twidell in particular. Mr. Twidell acted with extreme want of judgment and impropriety in ordering the prosecution, being aware specially that Narsingh Singh had been beaten for his alleged opposition to Messrs. Corbett and Simkins. In the course of the trial also Mr. Twidell's action was open to most serious comment. Subordinate Magistrates may sometimes seek the advice of the District Magistrates in difficult cases, while preserving their own judicial independence. Such consultations between judicial officers are presumably not unknown even in higher Courts. In the present case, however, Mr. Twidell had himself directly ordered the prosecution, and the impropriety of his entering into any discussion of the case with the Deputy Magistrate should have been patent to him. As regards Maulvi Zakir Hossein, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that his conduct of the trial betrayed lamentable weakness of judgment and character. The conviction of Narsingh Singh was bad, and the sentence passed altogether excessive for the offence charged. Mr. Bradley had a smaller share in the case than the officers already named, but the Lieutenant Governor regards him also as deserving of censure for aiding in the institution of the prosecution against Narsingh Singh and for taking an unnecessarily prominent part in the conduct of the prosecution during the trial.

"The Lieutenant-Governor greatly regrets that the officers of the Saran District should, by their proceed- in this case, have brought themselves under the condemnation which must thus be passed upon them. ious notice of their conduct is necessary, and His Honor has issued the following orders. Mr. Twidell will e barred from promotion to an Officiating Magistrate-Collectorship for one year. Mr. Corbett, who has become entitled to confirmation as an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the second grade, on completely passing the departmental examinations, will not be confirmed for the same period. An expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's severe displeasure will be conveyed to Mr. Bradley: and Maulvi Zakir Hossein will also be admonished. The latter is an old officer who has hitherto borne a blameless reputation."

6. As soon as Mr. Pennell's judgment was brought to the notice of the Government of India, they requested the Bengal Government to furnish them with a full report upon the case. When that report was received, it appeared that the matter had not been completely dealt with, inasmuch as the action of all the parties concerned had not been equally considered. With regard to the judgment of the Sessions Judge, they thought it desirable to invite the opinion of the High Court of Calcutta and to enquire whether the Honorable Judges contemplated taking any action with regard to it. The Honorable Court has now replied that it "is of opinion that certain passages in the judgment are expressed in terms which the Judges cannot but regard as intemperate, and conspicuously wanting in that sense of dignity and self-restraint which ought to characterise judicial utterances," and that an expression of the disapproval of the Court has been communicated to Mr. Pennell.

7. The Governor-General in Council regards this case as one of unusual importance. It exemplifies in an aggravated, but typical, form several evils which from time to time force themselves upon the attention of Government, and which it is upon every ground of the utmost importance to restrain. The action of the executive and of the judicial officers has conduced to give to the facts a notoriety so great as to fall little short of a scandal, and to render it desirable that the Supreme Government should itself deal with the matter.

8. With regard to the *fracas* that occurred on the 19th August, the Governor-General in Council concurs in the conclusions of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Whatever the provocation received, Mr. Corbett's action in first assaulting Narsingh Singh was undignified and improper. And if, as appears to have been the case, he knocked him down in self-defence, his conduct in severely thrashing a man who lay at his mercy was lacking in any justification. In judging of his conduct, moreover, it is impossible to forget the fact that he was an English officer of Government; and that the position of such officers imposes upon them a very special responsibility towards the inhabitants of the country, in whose eyes they represent, each according to his degree, the Government of Her Majesty. It is incumbent upon any one so placed to exercise a very special self-restraint in his dealings with the people, and it is necessary that he should be judged in such matters by a specially strict standard.

9. But it is the proceedings which followed after the quarrel of the 19th August that constitute the really serious element in the case. On the 19th a very young officer lost his temper and his judgment, and thrashed a man who had been insolent to him and had attempted to attack him. On the 20th, if the conclusions of the Judge who heard Narsingh Singh's appeal are to be accepted, the Chief Magistrate of the district conspired with his two police officers to screen Mr. Corbett from the consequences of his fault, by prosecuting the man whom the latter had beaten for what was at most a merely technical offence, and for which ample, if not excessive, punishment had already been inflicted; while at a later stage, the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police brought improper influence to bear upon the Subordinate Magistrate who was trying the case. No more serious charge could be laid at the door of the officers charged with the administration of criminal police and justice in a district. The Governor-General in Council has therefore examined and considered the facts with the most scrupulous care, and the most anxious desire to do no injustice to any of the parties concerned; and the more so, because he gathers from the Lieutenant-Governor's silence on the point, that His Honor does not accept Mr. Pennell's conclusions, at any rate as to the conspiracy.

10. The result of this examination has been to leave upon the mind of the Governor-General in Council the impression that Messrs. Bradley and Corbett were not so much animated in laying a complaint against Narsingh Singh by a desire to vindicate their outraged authority or to uphold the discipline of the Police force, as they were by a desire to put further pressure upon Narsingh Singh. Such conduct on their part amounted, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, to little short of persecution, and was a flagrant abuse of the authority with which as police officers they were entrusted.

11. As regards Mr. Twidell's part in the matter, Mr. Pennell's assertion that he was a party to a conspiracy in order to shield his friends, would, if it were accepted, involve a culpability on his part by so much greater than theirs, as his office and responsibilities were higher. The circumstances are not free from doubt. But the Governor-General in Council, while holding that Mr. Twidell's conduct was both unwise and improper, is prepared to believe that in directing the prosecution he acted in good faith.

12. His subsequent action, in advising the Deputy Magistrate as to the conduct of the case, was unfortunately not less indiscreet. The Governor-General in Council agrees with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that Subordinate Magistrates may properly and usefully seek the advice of the District Magistrate on questions arising in cases that are before them, without in any way forfeiting or impairing their judicial independence. But it is essential that the District Magistrate should scrupulously abstain from such consultation, whenever there is possible room for the suggestion that any personal element may color his advice. The question of the union of judicial and executive functions is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and is one upon which much discussion has already been expended. It will be conceded, however, by all parties that when the two functions are united in the same hands it behoves those who exercise them to abstain, not only from any abuse, but also from any semblance of abuse, of the powers thus conferred upon them, and to avoid, with the most scrupulous care, any action that may give reasonable ground for the allegation that the objects of the executive are improperly permitted to influence the independence of the judicial branch of the administration. Both branches have one common object—the good government of the country, and the peace and prosperity of the people; and it is regrettable that there should be either confusion or collision of functions in aiming at this end.

13. The Government of India do not propose to interfere with the orders which the Bengal Government have passed in the case of the executive officers concerned. The punishment inflicted, if not adequate to the offence as it is regarded by the Governor-General in Council, is at least substantial. And His Excellency in Council cannot but regard the lamentable occurrences which he has been discussing, as in some degree due to the fact that there was no officer of age and experience present in the district staff, whose more mature judgment might have prevented them. That this was so is explained by the Bengal Government to have been due partly to an unavoidable accident, but mainly to the regrettable shorthandedness of the executive staff, which is now rapidly disappearing in consequence of increased recruitment.

14. There remains the action of Mr. Pennell, the Sessions Judge who heard Narsingh Singh's appeal. The Governor-General in Council has read with entire agreement the opinion expressed by the High Court upon the nature of Mr. Pennell's judgment. It appears to His Excellency in Council to have been affected by an animus which there was little attempt to conceal. The issue before Mr. Pennell was whether Narsingh Singh had or had not been rightly convicted and sentenced. But it is clear that Mr. Pennell was even more concerned with the conduct of the executive officers than with the guilt or innocence of Narsingh Singh, and that those officers who had been summoned as witnesses virtually occupied the position of accused, though put on oath to criminate themselves. While it is inevitable that a Judge should comment upon the conduct of the executive in so far as it bears upon the issue which he is trying, and while it is proper that he should bring to the notice of the superior authority any abuse of power which may seem to him to have taken place, there is yet a corresponding responsibility imposed upon him for the discreet and proper use of the liberty of enquiry and of comment which is essential to the due discharge of judicial duties. In the present case the Governor-General in Council is in concurrence with the High Court in thinking that this discretion was altogether ignored.

15. Such are the conclusions to which the Governor-General in Council has been led regarding a case which, while discreditable to the majority of the officers concerned, has also cast discredit upon the Government to which those officers belong. Cases of such a serious nature are fortunately of rare occurrence; but when they do occur the authority and prestige of Government are materially weakened. It is to be hoped that the public attention which has been called to the present incident, and the notice which the Government of India have been compelled to take of the matter, may prevent the recurrence of similar events in the future, and may be productive of good in vindicating that high standard to which it is essential that British administration in this country should steadily conform.

ORDER—Ordered that the Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that it may be published in the local official Gazettes.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that a copy be forwarded to the High Court, Calcutta, for information.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

[illegible]

14. There remains the action of Mr. Bonnell, the Sessions Judge [illegible]

[illegible]

15. Such are the general lines to which the Governor-General in Council [illegible]

[illegible]

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that it may be published in the local official Gazettes.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India for general information, and that a copy be forwarded to the High Court, Calcutta, for information.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 28TH, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 27th April 1900.

No. 636.– In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. H. S. Reid, or until further orders :—

Mr. R. L. Harris, Indian Civil Service, officiating first temporary Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of that Court.

Mr. H. Maude, Indian Civil Service, officiating second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court.

Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th April, 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 454.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.*—Lieutenant Reginald St. George Clarke resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 28TH, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 24th April 1900.

No. [illegible].—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, [illegible] (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. H. S. Reid, or until further orders:—

Mr. R. L. Harris, Indian Civil Service, officiating first temporary Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of that Court.

Mr. H. Maude, Indian Civil Service, officiating second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court.

Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th April 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 311.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.*—Lieutenant Reginald St. George Clarke resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MAY 5, 1900.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1900.

No. 453-M.—Notice is hereby given that HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P. M. on Thursday, the 24th May 1900.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Infantry Escort are invited to attend.

The following regulations are to be observed at His Excellency's Levée:

I.—Gentlemen who propose to attend His Excellency's Levée are requested to bring with them two large cards with their names *clearly written* thereon—one to be left with the Aide-de-Camp in waiting in the Corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Military Secretary, who will announce the name to His Excellency.

II.—Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court should send in their names and addresses through the Gentlemen who propose to present them to the Military Secretary's Office not later than Monday, the 14th May 1900, in order that the names may be submitted to His Excellency, when, if they are approved, Presentation cards will be forwarded.

III.—Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levée.

IV.—Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Full Dress. Gentlemen not entitled to wear Uniform will appear in Evening Dress. For further particulars as regards dress, attention is drawn to this Office Notification No. 904-M., dated the 8th September 1899.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Major*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 4th May, 1900.

No. 1199.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be celebrated in India on Thursday, the 24th May 1900.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 4th May, 1900.

No. 1275.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in the Bahraich District in Oudh, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem, Bellary and North Arcot Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency and Sind, Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Baroda, Mysore and Hyderabad States, are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Syed Salar Fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Bahraich, Chilwaria, Paigpur, Kauria, Risia, Matera and Nanpara on the Bengal and North-Western Railway shall be sold from the 10th May to the 20th June 1900 (both days inclusive) within the Salem, Bellary and North Arcot Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency and Sind, Bengal, the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab, the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, and the Baroda, Mysore and Hyderabad States, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Syed Salar Fair in the Bahraich District.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th May, 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 480.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Honorary Chaplain the Reverend Edmund John Warlow resigns his commission, with effect from 1st April 1900.

Second-Lieutenant Neville Edward Fairweather resigns his commission, with effect from 1st April 1900.

No. 483.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant George Hales to be Captain, with effect from 1st April 1900, *vice* Murray, transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant Seymour Hamilton Maule Cole to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hales, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant John James Inglis to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1900, *vice* Stapleton, transferred to the Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th May, 1900.

No. 190.—Mr. A. J. Scratchley, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th April 1900, during the absence of Mr. L. M. Jacob, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
Irrigation, Roads and Buildings.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MAY 12, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th May, 1900.

No. 1257.—The Royal Warrant for the institution of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal is, by the direction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, published for general information:

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND QUEEN, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Greeting.—WHEREAS We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour: Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do institnte and create, a new Decoration,—to be designated as hereinafter described,—and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following Rules and Ordinances for the government of the same which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:

Firstly.—It is ordained that this Decoration shall henceforth be styled and designated "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India."

Secondly.—It is ordained that any person without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex, shall be eligible for this Decoration who shall have distinguished himself (or herself) by important and useful service in the advancement of the public interest in India.

Thirdly.—It is ordained that there shall be two classes of the Decoration to be styled respectively "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" of the First Class, and "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" of the Second Class.

Fourthly.—It is ordained that awards of the Medal of the First Class shall be made by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, by Warrant under Our Sign Manual and countersigned by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State and such awards shall only be made on a recommendation to Us by Our Secretary of State for India.

Fifthly.—It is ordained that awards of the Medal of the Second Class shall be made by Our Governor General of India for the time being.

Sixthly.—It is ordained that the Medal shall consist of an oval shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class and in silver for the Second Class—with Our Royal Cypher in the centre on one side and on the reverse the word "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service in India" and that it shall be suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

Seventhly.—It is ordained that the names of those persons to whom a Medal of either class may be awarded shall be published in the Gazette of India and in the Gazette of the Local Government under the jurisdiction of which the service was rendered, and shall be entered in all Civil and Official lists, and that a registry of such name shall be kept in the Office of the Home Department of the Government of India.

Eighthly.—It is ordained that if any one, after having received either of the Medals, again renders such service as, if he had not received such Medals, would have entitled him to it, such further service shall be recorded by a bar attached to the ribbon by which the Medal is suspended: and for every such additional service an additional bar may be added.

Ninthly.—In order to make such additional provisions as shall effectually preserve pure this honourable Decoration, it is ordained that if any person on whom the Medal of the First Class is conferred be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in Our Judgment disqualifies him for the same, his name shall, by an especial Warrant under Our Sign Manual, to be countersigned by One of Our Principal Secretaries of State, be forthwith erased from the lists of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred and his Medal forfeited and returned to Us, Our Heirs and Successors: and in the case of those who have been awarded Medals of the Second Class, such erasure of their names from the lists of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred and forfeiture of their Medals shall be effected under the Order of Our Governor General of India for the time being, to whom their Medals shall be returned. And every person to whom the said Medal is given shall, before receiving the same, enter into an engagement to return the same if his name shall be earsed as aforesaid.

Provided that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall at all times have power to restore the Medal of the First Class to any person who may have been deprived of it when circumstances render such resortation just and expedient, and that in like circumstances Our Governor General of India for the time being shall have power by his Order to restore the Medal of the Second Class to any person who may have been deprived of it.

Lastly.—We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations or any part thereof by a Notification under Our Royal Sign Manual.

GIVEN at Our Court at St. James's this tenth day of April One thousand nine hundred and in the sixty-third year of Our Reign.

GEORGE HAMILTON,

By Her Majesty's Command.

VICTORIA R. I.

MEDICAL.

The 7th May, 1900.

No. 874.—The services of Major J. R. Adie, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 27th February 1900.

The 11th May, 1900.

No. 882.—The services of Captain E. S. Peck, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SANITARY.

The 7th May, 1900.

No. 1305—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S. (Bengal), at present officiating as Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 27th February 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 10th May, 1900.

No. 2280-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8-A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to impose, with effect from this date, the following further duty, in addition to those chargeable under No. 8 of the Fourth Schedule to the said Act, upon the importation into British India of sugar of the kind hereinafter specified, produced in or exported from the country hereinafter mentioned under bounty as hereinafter determined and declared, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise:

Country.	Kind of sugar.	Bounty bestowed.	Additional duty to be levied.
			Per cwt.
			Rs. a. p.
Chile	Raw sugar ...	2 centaves per kilogram.	0 9 2

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th May, 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 500.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant John Davis to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval ;

* * * * * * * *

with effect from the 6th March 1900, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain W. H. Lewty.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 512.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895 :

* * * * * * * *

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant Allan George Harrison.

* * * * * * * *

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Francis Thomas Millard.

Sergeant Alfred H. Roberts.

Corporal Alfred H. Goff.

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th May, 1900.

No. 194.—Mr. H. V. S. Baker, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th April 1900.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,
Irrigation, Roads and Buildings.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MAY 19, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 18th May, 1900.

No. 227.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Rule VII (1) of Part I of the Ecclesiastical Rules published with Home Department Notification No. 178, dated the 21st May 1897:

Rule VII (1). Ministers of all denominations have a right to conduct the service of burial over the body of any deceased member of their respective congregations, who may be buried in any fitting portion of the ground set apart for the denomination to which the deceased belonged. At least six hours' previous notice of the burial should be given by the Chaplain or Minister of the denomination to which the deceased belonged, or, in his absence from the station, by the friends of the deceased, to the Chaplain in charge of the burial ground, or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer who may be in current charge. The Chaplain or officer in current charge of the cemetery should, on receipt of the notice give the conducting Chaplain or Minister, or, in his absence, the friends of the deceased, a certificate as to the hour when the funeral may take place. The period herein prescribed may, for special reasons, be shortened, with the permission of the Chaplain or officer in charge of the cemetery. Such Chaplain or officer will, if he thinks the circumstances of the case demand it, bring the facts to the notice of the local Magisterial authorities in time to admit of an order stopping the burial being passed if necessary.

Note.—The provisions laid down in this rule apply only to Civil funerals. Military funerals are regulated by the orders laid down in Army Form A 27.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 17th May, 1900.

No. 997-*F.*—The services of Captain H. B. Murray, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on famine duty.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 16th May 1900.

No. 2365-*S. R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea or by land of pieces of metal resembling in shape and in size, and stamped either on the obverse or on the reverse in imitation of sovereigns and half sovereigns.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MAY 26, 1900.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd May 1900.

No. 10.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 6th day of October, 1870, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 31), were declared applicable to the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and the Pargana of Spiti, all within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab;

And whereas the said Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor-General on the 21st day of May 1900;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:

REGULATION No. II OF 1900.

A Regulation to provide for the better administration of Upper Tanawal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better administration of certain portions of the territories constituting the estate of the Chief of Amb in the district of Hazara in the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Regulation may be called the Hazara (Upper Tanawal) Regulation, 1900; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Upper Tanawal" means the territories constituting the estate of the Chief of Amb and described in Part I of the schedule;

(*b*) "Phulera" means that portion of Upper Tanawal which is described in Part II of the schedule;

(*c*) "the Chief of Amb" means the person for the time being appointed and recognized by the Government as the Chief of Upper Tanawal; and

(*d*) "the Khan of Phulera" means the person for the time being appointed and recognized by the Government as the Chief of Phulera.

Exclusion of certain laws from operating in Upper Tanawal.

3. Notwithstanding anything in any law or enactment for the time being in force, no law or enactment shall, save as hereinafter provided, be deemed to be in force in Upper Tanawal.

Power for Local Government to declare any law in force in Upper Tanawal.

4. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that any enactment is in force in Upper Tanawal, or in any specified local area therein, either wholly or to the extent, or with the modifications, which may be set forth in the notification.

Vesting of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the Chief of Amb and Khan of Phulera respectively.

5. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and of any law for the time being in force in Upper Tanawal thereunder, the adminstration of justice, both civil and criminal, and the collection of the Revenue, shall,—

(*a*) in Phulera, vest in the Khan of Phulera; and

(*b*) in the rest of Upper Tanawal, vest in the Chief of Amb.

Mode of administering civil and criminal justice in Upper Tanawal.

6. *(1)* In administering civil justice, the rule of decision in Upper Tanawal shall be,—

(*a*) where any custom, which is reasonable and equitable, is established,—such custom;

(*b*) where no such custom is established,—justice, equity and good conscience.

(2) In administering criminal justice a fair and impartial trial shall be accorded to every person accused of an offence, and no person shall be subjected to any punishment which is not recognized by the law for the time being in force in British India or which is unduly severe, and neither the Chief of Amb nor the Khan of Phulera shall be competent to pass upon any person sentence of death, or a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding twenty years, or a sentence of transportation.

(3) Neither the Chief of Amb nor the Khan of Phulera shall have power or jurisdiction to take cognizance of, or to try or punish any person in respect of, any of the following offences, namely:

XLV of 1860.

(*a*) any offence punishable under sections 121 to 130, or sections 301 to 304, of the Indian Penal Code;

(*b*) any other offence which the Local Government may, by order in writing, exclude from the power and jurisdiction of the said Chief and the said Khan or either of them;

and every person suspected or accused of committing any such offence as aforesaid within the limits of Upper Tanawal shall be dealt with under the law for the time being in force, and by the Courts by law established, in British India as if this Regulation had not been passed.

(4). Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to affect the exercise of jurisdiction, under the law for the time being in force in British India, by any Police-officer or Criminal Court in respect of—

(*a*) any person suspected or accused of having committed an offence without the limits of Upper Tanawal, who may be within those limits;

(*b*) any person suspected or accused of having committed an offence within the limits of Upper Tanawal, for which the person is liable to be dealt with, under the law for the time being in force in British India, without those limits.

7. Save as provided by this Regulation or by any law for the time being in force thereunder in Upper Tanawal, no Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court established without the limits of Upper Tanawal shall exercise any jurisdiction within such limits.

Exclusion of jurisdiction of ordinary tribunals from Upper Tanawal.

8. *(1)* The Local Government may, either of its own motion or upon the report of the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, revise any decision given, decree or sentence passed or order made by the Chief of Amb or the Khan of Phulera, as the case may be, in exercise of any of the powers conferred upon them, respectively, by this Regulation. In exercise of the powers of revision hereby conferred, the Local Government may, in any proceeding, pass any order which the said Chief of Amb or Khan of Phulera, as the case may be, might have passed under this Regulation.

Powers of revision.

(2) The Local Government may, by rule, confer such powers of revision as it may deem fit upon the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division and the Deputy Commissioner of the Hazara District, respectively.

9. *(1)* In the event of any difference or dispute at any time arising as to the limits of Upper Tanawal or of Phulera or of any part thereof, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara may define the said limits or any part thereof.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to define boundaries

(2) An appeal shall lie from every order passed under sub-section *(1)* to the Commissioner of Peshawar Division, whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive.

10. *(1)* The Local Government may make rules to carry out all or any of the purposes and objects of this Regulation.

Power of Local Government to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may regulate the procedure to be observed by the Chief of Amb and the Khan of Phulera, or either of them, in the administration of civil or criminal justice, or the collection of Revenue, in Upper Tanawal.

11. All awards made, decisions given, orders passed, fines and penalties imposed, punishments inflicted and acts and things in good faith done by the Chief of Amb and the Khan of Phulera, respectively, in the exercise of any assumed jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, before the commencement of this Regulation, shall be deemed to have been validly and lawfully made, given, passed, imposed, inflicted and done, as the case may be, and the said Chief of Amb and the said Khan of Phulera are hereby respectively indemnified and discharged from liability in respect thereof, and no suit or proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against them or either of them in respect of any such award made, decision given, order passed, fine or penalty imposed, punishment inflicted or act or thing in good faith done as aforesaid.

Indemnity for past exercise of jurisdiction.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See section 2, clauses (a) and (b).]

Name of territory.	Description and boundaries of territory.	Chief in whom the administration of justice and collection of revenue is vested by section 5.
	PART I.	
Upper Tanawal ...	All the territories, except Lower Tanawal, situate in British India within the limits of the district of Hazara in the Punjab at present belonging to and recognized by the Government as forming the estates of the Chief of Amb, including the estates belonging to and recognized by the Government as forming the estates of the Khan of Phulera and held by that Chief from and under the Chief of Amb, and bounded as follows, namely :—On the west by the river Indus ; on the north-west by the British frontier ; on the north east, east and south by the outer limits of the boundaries of the Mansahra, Abbottabad and Haripar Tahsils as at present constituted and recorded in the settlement-records of the district of Hazara.	The Chief of Amb, except as regards Phulera.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

[*See section 2, clauses (a) and (b)*]—contd.

Name of territory.	Description and boundaries of territory.	Chief in whom the administration of justice and collection of revenue is vested by section 5.
	PART II.	
Phulera ...	Such portion of Upper Tanawal as is bounded on the east by the outer boundaries of the Mansahra Tahsil and on the south-east and south by the Abbottabad and Haripur Tahsils as at present constituted and recorded in the settlement-records of the district of Hazara, and on the west and north by the hill watersheds and by the western and northern limits of the lands of the villages (which are included in Phulera) hereinafter specified, namely: Barila, Kond, Kashmir, Pani Dheri, Soniara, Seri, Masand, Mangar Dogah, Mihal, Mundi, Bandi, Sher Banda, Chhoja, Hal, Kalwal, Kalabai, Tarbang, Ghazikot, Kamarmari, Madserian, Darwaza the southern watershed at Changi, the southern watershed at Tringal, Tarakhi, Mandu, and Gharakha, and by the hill watersheds and by the eastern and southern limits of the lands of the villages (which are excluded from Phulera) hereinafter specified, namely: Turk, Dogah, Namshahra hamlet of Pinguri, Bhatal with the hamlet of Walidad, Lass, Mavia, Shalat hamlet of Maira, Khamlan, Hal, Bai, Salahia, Bandi, a hamlet of Salahia, Sadab, Mandi, a hamlet of Lassan, Sheikhmal, Regri with Kotal Bai, Mohar, Bandi Maulvi, a hamlet of Tarbhori, Tarbhori, the Bhingra Mountain Range, Dabbapar, Rangimar, Chhangi with half of the hamlet of Ahal, Chatta, a hamlet of Roriah, Sarndkot and the northern watershed of Tringal. Janda Maira, Bujo Dandi, and Chohakni.	The Khan of Phulera.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd May 1900.

No. 1321.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public service in India of the First Class to—

* * * * * * * *

Robert Humphreys, Esquire, B.A., Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of the Hissar District of the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Captain Charles Henry James, Indian Medical Service, Plague Medical Officer in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public service in India of the Second Class to—

* * * * * * * *

Munshi Badri Parshad, Tahsildar of Hansi in the Hissar District of the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Sardar Jowala Singh, Manager of the Golden Temple at Amritsar in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Leycester Hudson Leslie-Jones, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, and Officiating Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal.

* * * * * * * *

Munshi Mehtab-ud-din, Sub-Divisional Officer of the Public Works Department at Hissar in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Captain Robert Lee Morris, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Famine Relief Officer at Hissar in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Adolphe Ernest Orr, Esquire, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, and Divisional Famine Officer at Hissar in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Shah Nawaz Khan, Hakim, of Garhshankar in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Mrs. Henry Smith, M.D., Jullundur District in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

Malik Talib Mehdi Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Rohtak District of the Punjab.

Miss Theobald, of the Baptist Mission, Delhi.

* * * * * * * *

Umed Ali, Zaildar of Kiriam in the Jullundur District of the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th May 1900.

No. 337.—The services of Lieutenant J. M. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, Jullundur, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th June 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd May 1900.

No. 18-S. I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

* * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * *

The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Charles Fanshawe, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Delhi Division, and a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations.

* * * * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd May 1900.

No. 25-I.E.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

* * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

Colonel Sydney Long Jacob, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads Branch).

* * * * * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd May 1900.

No. 2291-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Muhammad Akbar Khan, late Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

No. 2293-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Lala Sri Krishen Das, Gurwala, of Delhi.

* * * * * * * *

Rai Sahib Gobind Lal, Honorary Assistant Engineer in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

No. 2295-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sáhib as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Munir Khan, Inspector of Police in the Peshawar district of the Punjab.

No. 2297-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sewa Singh, lately a Deputy Collector in the Punjab, the title of Sardar Sahib as a personal distinction.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th May 1900.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 545.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 27th April* 1900, *pages* 2686 *and* 2687.

* * * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE;

27th April, 1900.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenants to be Captains.

* * * * * * * *

Dated 30th January 1900.

* * * * * * * *

William Fothergill Cooke Taylor.

* * * * * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Francis Massy. Dated 27th April 1900.

* * * * * * * *

RETIREMENTS.

No. 547.—The undermentioned departmental officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Honorary Captain James Donovan, Deputy Commissary and Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, Punjab,—1st June 1900.

* * * * * * * *

SPECIAL.

No. 550.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Robarts, Cantonment Magistrate, Rawalpindi,—16th April 1900.

* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 553.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant John Henry McCarthy Rice to be Captain, with effect from 21st December 1898, *vice* Hodder, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Captain Guy Lubbock resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st May 1900.

Lieutenant George Cooper to be Captain, *vice* Lubbock, resigned.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 2ND, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 1st June 1900.

No. 1513.—Home Department Notification No. 634, dated the 7th March 1900, prohibiting under section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the bringing, taking, sending or consigning of soiled linen and used bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper into or through any other part of India to which the provisions of the said Act extend or have been applied, from certain specified plague infected areas, is cancelled so far as the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces is concerned.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 1st June 1900.

No. 263.—The Reverend G. C. Peake, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 14th April 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st May 1900.

No. 1006 *G.*—Mr. J. G. Lorimer, of the Indian Civil Service, an Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 16th May 1900.

The 1st June 1900.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST.

No. 2385-*I. A.*—Whereas application has been made to the Governor-General in Council by His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharajadhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Maharaja of Jaipur, the donor of the proposed Endowment Fund, that promissory notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 15,00,000 be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments appointed under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), for the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (hereinafter referred to as " the Treasurer") and that the income arising from the same be applied for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress, upon the terms specified in the following scheme of administration, notice is hereby given that an order is proposed to be made by the Governor-General in Council, vesting the said property in the said Treasurer, and settling the scheme for the administration of the same.

Any objection to the proposed order or suggestions thereon should be transmitted in writing to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, by the 2nd day of July, 1900, on which date the proposed scheme will be taken into further consideration.

Draft of a scheme for the administration of the proposed Trust.

1. The Trust shall be known as the Indian People's Famine Trust.

2. The purpose of the Trust shall be the alleviation by grants of money or otherwise of general distressed caused by failure or destruction of the crops or by any calamity of like nature either in British India or in any Native States.

3. The income of the securities so as aforesaid vested in the Treasurer and of such other securities (if any) as may at any time hereafter be in like manner so vested for the purpose of the Trust, shall be administered by a Board of Management (hereinafter referred to as " the Board") consisting of the following persons :—

(*a*) Five persons appointed by the Governor-General in Council, of whom three shall be in the executive service of the Government.

(*b*) Five persons appointed, respectively, by the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

(*c*) Two persons appointed, respectively, by the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India.

(*d*) One person appointed by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur for the time being.

(*e*) Any persons becoming life-members under clause 14.

The Governor-General in Council shall also appoint the Chairman of the Board from among the members.

4. Each appointed member of the Board shall hold office during the pleasure of the authority by whom he has been appointed.

Provided that a member who is absent from India for a period exceeding eight months shall cease to be a member of the Board, but may, notwithstanding, be re-appointed thereto on a vacancy hereafter occurring. Provided also that any member may resign his place at the Board, by notice in writing, addressed to the Chairman.

5. During any vacancy in the Board the continuing members may act as if no vacancy had occurred.

6. The Chairman may convene meetings of the Board at such times and places as he may consider necessary and convenient for the transaction of business, and at all meetings four members shall form a quorum.

7. The Board shall frame bye-laws for the regulations of its proceedings, the maintenance of accounts, and the like.

8. No grant for the relief of distress shall, at any time, be made by the Board unless and until the existence of general and severe privation over a considerable area has been notified to it by the Governor-General in Council.

9. When the existence of distress has been so notified to the Board, the Board, after considering all the information regarding it which may have been transmitted by the Governor-General in Council or by the Local Government or Native State in which the distress exists, may, if it think fit, make a grant for relief.

10. Before paying over the amount of any such grant, the Board shall satisfy itself that the money granted will be expended in one or more of the following ways, namely :

Firstly.—In supplementing the subsistence ration of the Famine Codes by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing, for the aged or infirm, for patients in hospitals, for children and the like.

Secondly.—In providing for the maintenance of orphans.

Thirdly.—In relieving *pardah nashin* women and persons in distressed circumstances who by social or caste conditions are debarred from applying for State relief and from submitting to the ordinary tests of distress prescribed in the Famine Codes.

Fourthly.—In helping to re-establish impoverished agriculturists and others who have lost substantially the whole of their capital in the period of distress, and thereby giving them a fresh start in life.

Fifthly.—In providing for any object specially recommended to the Board by the Governor-General in Council.

11. When a grant is made for relief by the Board, the Board shall, unless otherwise authorised by the Governor-General in Council, pay over the grant for expenditure as follows :

(1) To a Central Relief Committee, if a General Relief Committee shall have been established for the time being to administer Famine Charitable Relief funds in all parts of India.

(2) To a Relief Committee established in the Province in which distress prevails, should no Central Relief Committee have been established.

(3) If neither a Central Relief Committee nor a Provincial Relief Committee shall have been established, then to such person or persons as the Board may appoint in the locality where the distress prevails, the Board having first satisfied itself that proper arrangements for the distribution of relief through trustworthy agents have been made.

12. (1) Subject to any general or special orders which the Governor-General in Council may issue in this behalf, the Board may at its discretion invest any monies in its possession, and not being immediately required for expenditure on relief, in or upon the securities specified in section 4 (3) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and may vary and realise such investments.

(2) Any monies so invested shall be invested in the joint names of not less than two of the members of the Board.

(3) Provided that the Board may at any time apply to the Governor-General in Council that any securities for money so held may be vested in the Treasurer on the same trusts as the original Endowment Fund and as part of the eddowments.

13. The Board may accept for the purpose of addition to the original Endowment Fund any securities for money of the kinds specified in section 4 (3) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, not being of smaller amount in each case than Rs. 10,000 in face value, that may be so offered to it for acceptance by any person or persons. The Board shall notify each such donation to the Governor-General in Council, and shall jointly with the donor apply that the said securities be vested in the Treasurer on the same trusts as the original Endowment Fund and as part of the endowment.

14. Any person who thus subscribes a sum of not less than Rs. 5,00,000 shall become a life member of the Board.

15. (1) The Board may accept from a Central or Provincial Charitable Relief Committee the unexpended balances of any monies at the Committee's disposal which the Committee on terminating its operations may wish to make over to the Board for expenditure hereafter on the relief of distress. Such monies shall not be added to the original Endowment Fund, but shall be retained by the Board in current account or temporarily invested in the manner specified in sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 12.

(2) Subject to any general or special orders which the Governor-General in Council may issue in this behalf, the Board may similarly accept and dispose of any sums of money of less amount than Rs. 10,000 that may be presented to it from any other source.

16. The Board shall at all times conform to, and abide by, any rules relating to the administration of endowments under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, which the Governor-General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of that Act, may from time to time see fit to make: and in particular the Board shall submit abstracts of its accounts and reports on the administration of the money entrusted to it to such public servant, in such form and at such times as the Governor-General in Council may by such rules prescribe; and shall, when called upon by any public servant appointed by the Governor-General in Council to be auditor of its accounts, produce any books, papers, vouchers and documents which may appear to him to be necessary for purposes of audit.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 1st June 1900.

No. 2759-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and in supersession of the value assigned to long pepper in No. 7 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the said article shall be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st June 1900.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 561.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the following buildings situated in the Subathu Contonment from payment of the water-tax imposed in the said cantonment by the Punjab Government's Notification No. 1129, dated 17th April 1900, namely:

(*a*) All buildings within the village of Chamardi.

(*b*) The Subathu Leper Asylum.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 577.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

William Douglas Braithwaite, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1900, *vice* Rice, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DATED JUNE 6, 1900.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2666.

Simla, the 6th June 1900.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1900-1.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow three hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of *Three-and-a-half Per Centum Per Annum*, payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December. The notes will be in the form annexed to this Notification and they will not be discharged before the 31st day of December 1920, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be published in the *Government Gazette.*

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 3,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 4th July next. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or 300 Rupees or multiples of those sums.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE.—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants-General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore, on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 3rd July and up to the local time corresponding to 12 o'clock in Calcutta on the 4th July; provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant-General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(*b*) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(*d*) the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the local Office of the Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant-General;

(*e*) the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-cetificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes[1] standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

[1] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.*

8. (*a*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right to declare, on or before the 27th June, the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted. If not so declared, the said minimum rate will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time), on Wednesday, the 4th July next, and those received under the terms of the note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants-General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore at the local time corresponding to noon Calcutta time, on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100: preference will however be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

Allotment-Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General[2] as soon as possible after the 4th July; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (*a*)) will be made payable upon the 20th August.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 20th July:

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 20th August:

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 12th September:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

14. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be

[2] For tenders received by the Accountants-General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, and payable at those places, the Accountant-General will issue the allotment-certificates.

named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100), bearing interest from 31st December 1900, and he will also receive interest at 3½ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1900.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1900 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1900.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

FORT WILLIAM, THE

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at 3½ per cent.*

No. *of* 1900-1.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only from the at the rate of three-and-a-half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor-General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1920, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1920.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 6th June 1900, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of* † (*or at the* † *Branch of the Bank of* † *; or into the Public Treasury at* † *as the case may be*)—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank or Treasury.

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 20th July 1900.

The second instalment, as near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 20th August 1900.

The balance on or before 12th September 1900.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 20th August 1900.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at ‡

‡ Here insert *C. D.'s* address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—(1) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

The Comptroller-General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements :

Filling up tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Darwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the Principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by myself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants-General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Lahore will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller-General and the Accountant-General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant-General and payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts :—Rs. 100, Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted ; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them ; they will be substantially of the following form :

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2666, dated 6th June 1900 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated 6th June 1900), the abovenamed tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000, of the 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1900-1 at the rate above mentioned on or before and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from*

CALCUTTA : *The 6th June, 1900.*

A. F. COX,
Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 9TH, 1900.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1900.

No. 11.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Friday, the 22nd June, 1900, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 14.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., Cap. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 15.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., Cap. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, C. S. I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 7th June, 1900.

No. 1543.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Monday, 11th June 1900, be observed as a public holiday throughout British India in celebration of the occupation of Pretoria by the British Forces.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th June, 1900.

No. 269.—The following note should be added to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3874, dated the 3rd November 1881, which is included in Appendix A of Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 178, dated the 21st May 1897 :—

Note.—Roman Catholic Churches or Chapels, which are the property of Government and which do not receive the allowances for establishment, lighting, etc., admissible under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, Article 898, are entitled to receive the allowances set forth in Government of India Resolution in the Financial Department No. 2202 (Expenditure) of the 15th August 1876.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Simla, the 8th June, 1900.

No. 2860-*A*.—It is hereby notified that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments has been fixed by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee until further notice.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th June, 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 594.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Kennedy Macpherson, Indian Staff Corps, unemployed Supernumerary List,—24th April 1900.

* * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 599.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Hugh Edwin Johnstone Peake, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1900, *vice* Turner, transferred to the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant Walter Herbert Reynolds to be Lieutenant, *vice* Fairweather, resigned.

Thomas Earle Welby, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Reynolds, promoted.

No. 600.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Robert Upcott, C.S.I., resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 16TH, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 15th June, 1900.

No. 1156.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab:

Captain P. St. C. More, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain J. Stephenson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain H. Ainsworth, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th June, 1900.

No. 1079-*G.*—The services of Khan Bahádur Maula Bakhsh, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor-General of India for Khorassan and Seistan, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Nushki.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th June, 1900.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 611.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 18th May 1900, *pages* 3148, 3149 *and* 3150.

* * * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE;
18th May, 1900.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army Departments made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 28th February 1900.

* * * * * * * *

Harold Arthur Deane, C.S.I.

* * * * * * * *

Dated 26th March 1900.

* * * * * * * *

Charles John Dennys.

* * * * * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Kennedy Macpherson, unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 24th April 1900.

* * * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE;
23rd May, 1900.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL FOR PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the grant of the Gold Medal to the following:

* * * * * * * *

Captain Charles Henry James, Indian Medical Service, Plague Medical Officer in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts.

* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 620.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Honorary-Lieutenant and Quartermaster Sidney Kilner Levett Yeates to be Lieutenant, *vice* Gunter, deceased.

No. 622.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant William Mitchell to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1900.

Allan George Harrison, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1900.

Joseph Greenwood, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Mitchell, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.
HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD, JUNE 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 22nd June 1900.

No. 1640.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2653, dated the 15th September 1899, and to make the following regulations to be observed by persons sending or taking from place to place in India cultures or other articles known or believed to contain the living germs of plague :

1. No person who is not a Commissioned Medical Officer, a Military Assistant Surgeon, or a medical practitioner in possession of a qualification not lower than that of L. M. S. of the University of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, shall, without the special permission of the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government, transmit or take in his private possession from one place to another any culture or other article which he knows or believes to contain the living germ of plague.

2. No such culture or other article as aforesaid shall be sent from one place to another,—

(*a*) unless it is securely packed in a hermetically closed tin of adequate strength, placed in a strong outer box of wood or tin with a layer of at least three-quarters of an inch of raw cotton-wool between the inner and the outer case, the outer case being enclosed in stout cloth, securely fastened and sealed, and labelled with such distinguishing inscription as will suffice to make immediately manifest the nature of the contents;

(*b*) unless it is consigned to a Government Laboratory or to a person specially permitted by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government to receive such cultures or other articles; and

(*c*) unless the sender declares its nature to the carrying agency and signs a certificate to the effect that he has advised the consignee of its despatch.

3. No package containing any such culture or other article as aforesaid shall be opened in any place which is free from plague without the special permission of the Governor-General in Council.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st June 1900.

No. 892.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. S. Macausland, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozepore, is granted special leave out of India on urgent private affairs, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months, with effect from the 14th July 1900, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th June 1900.

No. 1091 *G.*—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India and is temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission, as a supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties :

Lieutenant F. Bigg-Wither, Indian Staff Corps.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

Simla, the 21st June 1900.

No. 3119-*A.*—It is hereby notified—

(1) that in the calendar year 1901 not more than 48,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 4,000 chests in each month of the year ;

(2) that of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, not more than 2,000 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 2,000 chests Patna opium ; and

(3) that no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 21ts June 1900.

No. 3126-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21, and with reference to the provisions of section 19, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the rules published with the Notification in this Department, No. 4868-S.R., dated the 24th October 1899, and to issue

the following rules prescrihing the conditions subject to which cultures or other articles known or believed to contain the living germs of plague may be transmitted by the Inland post;

(1) Such cultures or other articles aforesaid shall not be accepted for transmission unless they are sent by a Commissioned Medical Officer, a Military Assistant Surgeon, or a medical practitioner in possession of a qualification not lower than that of L.M.S. of the University of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by a person specially permitted by the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government to send such cultures or other articles; nor unless they are consigned to a Government Laboratory, or to a person specially permitted by the Governor-General in Council, or a Local Government, to receive such cultures or other articles.

(2) The cultures or other articles aforesaid shall be securely packed in a hermetically closed tin of adequate strength, which shall be placed in a strong outer box of wood or tin with a layer of at least three-quarters of an inch or raw cotton-wool between the inner and outer case.

(3) The outer case shall be enclosed in stout cloth, which shall be securely fastened and sealed, and labellcd with such distinguishing inscription as will suffice to make immediately manifest the nature of the contents.

(4) The sender shall present the parcel at the post office accompanied by a declaration as to the nature of its contents, and a certificate signed by himself to the effect that he has advised the addressee of its despatch and that such addressee, if the parcel should not be addressed to a Government Laboratory, has been specially permitted by the Governor-General in Council, or a Local Government, to receive such cultures or other articles. The certificate, moreover, shall show on its face that the sender is a person authorized within the meaning of rule 1 of this Notification to send such cultures or other articles.

The 22nd June 1900.

No. 3146-*A*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 46 (2) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st July 1900, the following rule shall be substituted for rule 112 of the rules published in the Notification in this Department, No. 1429-C. S. R., dated the 30th March 1899:

112. (1) In the case of foreign rupee money orders the rates of commission shall be the same as those for the time being charged on inland money orders.

(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders the rates of commission shall be the following, namely:

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding £ 2	0	6
" " exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5	0	12
" " " £5 " " £7	1	2
" " " £7 " " £10	1	8
" " " £10 " " £12	1	14
" " " £12 " " £15	2	4
" " " £15 " " £17	2	10
" " " £17 " " £20	3	0

(3) When foreign sterling money orders have to be remitted through the agency of the British Post Office, as notified by the Director-General in the Indian Postal Guide, a further reduction will be made by the British Post Office from the amount payable to the payees at the following rates, namely:

For sums not exceeding £ 2	3*d*.
" " exceeding £2 but not exceeding £6	6*d*.
" " " £6 " " £10	9*d*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd June 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 637.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Herbert Stacey Abbott, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, on transfer from the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Upcott, resigned.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 30, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 29th June 1900.

No. 940.—The services of Captain N. T. Parker, 6th Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 27th June 1900.

No. 3275-*S. R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published in the Notification in this Department, No. S. R. 1429-C., dated the 30th March 1899, namely:

(1) *For* rule 46 *substitute*—

"46. The cover of a letter intended for insurance shall be of strong paper or other substantial material, securely closed and sealed at intervals not exceeding two inches along each fold or seam. A parcel intended for insurance shall be securely packed and enclosed in an outer covering of cloth, canvas or other substantial material, sealed at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing or join. All the seals affixed to an insured article shall be of the same kind of wax and shall bear distinct impressions of the same device. The device shall not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines."

(2) *For* clause (*e*) of the last proviso to rule 51 *substitute*—

"(*e*) where the loss or damage was due to improper or insecure packing."

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th June 1900.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 651.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Jullundur the provisions of Section 186 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), and to declare its extension to be subject to the modification that the expression "Committee" in the said section so extended shall be deemed to refer to the Cantonment Committee of Jullundur.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 665.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant William James Litster resigns his commission.

No. 670.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Hugh Alan Cameron, Royal Engineers, to be Captain, with effect from the 1st June 1900, *vice* Bright, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant William Henry Chaldecott, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th January 1900, *vice* Stapleton, transferred to the Burma State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Joseph Coates, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st June 1900, *vice* Keating, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th June 1900.

No. 254.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Pundit Prem Nath, Rai Bahadur.	Examiner, Class II ...	Examiner, Class I ...	Temporary ...	May 1st.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED JUNE 23RD, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICUTURE.

No. 19.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Inventions and Designs),—dated Simla, the 20th June, 1900.

Read—

The appended report by the Secretary under the Inventions and Designss Act, V of 1888, on the working of his office during the calendan year 1899.

RESOLUTION.

ORDERED that the report be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and forwarded to the Legislative Department and to all Local Governments and Administrations.

[True Extract.]

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1806-P., dated Calcutta, the 31st May, 1900.

From—S. C. HILL, Esquire, Offg. Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the following report on the working of the office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 during the calendar year 1899.

2. Mr. G. W. Forest held charge of the office up to the 9th March 1899, when he proceeded on furlough and I took over the duties of the Secretary.

3. The number of applications filed under Part I of the Act was the same as in the previous year, but there was a falling-off in the case of those received from residents in India, only one hundred and fifty-two out of a total of four hundred and eighty-one having been lodged against one hundred and seventy-one in 1898. Of these, thirty-four were from natives of the country, or eleven less than in the year before.

There was a corresponding increase in the number of applications from Europe and elsewhere, the figures of 1898 and 1899 having stood at three hundred and ten and three hundred and twenty-nine, respectively. Of the inventions for which protection was sought, forty-eight were connected with railways, forty-six with electrical contrivances, twenty-one with lamps and burners, fifteen with acetylene gas, fourteen with bicycles and other similar vehicles, as many with the treatment of fibres, eleven with elegraphy, and nine with the pulling of punkahs.

4. At the commencement of the year eighty-two applications of 1898 were pending of which five were rejected and three were abandoned, leave to file specifications being granted in the remaining cases. As regards the applications lodged during the year under report, permission to file specifications was accorded in three hundred and seventy-five instances, and refused in fifteen, while four were treated as abandoned and eighty-seven remained undisposed of on the 31st December 1899, eleven being in the hands of experts.

5. There was a marked increase in the number of references to paid and departmental experts, these having stood at one hundred and twenty-four as compared with sixty-six in the previous year. Fees were paid in twelve cases.

6. Four hundred and fifteen specifications were filed, being six in excess of 1898.

7. The number of exclusive privileges kept alive by payment of the prescribed fees rose from three hundred and eight in 1898 to three hundred and thirty, while two hundred and thirty-five privileges or twenty-three less than the previous year ceased.

8. The applications for the registration of designs numbered twenty as against sixteen in 1898. Of these nine were registered and six were refused, the remainder remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.

9. The gross revenue rose by over two thousand rupees, having been Rs. 38,743-2-0, while that of the previous year was Rs. 36,303-9-0. This sum was mainly made up by fees collected for the continuance of privileges and the filing of specifications.

10. Ten models were received in the Museum during the year under report.

11. The usual statistics are given in the appended statement.

Statement showing the proceedings under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 during the year 1899 as compared with the years 1898 and 1897.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
I.—Applications under Part I of the Act for leave to file a specification—			
Number of applications received	481	481	451
(*a*) Granted	375	374	349
(*b*) Rejected	15	13	18
(*c*) Pending	87	82	83
(*d*) Abandoned	4	12	1
II.—Applications from residents in India and from other persons—			
Number of applications from residents in India ...	152	171	157
(*a*) Native of India	34	45	43
(*b*) Anglo-Indians	118	126	114
Number of applications from other persons ...	329	310	294
III.—Reference to experts—			
Number of applications referred to experts ...	124	66	94
(*a*) On payment of fee	12	10	15
(*b*) Without payment of fee	112	56	79
IV.—Specifications—			
Number of specifications filed	415	409	392
V.—Applications under Part II for copy-right in a design—			
Number of applications for the registration of designs	20	16	19
(*a*) Registered	9	6	12
(*b*) Rejected	6	8	5
(*c*) Pending	5	1	1
(*d*) Abandoned	...	1	1
VI.—Cases involving points of law—			
Number of cases referred to law officers ...	...	1	5
VII.—Privileges kept alive by payment of the prescribed fees—			
Number of cases in which exclusive privilege was kept alive.	330	308	251
(*a*) Under clause 4 (*a*) of the fourth schedule ...	112	102	71
(*b*) For the fifth year	64	52	56
(*c*) " sixth "	34	48	42
(*d*) " seventh year	40	39	35
(*e*) " eighth "	30	28	37
(*f*) " ninth "	16	32	10
(*g*) " tenth "	30	7	...
(*h*) " eleventh "	4	...	...

Statement showing the proceedings under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 durin the year 1899 as compared with the years 1898 and 1897—concluded.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
VIII.—Applications for extension of privileges—			
Number of applications received	...	...	2
Number of applications granted	...	...	1
IX.—Privileges lapsed—			
Number of cases in which exclusive privileges ceased through non-payment	235	258	223
(*a*) Of the fee prescribed in clause 4 (*a*) of the fourth schedule	175	205	174
(*b*) Of the fifth year's fee	34	22	34
(*c*) " sixth "	10	14	9
(*d*) " seventh "	3	7	4
(*e*) " eighth "	5	1	2
(*f*) " ninth "	5	9	...
(*g*) " tenth "	2	...	...
(*h*) " eleventh "	1	...	...
X.—Income from fees—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Applications under Sections 5 and 15	4,900 0 0	4,820 0 0	4,700 0 0
Specifications	12,540 0 0	12,300 0 0	11,760 0 0
Extension of time	790 0 0	590 0 0	640 0 0
Continuance of exclusive privilege	19,100 0 0	17,400 0 0	13,050 0 0
Application under Section 51	200 0 0	160 0 0	190 0 0
Inspection	80 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0
Copying	685 15 0	662 1 0	302 10 0
Drawings	414 0 0	272 8 0	199 8 0
Amendment of specifications	20 0 0	20 0 0	60 0 0
Petition under Section 43	...	...	50 0 0
Miscellaneous	13 3 0	...	...
Total ...	38,743 2 0	36,303 9 0	31,032 2 0
Refunds ...	150 0 0	140 0 0	135 0 0
NET TOTAL INCOME ...	38,593 2 0	36,163 9 0	30,897 2 0

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 7, 1900.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th July, 1900.

No. 20.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict, Cap. 67), and Section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., Cap. 14), the Governor-General is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Hayat Khan, C. S. I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 6th July, 1900.

No. 410.—The services of Lieutenant J. C. Coldstream, Assistant Commissioner, Rawalpindi, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 26th June 1900.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd July, 1900.

No. 311.—The Reverend Henry Arthur Charles Herbert has been appointed to be a Chaplain, on probation, on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill an existing vacancy.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

COTTON DUTIES.

Simla, the 6th July, 1900.

No. 3421-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 5483-S. R., dated the 1st December 1899, the Governor-General in Conncil is pleased

to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows with effect from the 10th instant:—

GREY GOODS.

	Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
1. Chadars and cholas, plain, or with borders not exceeding ¼″	6	0
2. Ditto ditto, with borders exceeding ¼″ ...	7	0
3. Commissariat, sail, and tent cloth	6	0
4. Dhutis, plain, or with borders not exceeding ¼″ ...	6	0
5. Ditto, with borders exceeding ¼″	6	6
6. Ditto, black line border, calendered	6	3
7. Domestics	6	0
8. Dorias, including charkani and corded trousering ...	8	0
9. Drills, jeans, and twills	6	0
10. Dangari cloth, including khadi and double cloth ...	6	0
11. Jaconets	10	0
12. Longcloth, plain	6	0
13. Madapollams	6	6
14. Mulls	12	0
15. Printers	7	0
16. Ditto (bhagavad)	6	6
17. Sallas, including dhotars, dupattas, and uparnas ...	6	0
18. Sáris	6	0
19. Sheeting	6	0
20. Sheets, bed, plain (other than twills)	6	0
21. Shirtings, plain, or with borders not exceeding ¼″ ...	6	0
22. Ditto, with borders exceeding ¼″	6	6
23. T-cloth, exceeding 20″ in width, including China ...	6	0
24. Ditto, not exceeding 20″ in width	6	6
25. Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	6	0

FANCY AND COLOURED GOODS.

26. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	7	6
27. Blankets and blanketing, grey, unraised	6	0
28. Ditto ditto, coloured, ditto	7	0
29. Ditto ditto, grey, raised	7	0
30. Ditto ditto, coloured, ditto	8	0
31. Charsas	8	6
32. Cholis and coloured sáris (sallas)	9	6
33. Drills and jeans, striped or checked	7	0
34. Figured goods, grey, including table-cloths, bed covers, and quilts	7	0
35. Ditto, coloured	8	6

	Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
36. Flannelettes	8	0
37. Galatea, Thana cloth, and leheria	8	6
38. Napkins	7	0
39. Sheets and twills, figured and striped	7	6
40. Striped cloth (coloured stripes), including ordinary susi and susi checks	7	0
41. Towels, Turkish	8	6
42. Ditto, honeycomb and other sorts	7	0
43. Fents, grey	5	0
44. Ditto, coloured	6	0

Provided that any of the goods mentioned in the foregoing list when woven with borders of silk shall be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Simla, the 6th July, 1900.

No. 692.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

In G. G. O. No. 620, dated the 15th June 1900, *for* "Yeates," *read* "Yeats."

No. 693.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Thomas Goodenough Pike, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Waller, promoted.

No. 699.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Arthur Devon, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st June 1900, *vice* Hill, transferred to the supernumerary list.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1900.

No. 269.—The services of Colonel S. L. Jacob, C. I. E., R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th July 1900.

No. 270.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 269, dat[ed] 3rd July 1900, Mr J. M. Campion, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is perm[a]nently promoted to Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, and appointed Chief Engineer and Secretar[y] to that Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, wi[th] effect from the afternoon of the 11th July 1900.

The 5th July, 1900.

No. 275.—Mr. W. G. G. Bayly, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office o[f] the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed Examiner, Public Work[s] Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED JUNE 30TH, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 28th June, 1900.

No. 928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4, sub-section (1), of the Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to Part III of the first schedule to the said Act:

"5. Application of the test to viscous fluids or preparations, such as solutions of India-rubber in mineral naphtha, or thick paint made with that material.

About a teaspoonful of the substance to be tested is placed in the cup, and the cover fitted with a thermometer is put on.

The cup thus prepared for the test is then cooled down until the thermometer indicates a temperature of 50° F. This may be accomplished either by placing the prepared cup in a refrigerator, or by immersing it up to its projecting collar in water which is maintained at a sufficiently low temperature until the result specified has been obtained.

The prepared cup thus cooled is then transferred to the water bath, the temperature of which has previously been raised to 76° F. (The scale of the thermometer in the water bath should range from 60° to 180° F.)

The test is then applied as described in section 4 of this part. If no flash has taken place when the temperature in the cup has reached 75°, the test need not be continued.

The temperature at which the flash occurs is the observed flashing point of the substance and, subject to correction of atmospheric pressure as prescribed in the Act, is the true flashing point."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 7, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. 23—27-11.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriclture,—(Commercial Exhibitions), under date Simla, the 3rd July, 1900.

Read—

The following papers received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, regarding the International Exhibition to be held in Glasgow in the summer of 1901.

RESOLUTION.

GLASGOW

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1901.

(KELVINGROVE PARK.)

Patron.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patron.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T.

President.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD BLYTHSWOOD OF BLYTHSWOOD.

Chairman of Executive Council.

THE HONOURABLE SIR DAVID RICHMOND, LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW.

Vice-Chairmen of Executive Council.

JOHN SHEARER. | JAMES HUNTER DICKSON.

Honorary Secretary.

SIR JAMES DAVID MARWICK, LL.D.,
TOWN-CLERK OF GLASGOW.

General Manager and Acting Secretary.

HENRY ANTHONY HEDLEY.

OFFICES—36, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.

Telegraphic Address—"EXHIBITION, GLASGOW." Telephone No. 5427.

TO PATENTEES.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS.

46 & 47 VIC., CAP. 57.] [A.D. 1883.

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Law relating to Patents for Inventions, Registration of Designs, and of Trade Marks.

* * * * * * *

PART II.—PATENTS.

Section 39.—The exhibition of an invention at an Industrial or International Exhibition, certified as such by the Board of Trade, or the publication of any description of the invention during the period of the holding of the exhibition, or the use of the invention for the purpose of the exhibition in the place where the exhibition is held, or the use of the invention during the period of the holding of the exhibition by any person elsewhere, without the privity or consent of the inventor, shall not prejudice the right of the inventor or his legal personal representative to apply for and obtain provisional protection and a patent in respect of the invention of the validity of any patent granted on the application, provided that both the following conditions are complied with, *viz.* :— Exhibition at Industrial or International Exhibition not to prejudice patent rights.

(*a*) The exhibitor must, before exhibiting the invention, give the Comptroller the prescribed notice of his intention to do so ; and

(*b*) The application for a patent must be made before or within six months from the date of the opening of the exhibition.

* * * * * * *

PART III.—DESIGNS.

Section 57.—The exhibition at an Industrial or International Exhibition, certified as such by the Board of Trade, or the exhibition elsewhere during the period of the holding of the exhibition, without the privity or consent of the proprietor of a design, or of any article to which a design is applied, or the publication during the holding of any such exhibition of a description of a design, shall not prevent the design from being registered, or invalidate the registration thereof, provided that both the following conditions are complied with, *viz.* :— Exhibition at Industrial or International Exhibition not to prevent or invalidate registration.

(*a*) The exhibitor must, before exhibiting the design or article, or publishing a description of the design, give the Comptroller the prescribed notice of his intention to do so ; and

(*b*) The application for registration must be made before or within six months from the date of the opening of the exhibition.

"PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS ACT, 1883."

"Upon the application of Sir J. D. MARWICK, of City Chambers, Glasgow, made to the Board of Trade on the 7th day of June, 1898, the Board of Trade do hereby certify that the GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, proposed to be held in the year 1901 at Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, is an International Exhibition.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this Eleventh day of June, 1898.

FRANCIS J. S. HOPWOOD,

Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade."

PROSPECTUS.

THE Exhibition, which it has been decided to hold in Glasgow in the Summer of 1901, will, it is believed, be one of the most important International Exhibitions held in Great Britain in recent years.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to lend her patronage to the undertaking, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has kindly consented to become Vice-Patron.

The undertaking has already met with hearty and widespread support among all classes, and in the list of Office-bearers will be found many of the leading Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the civic heads of the principal towns of the United Kingdom. The Guarantee Fund now exceeds £447,000, and is still being increased.

The Exhibition will be held on the same site as that of 1888, and will be under similar control. While not following lines identical with those of the Exhibition of 1888, its attractions and success may reasonably be expected to surpass those of the former Exhibition, which was visited by over six millions of people, and left a clear surplus of £54,000. That surplus, with accumulated interest, has been supplemented by the subscriptions of private citizens to the amount of £74,346, and is being expended in the erection of Fine Art Galleries, which will form a principal part of the Exhibition building of 1901. When completed, these Galleries will have cost about £172,000.

The site, which extends to 67 acres, has been granted by the Corporation of Glasgow, and is one of exceptional beauty and convenience. It comprises the western portion of the Kelvingrove Park and the Bunhouse Grounds. The River Kelvin intersects t at various points, and the slopes of Gilmorehill, crowned by the University Buildings, constitute a dignified and appropriate boundary on the north.

The City itself lies in the centre of the great manufacturing and ship-building industries of Scotland, and has a population of over three-quarters of a million. It is surrounded by densely populated districts, while Edinburgh and other large cities are within about one hour's railway journey. The tourist routes to the Western Highlands radiate from Glasgow.

The scope of the Exhibition will be wide and general. It is intended that it should present a full illustration of the Produce and Manufactures of the British Empire, its Dependencies, Dominions, and Colonies, and that an adequate representation from other countries should also be arranged. For these purposes special courts will be provided.

The Exhibition will be divided into sections, among which the following will receive particular attention, *viz.* :—"Fine Art History, and Archæology," "Locomotion and Transport," "Electricity," "Labour-Saving Machinery," "Marine Engineering," "The Women's Section," and "Sports." The Fine Art Section will be a very special feature of the Exhibition, and will include a large and extensive Collection of Sculpture and Paintings illustrative of Fine Art of the Nineteenth Century.

Musical Entertainments, both vocal and instrumental ; Lectures, scientific and otherwise ; Illuminations ; sports and recreations of every kind will be provided for the enjoyment of visitors. Restaurants, Tea Rooms, and other places of refreshment will be provided in the grounds ; and Postal, Telegraphic, Banking, and other facilities will be available within the buildings for the convenience of the Exhibitors and of the public.

The buildings which it is proposed to construct will cover about 13 acres, in addition to the Permanent Art Galleries, and will be erected according to plans prepared by competent architects. The ornamental flower plots, pond, and fountains of the Kelvingrove Park will be included in the Exhibition Grounds ; and the Terraces in front of the University are well adapted for the effective display of electric lighting and pyrotechnic illuminations, as well as for musical promenades and other entertainments, which it is intended to provide.

The River Kelvin will be available for the Exhibition of Naval Ship-building and Life-saving Apparatus, either in motion or stationary. The reach of the river which can be utilised for this purpose has a length of 1,500 feet, a width of 90 feet, and a depth of 6 feet.

The situation of the Exhibition Buildings is specially convenient of access for Exhibitors, as, by means of the lines of rails, which will be carried into the Exhibition Grounds at more than one point, heavy goods can be delivered at a minimum cost and with the least possible amount of risk. In addition to this, the port of Glasgow offers a cheap and ready means for the delivery and redelivery of sea-borne goods.

It is requested that all communications in regard to the Exhibition may be addressed to Mr. **H. A. HEDLEY**, **General Manager and Acting Secretary.**

GLASGOW, *April*, 1899.

Patron.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patron.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T.

President.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD BLYTHSWOOD OF BLYTHSWOOD.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.

The Most Noble the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

The Most Noble the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dumfries.

The Most Noble the Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Argyll.

The Most Noble the Duke of Montrose, K.T., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stirling.

The Most Noble the Duke of Portland, G.C.V.O., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Caithness.

The Most Noble the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sutherland.

The Most Noble the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., P.C., C.B.

The Most Noble the Duke of Fife, K.T., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Elgin.

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Tweeddale.

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Lothian, K.T.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Ailsa.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Bute, K.T., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bute.

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.

The Most Noble the Marquess of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Home, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Midlothian and Linlithgow.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., P.C.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Stair, K.T.,LL.D.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield, K.T., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Clackmannan.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fife.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Forfar.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Haddington.

The Right Hon. the Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland.

The Right Hon. the Lord Palvaird.

The Rignt Hon. the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.

The Right Hon. the Lord Kelvin of Largs, G.C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

The Right Hon. the Lord Overtoun of Overtoun.

The Right Hon. the Lord Inverclyde of Castle Wemyss.

The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of the City of Edinburgh.

The Hon. the Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of the City of Glasgow.

Vice-Presidents.

Sir James King, Bart, LL. D., 115 Wellington Street, Glasgow.
Sir John Muir, Bart., 22 West Nile Street, Glasgow.

Sir James Bell, Bart., 101 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
The Hon. Sir David Richmond, Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Honorary Members.

The Right Hon. the Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Wishaw House, Wishaw.
The Right Hon. the Lord Elibank, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Peebles.
The Right Hon. the Lord Herries, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kirkcudbright.
The Right Hon. the Lord Polwarth, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Selkirk.
The Right Hon. the Lord, Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Roxburgh.
The Right Hon. Lord Lamington, K.C.M.G., Governor-General of Queensland.
The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., P.C., LL. D., &c., Lord Rector of Glasgow University.
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart, of Kilkerran, G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., M.P.
The Right Hon. James Partick Bannerman Robertson, P.C., LL. D., Lord Justice-General and Lord President of the Court of Session.
The Right Hon. John Hay Athole Macdonald, P.C., C.B., LL.D., Lord Justice-Clerk.
The Right Hon. Andrew Graham Murray, P.C. Q.C., M.P., Lord Advocate.
Charles Scott Dickson, Esq., Q.C., Solicitor-General for Scotland.
Sir James Cloquhoun, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dumbarton.
Sir Graham G. Montgomery, Bart, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kinross.
Sir Kenneth S. MacKenzie, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Ross and Cromarty.
Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of the County of Renfrew.
Sir Alexander Baird, Bart., of Urie, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kincardine.
Donald Cameron, Esq., of Lochiel, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Inverness.
Captain Malcolm A. Laing, of Crook, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Orkney and Shetland.
Major James Rose, of Kilravock, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nairn.
Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., K.C V.O., LL.D., 31 Onslow Square, London, S.W.
J. Badenach Nicolson, Esq., of Glenbervie, Vice-Lieutenant and Convener of the County of Kincardine.
The Hon. the Lord Provost of Aberdeen.
The Hon. the Lord Provost of Perth.
The Hon. the Lord Provost of Dundee.
The Rhiht Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
The Hon. the Lord Mayor of York.
The Hon. the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.
The Hon. the Lord Mayor of Manchester.
The Hon. the Lord Mayor of Birmingham.
The Hon. the Lord Mayor of Sheffield.
The Hon. the Lord Mayor of Leeds.
The Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Belfast.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada.
Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart, G.C.M.G., Acting Agent for New South Wales.
Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Andrew Clark, G.C.M.G., Agent-General for Victoria.
The Hon. John A. Cockburn, Agent-General for South Australia.
The Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for Queensland.
The Hon. E. H. Wittenoom, Agent- General for Western Australia.
The Hon. W. P. Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand.
The Hon. Sir Philip, Oakley Fysh, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for Tasmania.
The Hon. Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for the Cape Colony.
Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for Natal.
William Wallace, Esq., C.M.G., Agent- General for the Royal Niger Company.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The President of the Association.

The Right Hon. the Lord Blythswood of Blythswood.

The Vice-Presidents of the Association.

Sir James King, Bart., 115 Wellington Street.
Sir John Muir, Bart., 22 West Nile Street.
Sir James Bell, Bart., 101 St. Vincent Street.
The Hon. Sir David Richmond, Lord Provost.

The Chairman of the Executive Council.

The Hon. Sir David Richmond, Lord Provost.

The Vice-Chairman of the Executive Council.

John Shearer, 13 Crown Terrace, Dowanhill.
James H. Dickson, 17 Park Circus Place.

The Honorary Secretary of the Association.

Sir James D. Marwick, LL.D., Town-Clerk, City Chambers.

The Most Noble the Duke of Montrose, K.T. Buchanan Castle, Drymen.
The Most Noble the Marquess of Ailsa, Culzean Castle, Maybole.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Home, The Hirsel, Coldstream.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., Kelburne, Fairlie.
The Right Hon. Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Wishaw, House Wishaw.
The Right Hon. the Hamilton of Delzell, Motherwell
The Right Hon. the Lord Kelvin, G.C.V.O., LL.D., D C.L., F.R.S., The University.
The Right Hon. the Lord Overtoun of Overtoun, Dumbartonshire.
The Right Hon. the Lord Inverclyde, Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay.
The Right Hon. the Lord Newlands of Newlands, Mauldslie Castle, Carluke.
The Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, P.C., M.P., LL.D., Stracathro House, Brechin.
The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Fdinburgh, City Chambers, Edinburgh.
The Hon. Sir David Richmond, Lord Provost of Glasgow, City Chambers.
Sir Charles Cameron, Bart., M P., LL.D , Balclutha, Greenock.
Sir Thomas Glen Coats, Bart., Ferguslie Park Paisley.
Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., of Pollok, M P., Pollokshaws.
Sir Charles Tennant, Bart., of the Glen, Innerleithen.
Sir William Arrol, M.P., LL.D., 10 Oakley Terrace, Dennistoun.
Sir Charles Cayzer, M.P., Ralston, Renfrewshire.
Sir John Cheyne, Q C., Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute, 13 Chester Street, Edinburgh.
Sir George Hayter Chubb, 128 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
Sir J. N. Cuthbertson, LL.D., 29 Bath Street.
Sir Donald Matheson, K.C.B., 6 Park Terrace.
Sir Francis Powell, P.R.W.S., Torr Aluinn Dunoon.
Sir Renny Watson, 16 Woodlands Terrace.
Robert Berry, LL.D., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, 5 University Gardens.
John M. Lees, Sheriff of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan, 4 Darnaway Street, Edinburgh.
J. G. A. Baird, M.P., 168 West George Street.
F. Faithfull Begg, M.P., Bartholomew House, London, E.C.
James Caldwell, M.P., 12 Grosvenor Terrace.
John Colville, M.P., Yarrow, Motherwell.
A. Cameron Corbett, M.P., 24 Hans Place, London, S.W.
Alexander Cross, M.P., 14 Woodlands Terrace.
J. M. Denny, M.P., Dumbarton.
R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., 10 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
A. D. Provand, M.P., 2 Whitehall Court, London, S.W.
J. Parker Smith, M.P., Jordanhill, Partick.
M. H. Shaw Stewart, M.P, Carnock, Larbert
John Wilson, M.P. (Govan), Hillhead House, Glasgow.
John Wilson, M.P (Falkirk Burghs), Airdrie House, Airdrie.
James Alexander, 145 North Street.
F. W. Allan, 125 Buchanan Street.
R. S. Allan, 15 Woodside Terrace.
W. F. Anderson, 121 Argyle Street.
W. F. G. Anderson, 22 Huntly Gardens.
Matthew Arthur, 78 Queen Street.
Montagu M. W. Baird, 13 Park Circus Place.
Thomas Balmain, British Linen Company Bank, Queen Street.
Professor Archibald Barr, The University.
John Battersby, 187 West George Street.
William Beardmore, Parkhead Forge Rolling Mills, Parkhead.
William Beattie, 54 Bellgrove Street.

William Bilsland, 45 Hydepark Street.
William Euing Birrell, The Clyde Rubber Works, Clyde Street, Port-Dundas.
T. H. B. Black 17 Cluny Gardens, Edinburgh.
James M. Blair, 129 Trongate
Robert Blyth, Union Bank of Scotland, Ingram Street.
James Brand, Contractor, 172 Buchanan Street.
Henry Brock, Auchenheglish, Alexandria.
Alex. K Brown, R.S.W., A R.S.A., Helenslee, Helensburgh.
A. M. Brown, 22 West Nile Street.
Hugh Brown, 9 Clairmont Gardens.
Richard Browne, Beechholm, Queen's Drive, Crosshill.
John James Burnet, A R.S.A., President of the Glasgow Institute of Architects, 167 St. Vincent Street.
Peter Burt, Hollybank, Bothwell.
James Caird, Provost of Partick, 82 Wellington Street, Glasgow.
James Campbell, of Tullichewan, Alexandria, Dumbartonshire.
M. Pearce Campbell, 137 Ingram Street.
W. A. Campbell, 137 Ingram Street.
D. S. Cargill, 191 West George Street.
Morris Carswell, 90 Mitchell Street.
John Carswell, M.D., 5 Royal Crescent, W.
Francis Caulfield, 21 Jamaica Street.
W. A. Chamen, 75 Waterloo Street.
James R. Chalmers, 129 St. Vincent Street.
Samuel Chisholm, 4 Royal Terrace, W.
John Christie, 46 West George Street.
William J. Chrystal, 7 West George Street.
Alan E. Clapperton, 91 West Regent Street.
Alexander Clapperton, 4 Woodside Terrace.
Lewis Clapperton, 2 West Regent Street.
David R. Clark, 8 Park Drive, West.
J. F. Wyllie Clark, of Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Wellpark Brewery, Duke Street.
Stewart Clark, Anchor Thread Mills, Paisley.
William Clark, 16 Montgomerie Crescent, W.
Charles J. Cleland, 72 Mitchell Street.
W. C. Coghill, 1 Royal Terrace, W
James Colquhoun, LL.D., 158 St. Vincent Street.
John G. Couper, 21 Grasford Street.
John R. Couper, 167 Bothwell Street.
John Coubrough, Blanefield.
Archibald Craig, 156 St. Vincent Street.
Robert Crawford, 84 Miller Street.
J. C. Cuninghame, of Craigends, Johnstone.
Lord Provost Dewar, Perth.
James Dick (Hillhead), 224 Ingram Street.
James Dick, Greenhead Works, Glasgow.
William Dougan, M.D., 2 Sandyford Place.
Henry Louis Doulton, Lambeth Pottery, London, S E.
Alexander A. E. Downie, Commercial Bank, 263 Gallowgate.
David Dreghorn, Smith Street, Kinning Park.
J. Dalrymple Duncan, 211 Hope Street.
James E. Dunn, Dunmullin, Blanefield.
Patrick S. Dunn, 107 St. Vincent Street.
J. G. Dunlop, The Clydebank Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, Clydebank.
Nathaniel Dunlop, 25 Bothwell Street.
Professor Henry Dyer, 8 Highburgh Terrace, Dowanhill.
Alexander Edmiston, Provost of Rutherglen.
David Edward, 92 Buchanan Street.
D. M Erskine, Provost of Greenock.
The Very Rev. Archbishop Eyre, D.D., 6, Bowmont Gardens.
Professor John Ferguson, LL.D., The University.
William Fife, 52 Glassford Street.
James Fleming, Chairman, Glasgow, School of Art, Woodburn, Rutherglen.
James H. Forsyth (of the United Co-operative Baking Society, Limited), 12 M' Neil Street.
D. M. Crerar Gilbert, 21 Woodside, Terrace.
Robert Gourlay, Bank of Scotland, St. Vincent Street.
Leonard Gow Jun., 8 Montgomerie Quadrant, Kelvinside.
Donald Graham, C.I.E., 55 Cathedral Street.
Robert Graham, 108 Eglinton Street.
T. M. Grant, 100 Hydepark Street.
James Gray, 43 Argyle Street.

James Guthrie, R.S.A., President of the Glasgow Art Club, 7 Woodside Place.
J. D. Hedderwick, 2 Clairmont Gardens.
David Heilbron, 26 India Street.
Alexander Henderson, 60 North Street.
John Henderson, 4 Crown Terrace, Dowanhill.
Joseph Henderson, 11 Blythswood Square.
Archibald C. Holms, 3 Athole Gardens.
Archibald Jeffrey Hunter, 3 Springhill Terrace, Crossmyloof.
Peter Hutchison, 3 Lilybank Terrace. Hillhead.
Guybon Hutson, Sen., 126 Kelvinhaugh Street.
John Inglis, LL.D., 4 Prince's Terrace, Dowanhill.
John Innes, 9 Bruce Road, Pollokshields.
Professor Andrew Jamison, M.Inst. C.E., 16 Roslyn Terrace, Kelvinside.
James Kay, 22 West Nile Street.
John R. Kay, 78 Queen Street.
Robert Kedie, 5 Buchanan Street.
James Kennedy, 69 Buchanan Street.
Archibald Kerr, 2 Kelvinside Gardens, North.
John G. Kerr. 15 India Street.
George J. Kidston, Finlaystone, Langbank.
Robert King, of Levernholm, 17 Blythswood Square.
A. J. Kirkpatrick, 5 Park Terrace, W.
James Kirkwood, Provost of Govan, Carling Lodge, Ibroxholm.
John Lavery, R.S.A., 5 Cromwell Place, London S.W.
William Law, 29 Montgomerie Drive, W.
David W. Leckie, Riverbank House, Pollokshaws.
William Leiper, R.S.A., 121 West George Street.
Jas. Liburn, 8 Queen's Gardens, Dowanhill.
Alexander M'Cutcheon, 32 Myrtle Park, Crosshill.
A. B. M'Donald, C. E., City Chambers
James McFarlane, 96 Great Hamilton Street.
John M'Farlane, 151 North Street.
Pittendrigh Macgillvray, A.R.S.A., Ravelston Elms, Murrayfield, Edinburgh.
Professor John G. M'Kindrick, M. D., LL. D., 2 Florentine Gardens.
R. C. Mackenzie, C.A., 2 West Regent Street.
G. B. M'Kim, 149 St. Vincent Street.
George Maclachlan, Ibroxhill, Bellahouston.
J. P. Maclay, 13 Park Terrace.
William Maclay, 7 Eldon Vilas, Mount Florida.
Walter Maclean, 2 Bothwell Circus.
R. B. Macouat, 37 Elliot Street, Cranstonhill.
John P. M'Phun, 145 Greenhead Street.
James Mann, 21 Glassford Street.
James Marshall, Manager, Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, 95 Morrison Street.
Thomas Mason, Craigie Hall, Bellahouston.
J. Shaw Maxwell, 254 Bath Street.
William Maxwell, Scottish Co-operative Wolesale Society, 95 Morrison Street.
A. S. Michie, Royal Bank.
John F. Miller Greenoakhill, Broomhouse.
Alexander Mitchell, Provost of Kinning Park.
J. O. Mitchell, LL.D., 7 Huntly Gardens.
R. M. Mitchell, New Club, West George Street.
William Morrison, 29 Waterloo Street.
A. G. Muir, 19 Waterloo Street.
Alexander Murray, C. A. 81 St. Vincent Street.
David Murray, LL.D., 169 West George Street.
James Murray, Catter House, Drymen.
Andrew Myles, 143 West Regent Street.
James Neilson, Orbiston, Bellshill.
John Neilson, 18 Woodside Crescent.
John E. Nelson, 26 Queen Street.
F. H. Newbery, School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street, Garnethill.
Jas. Nicholson, 11 Bothwell Street.
John Paterson, 610 Pollokshaws Road.
Robert Paterson, C. A., 28 Renfield Street.
James Paton, Corporation Galleries, Sauchiehall Street.
Walter Paton, 73 Virginia Street.
William Pettigrew, 109 Sauchiehall Street.
John Ure Primrose, 107 Centre Street, S.S.
Professor G. G. Ramsay, LL.D., The University.

Robert Ramsay, 33 Greendyke Street.
Henry C. D. Rankin, 10 Carlton Place, S.S.
Andrew T. Reid, 10 Woodside Terrace.
Hugh Reid, Belmont, Springburn.
Thomas Reid, of Kilmardinny, Milngavie.
Joseph C. Robertson, 2 La Belle Place.
William Robertson, 15 Gordon Street.
Anderson Rodger, Provost of Port-Glasgow.
Raul Rottenburg, 105 West George Street.
Joseph Russell, The Knowe, Port-Glasgow.
W. Forrest Salmon, 53 Bothwell Street.
Michael Simons, 206 Bath Street.
Alexander Sinclair, Ajmere Lodge, 41 Cathkin Road, Langside.
R. H. Sinclair, 22 West Nile Street.
Robert Sorley, 1 Buchanan Street.
R. R. Spiers, 125 West Regent Street.
James Steele, 191 Albert Road, Pollokshields.
John A. Steven, Provanside Engine Works, 115 Stirling Road.
D. M. Stevenson, 12 Waterloo Street.
John Stevenson, Plantation Bakeries, Vermont Street.
Andrew Stewart, 41 Oswald Street.
Peter G. Stewart, 32 Stockwell Street.
John Strain, C. E., 154 West George Street.
James Summers, President, Glasgow Choral Union, 1 South Hanover Street.
Michael Swan, 1 Winton Gardens, Kelvinside.
George Taggart, 11 Onslow Drive, Dennistoun.
James Templeton, 6 South Park Terrace, Hillhead.
John Stewart Templeton, William Street, Greenhead.
James Thomson, 88 Bath Street.
James M. Thomson, Glen Tower, Kelvinside.
Norman M. Thomson, 3 Fitzroy Place, West.
J. T. Tullis, John Street, Bridgeton.
William M. Turner, Oswald Gardens, Scotstounhill.
W. M. M. Turner, St. Margaret's Erskine Avenue, Dumbreck.
John Ure, LL. D., Cairndhu, Helensburgh.
John Walker, 74 Bath Street.
William Walker, 22 West Nile Street.
G. L. Watson, 108A West Regent Street.
Thomas Watson, 9 Belhaven Terrace.
James Weir, Holm Foundry, Cathcart.
John Wharrie, 5 Wellington Street.
Robert Whitson, 197 St. Vincent Streets.
James Whitton, Superintendent of Park, City Chambers.
David Wilson, 18 Woodside Terrace.
John Wilson, Edgerton, Shettleston.
Walter Wilson, 9 Park Drive, West.
John Wishart, 39 St. Vincent Place.
Alexander Woodrow, 75 Glassford Street.
Robert Wylie, 45 Buchanan Street.
Charles R. Young (of Messrs. Colman), 41 Ann Street.
John D. Young, 13 Dundas Street.
John E. Young, 24 Belhaven Terrace, Kelvinside.

General Manager and Secretary.

H. A. HEDLEY.

Engineer and Electrician.

THOMAS YOUNG, M.I.CON. E., 4 WEST REGENT STREET.

Architect.

JAMES MILLER, I. A., 223 WEST GEORGE STREET.

Auditor.

JOHN M. MACLEOD, C. A., 149 WEST GEORGE STREET.

Law Agent.

ALLAN F. BAIRD, WRITER, 192 ST. VINCENT STREET.

Bankers.

THE CLYDESDALE BANK, LIMITED, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.

Offices—

36 ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.

LONDON HONORARY CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Vice-Chairman—Sir George Hayter Chubb.

Sir Frederick Abel, K.C.B.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Alliston.

Baron de Bush.

Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

Major-General Sir Owen Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

The Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

The Governor of the Bank of England (Hugh C. Smith, Esq.)

F. Faithful Begg, Esq., M.P.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M.P.

Colonel Bingham.

The Right Hon. Lord Blythswood, V.D., D.L., J.P.

Sir Edward H. Carbutt, Bart., M.I.M.E., M.I.C.E.

Lieut-General the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., (Agent General for Victoria).

The Hon. Dr. John A. Cockburn (Agent General for South Australia).

Sir Ernest Clarke.

Frank H. Cook, Esq.

Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart, G.C.M.G. (Acting Agent General for New South Wales).

Consul General for the Argentine Republic.

Do. do. Brazil.

Do. do. British Columbia.

Do. do. Central America.

Do. do. Denmark.

Do. do. Greece.

Do. do. Mexico.

Do. do. the Netherlands.

Do. do. the Orange Free State.

Do. do. the Ottoman Empire.

Do. do. Persia.

Do. do. Peru.

Consul General for Portugal.

Do. do. Russia.

Do. do. Roumania.

Robert Davidson, Esq.

Professor Dewar, M.A., LL.D.

Admiral Sir Wm. Dowell, G.C.B., J.P.

James Dredge, Esq., C.M.G.

John Dun, Esq.

Colonel Robert W. Edis, F.S.A.

Walter Emden, L.C.C. (President, Society of Architects).

D.M. Forbes, Esq. (Hon. Secretary, Scottish Hospital).

Sir Douglas Fox, J.P. (Vice-President, Institue of Civil Engineers).

Sir John Furley, F.S.A., J.P.

Frederick Goodall, Esq., R.A.

J. F. S. Gooday, Esq.

Colonel Gourand.

Arthur Greenwood, Esq., M.P.

Lord Claud J. Hamilton, M.P.

The Right Hon.Lord George Hamilton, M.P.

Hon. James Hozier, M. P.

Sir Alfred Hickman. M.P.

John Howard, Esq. (Agent General for Nova Scotia).

Colonel Herbert Jekyll, R.E., C.M.G.

Captain Sir Alfred Jephson, R.N.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.

Sir George W. Kekewich, K.C.B., D.C.L.

The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, D.L., J.P.

C. D. Kemp-Welch, Esq., D.L., J.P.

The Right Hon. Lord Loch of Drylaw, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Sir William Thomas Lewis, Bart, D.L., J.P.

The Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart, M.P. D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

John Lavery, Esq., R.S.A.

Sir James D. Linton, R I.

Gilbert M. Caul, Esq.

S. T. Mander, Esq., J.P.

Walter P. Meik, Esq., C.E.

Sir James L. Mackay, K.C.I.E.

Sir Philip Magnus, J.P.

Edward Martin, Esq.

Major Flood Page.

Archibald Parker, Esq.

Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G. (Agent General for Natal).

Sir Westby Perceval, K.C.M.G. (Agent General for Tasmania).

James Paxman, Esq.

The Right Hon. Lord Pirbright, F.R.S.

Sir E. J. Poynter (President of the Royal Academy).

W.H. Preece, Esq., C.B., F.R.S. (President, Institution of Civil Fngineers).

Lieut-Col. and Sheriff Clifford Probyn, V.D., J.P.

A. D. Provand, Esq., M.P.

Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.P.

Alexander Ritchie, Fsq., J.P.

Sir Wm. Robinson, G.C.M.G.

John Ross, Esq.

Sir Henry E. Roscoe, D.C., LL.D., F.R.S.

Sir Cecil C. Smith, G.C.M.G., M.A.

Daniel Sinclair, Esq.

The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.

Alderman Sir Joseph Savory, Bart, M.P.

W. T. Shaw, Esq.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G., LL.D., M.P.

J. W. Swan, Esq. (President, Institute of Electrical Engineers).

A. H. Tarleton, Esq., J. P.

Sir David Tennant, K.C.M.G. (Agent General for the Cape).

Sir H. Tozer, K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for Queensland).

Mr. Alderman W. P. Treloar, J.P.

A. J. R. Trendell, Esq., C.M.G.

Mr. Alderman Trusscott, J.P.

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T.

The Right Hon. Viscount Templetown. G.C.B.

Colonel Sir Charles E. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P.

Sir Richard Webster, G.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P. (Attorney General).

Sir William H. White, K.C.B., LL.D., Sc. D., F.R.S. President, Institution of Mechanical Engineers).

William Walter, Esq. (Agent General for British Columbia).

Robert White, Esq., J. P.

W. H. Willans, Esq.

John Wilson, Esq., M. P.

Sir C. Rivers Wilson, G.C.M.G., C.B.

The Hon. E. H. Wittenoom (Agent General for Western Australia).

Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A.

Honorary-Secretaries.

W. J. Soulsby, Esq., C.B.,
G. Gaskell Exton, Esq., M.I.M.E., } *The Mansion House, London.

*All letters to be addressed to 128 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

LIST OF COMMITTEES.

NOTE.—The President and Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Executive Council, are *ex-officio* Members of all Committees.

I.—CHAIRMAN'S COMMITTEE.

I.—Chairman's Committee.

To consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Executive Council, and the Conveners of the several Committees.

To have charge of the Opening and other Ceremonials: and to be constituted a permanent Organization Committee, with power to discharge any duties not specially assigned to the other Committees.

The Hon. Sir David Richmond, Lord Provost, Chairman of the Executive Council, to be Convener.

II.—ACTING LONDON COMMITTEE.

II.—Acting London Committee.

Sir George Hayter Chubb.
Sir George Birdwood.
Sir Owen Burne.
Sir Edward H. Carbutt.
Sir John Furley.
W. H. Preece, Esq.
Sir William Robinson.
A. H. Tarleton, Esq.
A. J. R., Trendell, Esq.
Mr. Alderman Truscott.
Robert White, Esq.

Sir George Hayter Chubb, *Chairman.*

III.—ADMISSION, TRAFFIC, AND EXCURSION COMMITTEE.

III.—Admission, Traffic, and Excursion Committee.

Mr F. W. Allan, 125 Buchanan Street.
Mr. W. F. G. Anderson, 47 Union Street.
Mr. Hugh Brown, 9 Clairmont Gardens.
Mr. Charles J. Cleland, 72 Mitchell Street.
Mr. Simon Dallas, Milton House Cowcoddens.
Mr. Leonard Gow, Jun., 8 Montgomerie Quadrant, Kelvinside.
Mr. William Hepburn, 80 Buchanan Street.
Mr. Peter Hutchison, 3 Lilybank Terrace, Hillhead.
Mr. William Law, 29 Montgomerie Drive, Kelvinside.
Mr. James M'Farlane, 96 Great Hamilton Street.
Mr. John M'Farlane, 151 North Street.
Mr. Walter Paton, 73, Virginia Street.
Mr. William Robertson, 15 Gordon Street.
Mr. Michael Simons, 206 Bath Street.
Mr. Michael Swan, Winton Gardens, Kelvinside.

Mr. James M'Farlane, *Convener.*
Mr. F. W. Allan, } *Joint Vice-Conveners.*
Mr. Leonard Gow, Jun., }

IV.—BUILDING, LIGHTING, AND GROUNDS COMMITTEE.

IV.—Building, Lighting, and Grounds Committee.

Professor Barr, The University.
Mr. William Bilsland, 45 Hydepark Street.
Mr. James Brand, 172 Buchanan Street.
Mr. J. J. Burnet, A.R.S.A., 167 St. Vincent Street.
Mr. James Caird, 82 Wellington Street.
Mr. W. A. Chamen, 75 Waterloo Street.
Mr. Samuel Chisholm, 4 Royal Terrace, W.
Mr. Archibald Kerr, 2 Kelvinside Gardens, North.
Mr. William Leiper, R.S.A., 121 West George Street.
Mr. A. B. M'Donald, C.E., City Chambers.
Mr. George Maclachlan, Ibroxhill, Bellahouston.
Mr. John P. M'Phun, 144 Greenhead Street.
Mr. Thomas Mason, Craigie Hall, Bellahouston.
Mr. John Paterson, 610 Pollokshaws Road.
Mr. James Paton, Corporation Galleries.
Mr. Hugh Reid, Belmont, Springburn.
Mr. W. F. Salmon, 53 Bothwell Street.
Mr. John Shearer, 13 Crown Terrace, Dowanhill.
Mr. Michael Simons, 206 Bath Street.
Mr. R. R. Speirs, 125 West Regent Street.
Mr. James Steele, 191 Albert Road, Pollokshields.
Mr. James Thomson, 88 Bath Street.
Mr. John Ure, LL.D., Cairndhu, Helensburgh.
Mr. Robert Whitson, 197 St. Vincent Street.
Mr. James Whitton, City Chambers.
Mr. John Wilson, Edgerton, Shettleston.
Mr. Walter Wilson, 9 Park Drive, W.
Mr. Robert Wylie, 45 Buchanan Street.

Mr. John Shearer, *Convener.*

Mr. Thomas Mason, *Vice-Convener.*

Note.—Lighting to be a Sub-Committee of the above Committee.

V.—MUSIC, ENTERTAINMENTS, REFRESHMENTS, PRINTING, AND ADVERTISING COMMITTEE.

V.—Music, Entertainments, Refreshments, Printing, and Advertising Committee.

Sir Donald Matheson, K.C.B., 6 Park Terrace.
Mr. W. F. Anderson, 121 Argyle Street.
Mr. John Battersby, 187 West George Street.
Mr. Richard Browne, 132 Port-Dundas Road.
Mr. Samuel Chisholm, 4 Royal Terrace, West.
Mr. Alan E. Clapperton, 4 Woodside Terrace.
Mr. A. A. E. Downie, Commercial Bank, Gallowgate.
Mr. Andrew Myles, C.E. and I.A., 143 West Regent Street.
Mr. John M'Farlane, 151 North Street.
Mr. James M'Farlane, 96 Great Hamilton Street.
Mr. G. B. M'Kim, 149 St. Vincent Street.
Mr. Walter Maclean, 2 Bothwell Circus.
Mr. William Pettigrew, 102 Sauchiehall Street.
Mr. John Ure Primrose, 102 Centre Street, S.S.
Mr. Alex. Sinclair, Ajmere Lodge, 41 Kathkin Road, Langside.
Mr. Michael Simons, 206 Bath Street.
Mr. James Summers, 1 South Hanover Street.
Mr. Robert Sorley, 1 Buchanan Street.
Mr. George Taggart, 26 James Street, Bridgeton.
Mr. Norman M. Thomson, 3 Fitzroy Place, W.
Mr. W. M. M. Turner, St. Margaret's Erskine Avenue Dumbreck.
Mr. John Walker, 74 Bath Street.
Mr. John Wilson, Edgerton, Shettleston.
Mr. Walter Wilson, 9 Park Drive, W.
Mr. John Wishart, 39 St. Vincent Street.

Mr. Michael Simons, *Convener.*

Mr. John Ure Primrose, *Vice-Convener.*

Note.—Printing and Advertising to be a Sub-Committee of the above Committee.

VI.—EXHIBITS AND SPACE COMMITTEE.

VI.—Exhibits and Space Committee.

Mr. James Alexander, 145 North Street.
Mr. W. F. Anderson, 121 Argyle Street.
Mr. Matthew Arthur, 78 Queen Street.
Mr. Montagu M. W. Baird, 105 West George Street.
Mr. William Bilsland, 25 Hydepark Street.
Mr. M. P. Campbell, 137 Ingram Street.
Mr. John G. Couper, 21 Glassford Street.
Mr. James Dick (Hillhead), 224 Ingram Street.
Mr. David Edward, 92 Buchanan Street.
Mr. Robert Kedie, 5 Buchanan Street.
Mr. John F. Miller, 109 St. Vincent Street.
Mr. William Morrison, 29 Waterloo Street.
Mr. R. B. Macouat, Victoria Bolt Works, Cranstonhill.
Mr. John E. Nelson, 26 Queen Street.
Mr. Robert Sorley, 1 Buchanan Street.
Mr. John Wilson, Edgerton, Shettleston.

The Conveners of all the other Committees.

Mr. M. P. Campbell, *Convener.*
Mr. Robert Kedie, *Vice-Convener.*

VII.—FINANCE COMMITTEE.

VII.—Finance Committee.

Mr. Thomas Balmain, British Linen Company's Bank.
Mr. William Bilsland, 45 Hydepark Street.
Mr. Robert Blyth, Union Bank of Scotland.
Mr. Hugh Brown, 9 Clairmont Gardens.
Mr. Alexander Clapperton, 4 Woodside Terrace.
Mr. James Colquhoun, LL.D., 158 St. Vincent Street.
Mr. Robert Crawford, 84 Miller Street.
Mr. J. H. Dickson, 17 Park Circus Place.
Mr. D. M. Crerar Gilbert, 21 Woodside Terrace.
Mr. Robert Gourlay, Bank of Scotland.
Mr. James Gray, 43 Argyle Street.
Mr. J. R. Kay, 78 Queen Street.
Mr. James Kirkwood, Carling Lodge, Ibroxholm.
Mr. A. S. Michie, Royal Bank of Scotland.
Mr. William Morrison, 29 Waterloo Street.
Mr. Alex. Murray, C.A., 81 St. Vincent Street.
Mr. R. C. Mackenzie, C.A., 2 West Regent Street.
Mr. Alex. M'Cutcheon, 32 Myrtle Park, Crosshill.
Mr. Walter Paton, 73 Virginia Street.
Mr. J. C. Robertson, 2 La Belle Place.
Mr. James Templeton, 6 South Park Terrace, Hillhead.
Mr. Thomas Watson, 9 Belhaven Terrace.
Mr. David Wilson, 18 Woodside Terrace.
Mr. John Wilson, Edgerton, Shettleston.

Mr. J. H. Dickson, } *Joint-Conveners.*
Mr. William Bilsland, }
Mr. R. C. Mackenzie, C. A., *Vice-Convener.*

VIII.—MACHINERY AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMMITTEE.

VIII.—Machinery and Electric Lighting Committee.

Professor Archibald Barr, The University.
Mr. William Beardmore, Parkhead Forge.
Mr. James M. Blair, 129 Trongate.
Mr. Peter Burt, 153 Queen Street.
Mr. W. A. Chamen, 75 Waterloo Street.
Mr. John Inglis, 4 Prince's Terrace, Dowanhill.
Mr. Archibald Kerr, 2 Kelvinside Gardens, North.
Mr. John F. Miller, 109 St. Vincent Street.
Mr. William Maclay 7 Eildon Villas, Mount Florida.
Mr. Robert Paterson, C.A., 28 Renfield Street.
Mr. Hugh Reid, Belmont, Springburn.
Mr. John A. Steven, 115 Stirling Road.
Mr. James M. Thomson, Glen Tower, Great Western Road.
Mr. James Weir, Holm Foundry, Cathcart.
Mr. John D. Young, 13 Dundas, Street.

Mr. Hugh Reid, *Convener.*
Professor Archibald Kerr, *Vice-Convener.*

IX.—Agricultural and Horticultural Committee.

IX.—AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. R. J. Bennett, 50 Gordon Street.
Mr. Alexander Cross, M. P., 14 Woodlands Terrace.
Mr. Andrew Cunningham, 98 Mitchell Street.
Mr. John H. Dickson, Dabton, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
Mr. John S. Dudgeon, Longnewton, St. Boswells.
Mr. John Dykes, Jun., 92 St. Vincent Street.
Rev. John Gillespie, LL.D., Mouswald Manse, Ruthwell.
Mr. William Ewing Gilmour, Woodbank, Alexandria.
Mr. Charles Howatson, Glenbuck.
Mr. Alex. N. Hunter, 89 Mitchell Street.
Mr. William Leighton, 91 Union Street.
Mr. J. T. M'Callum, 83 St. Vincent Street.
Mr. James Macdonald, 3 George IV. Bridge Edinburgh.
Mr. R. D. Mackenzie, Caldarvan, Alexandria.
Mr. John M. Martin, Auchendennan, Alexandria.
Mr. John Methven, 6 Bellevue Crescent, Edinburgh.
Mr. James Murray, Catter House, Drymen.
Mr. Hugh Paton, 8 Portland Street, Kilmarnock.
Mr. James Rodger, Keir Mains, Dunblane.
Mr. Robert W. Sadler, 16 Buchanan Street.
Mr. James Somervell, of Sorn, Ayrshire.
Mr. Wm. Stevenson, 13 Carlton Place.
Mr. William Wallace, Graham Square.
Mr. James Whitton, City Chambers.
Professor R. Patrick Wright, 60 John Street.

Mr. Alexander Cross, M. P., } *Joint-Conveners.*
Mr. James Murray, }

X.—Chemical Industries Committee.

X.—CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE.

Lord Overtoun, 7 West George Street.
Sir J. N. Cuthbertson, LL. D., 29 Bath Street.
Professor A Crum Brown, The Universiy, Edinburgh.
Mr. George Beilby, St. Kitts, Slateford
Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, 10 Murray Place, Edinburgh.
Mr. Thomas Carlile, 23 West Nile Street.
Mr. William J. Chrystal, 7 West George Street.
Mr. W. J. A. Donald, 70 Great Clyde Street.
Mr. David Dreghorn, Smith Street, Kinning Park.
Mr. Alex. A. Fergusson, 38 M'Alpine Street
Professor John Ferguson, LL.D., The University.
Mr. John Fyfe, 7 West George Street.
Mr. Robert Irvine, Royston, Granton.
Mr. Wm. Kennedy, 28 Royal Exchange Square.
Mr. Robert King, of Levernholm, 17 Blythswood Square.
Mr. James Nicholson, 11 Bothwell Street.
Mr. Paul Rottenburg, 105 West George Street.
Mr. E. C. C. Stanford, Glenwood, Dalmuir.
Mr. D. M. Stevenson, 12 Waterloo Street.
Mr. R. R. Tatlock, 156 Bath Street.
Mr. Frank Tennant, St. Rollox.

Sir J. N. Cuthbertson, *Convener.*

Mr. Paul Rottenburg, *Vice-Convener.*

XI.—Educational Committee.

XI.—EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. John Adams, M. A., Free Church Training College.
Mr. W. H. Addison, Glasgow Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Queen's Park.
Mr. G. W. Alexander, M.A., 129 Bath Street.
Mr. R. S. Allan, 15 Woodside Terrace.
Sheriff Berry, LL D., 5 University Gardens.
Mr. John Cassells, Hazel Bank, Glencairn Drive, Pollockshields.
Mr. John A. Craigie, 151 Bath Street.
Mr. Henry Dyer, M A, D.Sc., 8 Highburgh Terrace, Dowanhill.

Archbishop Eyre, 6 Bowmont Gardens.
Mr. Wm. Fife, 52 Glassford Street.
Mr. James Fleming, Britannia Pottery, Glebe Street.
Mr. John G. Kerr, 15 India Street.
Mr. Thomas Lapraik, M.D., 24 Blythswood Square.
Mr. Wm. Mitchell, 134 Wellington Street.
Mr. F. N. Newbery, 167 Renfrew Street, Garnethill.
Professor M Kendrick, LL.D., 2 Florentine Gardens.
Professor Ramsay, LL.D., The University.
Mr. David Ross, LL.D., 7 Queen's Terrace W.
Mr. Richard G. Ross, Ravensleigh, Dowanhill Gardens, Kelvinside.
Mr. Thomas Russell, Cleveden, Kelvinside.
Mr. W. Forrest Salmon, 53 Bothwell Street.
Mr. J. Seligmann, 18 Holyrood Crescent.

Mr. R. S. Allan, *Convener.*

XII.—MINERAL AND METALLURGICAL COMMITTEE.

XII.—Mineral and Metallurgical Committee.

Mr. J. B. Atkinson, 10 Foremount Terrace.
Mr. William Beardmore, Parkhead Forge.
Mr. John Colville, M.P., Yarrow, Motherwell.
Mr. J. C. Cuninghame, Craigends, Johnstone.
Mr. James S. Dixon, 127 St. Vincent Street.
Mr. James J. Forgie, Viewfield, Bothwell.
Mr. Robert Main, Ardeer Iron Works.
Mr. R. M. Mitchell Auchingray, Winton Drive, Kelvinside.
Mr. James Neilson, Orbiston, Bellshill.
Mr. John Neilson, 18 Woodside Crescent:
Mr. J. M. Ronaldson, 44 Athole Gardens.
Mr. James Riley, Brooklands, Uddingston.
Mr. D. M. Stevenson, 12 Waterloo Street.
Mr. Andrew Stewart, 41 Oswald Street.
Mr. John Strain, 154 West George Street.
Mr. John Wilson, M. P., Airdrie House, Airdrie.

Mr. John Colville, M.P., *Convener.*
Mr. Wm. Beardmore, *Vice-Convener.*

XIII.—MARINE ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING COMMITTEE.

XIII.—Marine Engineering and Ship-building Committee.

Sir William Pearce, Bart, 113 Cannon Street, London, E. C.
Sir Charles Cayzer, M.P., 109 Hope Street.
Mr. W. F. G. Anderson, 47 Union Street.
Professor Biles, The University.
Mr. Walter Brock, Leven Shipyard, Dumbarton.
Mr. Kenneth M. Clark, Anchor Thread Works, Paisley.
Mr. J. M. Denny, M.P., Dumbarton.
Mr. D. J. Dunlop, Inch Works, Port-Glasgow.
Mr. J. G. Dunlop, Clydebank Engineering Company, Clydebank.
Mr. Nathaniel Dunlop, 25 Bothwell Street.
Mr. James Gilchrist, 36 Finnieston Street.
Mr. Leonard Gow, 45 Renfield Street.
Mr. John Henderson, Meadowside, Partick.
Mr. J. B. Hilliard, 32 Athole Gardens.
Mr. John Inglis, 4 Prince's Terrace, Dowanhill.
Mr. J. M'Millan, Jun., Shipbuilder, Dumbarton.
Mr. Anderson Rodger, Port-Glasgow.
Mr. Joseph Russell, The Knowe, Port-Glasgow.
Mr. George Smith, 75 Bothwell Street.
Mr. J. M. Thomson, Glen Tower, Great Western Road.
Mr. G. L. Watson, 108 West Regent Street.

Mr. John Henderson, *Convener.*
Mr. John Inglis, *Vice-Convener.*

XIV.—TEXTILE COMMITTEE.

XIV—Textile Committee.

Sir Thomas Glen Coats, Bart, Ferguslie, Paisley.
Sir Donald Matheson, K.C.B., 6 Park Terrace.
Mr. William Anderson, Inistore, Helensburgh.
Mr. Matthew Arthur, 78 Queen Street.
Mr. Matthew Blair, 27 Montrose Street.
Mr. Henry Brock, Auchenheglish, Alexandria.
Mr. Stewart Clark, Anchor Thread Mills, Paisley.

Mr. Matthew Greenlees, Langdale, Dowanhill Gardens.
Mr. R. W. Henry, 10 Garthland Street.
Mr. John R. Kay, 78 Queen Street.
Mr. R. Kedie, 5 Buchanan Street.
Mr. John Lye, 165 Sauchiehall Street.
Mr. Peter MacLellan, 1 Montague Terrace, Kelvinside.
Mr. Thomas Reid, of Kilmardinny, Milngavie.
Mr. J. C. Robertson, 2 La Belle Place.
Mr. Robert Rule, 7 Montgomerie Crescent, Kelvinside.
Mr. John Stewart Templeton, William Street, Greenhead.
Mr. M. C. Thomson, 25 Hope Street, Glasgow.
Mr. J. T. Tullis, John Street, Bridgeton.
Mr. John E. Young, 24 Belhaven Terrace, Kelvinside.

Mr. John E. Young, *Convener.*
Mr. Henry Brock, *Vice-Convener.*

XV.—Foreign Committee.

XV.—FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

Mr. G. Gueld-Bartcky, 33 Renfield Street.
Mr. David Edward, 92 Buchanan Street.
Mr. John R. Kay, 78 Queen Street.
Mr. Lucien Levy, 24 Queen Street.
Mr. H. C. D. Rankin, 10 Carlton Place.
Mr. Paul Rottenburg, 105 West George Street.
Mr. Fritz Rottenburg, 105 West George Street.
Mr. Michael Simons, 206 Bath Street.
Mr. D. M. Stevenson, 12 Waterloo Street.
Mr. John E. Young, 24 Belhaven Terrace.

Mr. Paul Rottenburg, *Convener.*
Mr. Michael Simons, *Vice-Convener.*

XVI.—Indian, Canadian, and Colonial Committee.

XVI.—INDIAN, CANADIAN, AND COLONIAL COMMITTEE.

Sir James King, Bart, 115 Wellington Street.
Sir John Muir, Bart, 22 West Nile Street.
Sir Charles Cayzer, M.P., 109 Hope Street.
Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson, LL.D., 29 Bath Street.
Sir Donald Matheson, K.C.B., 6 Park Terrace.
Sir Renny Watson, 16 Woodlands Terrace.
Mr. Matthew Arthur, 78 Queen Street.
Mr. William Bilsland, 45 Hydepark Street.
Mr. Henry Brock, Auchenheglish, Alexandria.
Mr. A. M. Brown, 22 West Nile Street.
Mr. Thomas Brown, 57 Cochrane Street.
Mr. W. A. Campbell, 137 Ingram Street.
Mr. John Christie, 46 West George Street.
Mr. J. F. Wyllie Clark, Wellpark Brewery.
Mr. John Coubrough, Blanefield.
Mr. Walter Duncan, 137 West George Street
Mr. A. A. Fergusson, 38 M'Alpine Street.
Mr. Donald Graham, C.I.E., 55 Cathedral Street.
Mr. James Kay, 22 West Nile Street.
Mr. R. Kedie, 5 Buchanan Street.
Mr. A. S. Michie, Royal Bank of Scotland.
Mr. Alex. Kay Muir, 22 West Nile Street.
Mr. J. Finlay Muir, 22 West Nile Street.
Mr. H. M. Murray, 52 St. Enoch Square.
Mr. W. R. P. Murray, 33 Renfield Street.
Mr- Joseph Reid, 67 St. Enoch Square.
Mr. R. H. Sinclair, 22 West Nile Street.
Mr. William Walker, 22 West Nile Street.
Mr. Robert Wilson, 38 West George Street.
Mr. Alex. Wyllie, M.P., Cordale, Renton, Dumbartonshire.

Sir John Muir, Bart., *Convener.*
Mr. A. M. Brown, } *Vice-Conveners.*
Mr. R. Kedie, }

XVII.—Fine Art, Scottish History, and Archæology Section.

XVII.—FINE ART, SCOTTISH HISTORY, AND ARCHÆOLOGY SECTION.

President—The Right Hon. The Lord Balfour of Burleigh, P.C.

Hon. Presidents.

The President of the Royal Academy (Sir Edward J. Poynter).
The President of the Royal Scottish Academy (Sir George Reid).

The President of the Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water Colours (Sir Francis Powell).

Sir Charles Tennant, Bart., of the Glen.

Honorary Members.

Sir William Agnew, Bart.

Sir Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A. Pres. Roy. Soc. Bri. Archts.

Sir Francis Seymour Haden, K.B., Pres. R. Soc. Painters' Etchers.

Sir John Leng, M.P.

Sir J. D. Linton, R.I.

Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Sir R. Murdoch Smith, K.C.M.G., Edinburgh.

Sir John Charles Robinson, H.M. Surveyor of Pictures.

Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.

Principal Donaldson, LL.D., St. Andrews.

Principal Story, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow.

Principal Sir Wm. D. Geddes, LL.D., Aberdeen.

Principal Sir Wm. Muir, K.C.S.I., LL.D., Edinburgh.

Mr. Archd. Stirling, of Keir.

Mr. E. A. Waterlow, A. R. A., Pres. R.W. Soc.

Mr. E. J. Gregory, R.A., Pres. R. I.

Mr. Thos. Armstrong, C.B., formerly Director for Art, Science and Art Department.

Mr. A. G. Temple, F.S.A., Director of the Art Gallery of the Corporation of London.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Joint-Chairmen.

Sir Francis Powell, P.R.W.S., Torr Aluinn Dunoon. Mr. Robert Crawford, 84 Miller Street.

Vice-Chairman—Mr. William Bilsand, 45 Hydepark Street.

Sir Thomas Glen Coats, Bart., Ferguslie Park, Paisley.

Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., of Pollok, M.P., Pollokshaws.

Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., F.R.S., Monreith, Wigtownshire.

Sir William Arrol M.P., LL.D., Dalmarnock Iron Works, Bridgeton.

Mr. R. W. Allan, R.W.S., 98 St. James' Street, Buckingham Gate, London, S. W.

Mr. Joseph Anderson, L.L.D., Museum of Scot. Antiquities, Edinburgh.

Mr. P. J. Anderson, University Library Aberdeen.

Mr. W. F. Anderson, 121 Argyle Street.

Mr. J. Craig Annan, 234 Sauchiehall Street.

Mr. Matthew Arthur, 78 Queen Street.

Mr. T. G. Arthur, Carrick House, Ayr.

Mr. Wm. Beattie, 3 Broompark Circus.

Mr. R. J. Bennett, 50 Gordon Street.

Mr. W. G. Black, 88 West Regent Street.

Mr. Robert H. Brechin, 22 Circus Drive, Dennistoun.

Mr. Alex. K. Brown, R. S. W., A.R.S.A., Helenslee, Helensburgh.

Mr. Hugh Brown, 9 Clairmont Gardens.

Mr. Richard Brown, Queen's Drive Crosshill.

Mr. R. T. Hamilton Bruce, The Grange, Dornock.

Mr. John James Burnet, A. R. S. A., 167 St. Vincent Street.

Mr. Wm. Burrell, 54 George Square.

Mr. D. Y. Cameron, R. E., The Arts Club, 40 Dower Street, London, W.

Mr. John Carswell, M, D., 5 Royal Crescent, W.

Mr. D. R. Clark, 8 Park Drive, W.

Mr. Charles J. Cleland, 72 Mitchell Street.

Mr. Morton Russell Cotes, J. P., F. R., G. S., East Cliff Hall, Bournemouth.

Mr. James Cowan, 23 St. Vincent Place.

Mr. James Cox-Cox, Lochee, Dundee.

Mr. Archibald Craig, 156 St. Vincent Street.

Mr. Walter Crane, R. W. S., 13 Holland Street, Kensington, London, W.

Mr. George Davison, Camera Club, Charing Cross Road, London.

Mr. Wm. Dougan, M.D., 2 Sandyford Place.

Mr. John H. Downes, 18 Athole Gardens.

Mr. J. Dalrymple Duncan, 211 Hope Street.

Mr. Patrick S. Dunn, 42 Athole Gardens.

Archbishop Eyre, D.D., 6 Bowmont Gardens.

Professor Ferguson, LL. D., The University.

Mr. W. J. Finlayson, The Oaks, Johnstone.

Mr. James Fleming Brittania Pottery,[Glebe Street.

Mr. George Frampton, A. R. A., 32 Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, London.

Mr. James Gardiner, 24 St. Vincent Place.

Mr. J. H. W. Graham, Larbert House, Larbert.

Mr. Robert Graham, 108 Eglinton Street.

Mr. R. C. Graham, F.S.A., Skipness, Argyllshire.

Mr. James Guthrie, R.S.A., 7 Woodside Place.

Mr. Joseph Henderson, 11 Blythswood Square

Mr. George Henry, A.R.S.A., 2 West Regent Street.

Mr. A. C. Holms, 3 Athole Gardens.

Mr. Arthur Kay, 2 Winton Drive, Kelvinside.

Mr. John Keppie, 42 St. James' Street, Hillhead.

Mr. A. J. Kirkpatrick., 5 Park Terrace.

Mr. John Lavery, R.S.A., 5 Cromwell Place, London, S. W.

Mr. Wm. Leipre, R.S.A., 121 West George Street.

Mr. Alex. M'Cutcheon, 32 Myrtle Park, Crosshill.

Mr. A. G. Macdonald, 8 Park Circus.

Mr. John MacLauchlan, Free Public Library, Dundee.

Mr. Allen M'Lean, 8 Lorraine Gardens.

Mr. J. J. MacLehose, M.A., 61 St. Vincent Street.

Mr. John P. M'Phun, 145 Greenhead Street.

Mr. James Mann, 21 Glassford Street.

Mr. Henry A. Mavor, 47 King Street, Mile-end.

Mr. J. Shaw Maxwell, 254 Bath Street.

Mr. J. O. Mitchell, LL.D., 7 Huntly Gardens.

Mr. R. M. Mitchell, New Club.

Mr. Wm. Morrison, 29 Waterloo Street.

Mr. J. Barclay Murdoch, Capelrig, Newton-Mearns.

Mr. Robert Murdoch, 7 Park Circus Place.

Mr. David Murray, LL.D., 169 West George Street.

Mr. David Murray, A. R. A., 1 Langham Chambers Portland Place, London.

Mr. G. G. Napier, 9 Woodside Place.

Mr. F. H. Newbery, School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street.

Mr. R. B. Nisbet, A.R.S.A., Dunmore Comrie, Perthshire.

Mr. Alex. Osborne, 45 Candleriggs.

Mr. Jas. Paterson, A.R.S.A., 15 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

Mr. James Paton, Corporation Galleries, Sauchiehall Street.

Mr. Wm. Pettigrew, 109 Sauchiehall Street.

Mr. John Ure Primrose, 107 Centre Street, S. S.

Professor G. G. Ramsay, LL.D., 6 The College.

Mr. Robert Ramsey, 14 Park Circus, W.

Mr. Andrew T. Reid, 10 Woodside Terrace.

Mr. Joseph C. Robertson, 2 La Belle Place.

Mr. W. Forrest Salmon, 53 Bothwell Street.

Mr. Arthur Sanderson, Learmonth Terrace, Edinburgh.

Mr. Michael Simons, 206 Bath Street.

Mr. J. W. Simpson, 10 New Inn, Strand, London, W. C.

Mr. Alex. Sinclair, 41 Cathkin Road, Langside.

Mr. H. H. Smiley, Paisley.

Rev. T. Somerville, 11 Westercraigs, Dennistoun.

Mr. Robert Sorley, 1 Buchanan Street.

Mr. James Steele, 191 Albert Road, Pollokshields.

Mr. P. G. Stewart, 32 Stockwell Street.

Mr John Stuart, 120 Buchanan Street.

Mr. Wm. Strang, R. E., 17 St. George's Square, Regent's Park, London, N. W.

Mr. George Taggart, 11 Onslow Drive, Dennistoun.

Mr. John Stewart Templeton, William Street, Greenhead.

Mr. Norman Macleod Thomson, 3 Fitzroy Place, W.

Mr. David Tullis, John Street, Bridgeton.

Mr. J. T. Tullis, Jhon Street, Bridgeton.

Mr. E. A. Walton, A.R.S.A., Lond., 73 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London, S. W.

Mr. T.L. Watson, F.R.I.B.A., 166 Bath Street.

Mr. J. J. Weinberg, Fernbrae, Dundee.

Mr. John Forbes, White, LL. D., Craigtay, Dundee.

Mr. John Wordie, 45 West Nile Street.

Professor John Young, M.D., Glasgow University.

Mr. Wm. Young, 65 West Regent Street.

Honorary Secretay.

Mr. James Paton, Corporation Galleries, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

XVIII.—THE WOMEN'S SECTION.

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LADY BLYTHSWOOD OF BLYIHSWOOD.

HONORARY COUNCIL.

H.R.H. The Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne.
H.R.H. The Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife.
Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon.
Duchess of Buccleuch.
Duchess of Argyll.
Duchess of Atholl.
Duchess of Montrose.
Duchess of Portland.
Duchess of Roxburghe.
Duchess of Sutherland.

Duchess of Abercorn.
Marchioness of Tweeddale.
Marchioness of Lothian.
Marchioness of Salisbury.
Marchioness of Bute.
Marchioness of Breadalbane.
Marchioness of Ailsa.
La Marquise de Lavalette.

Lady Helena Douglas Hamilton.
Lady Ermyntrude Malet.
Countess of Eglinton and Winton.
Countess of Mar and Kellie.
Countess of Home.
Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne.
Countess of Galloway.
Countess-Dowager of Airlie.
Countess of Airlie.
Countess of Leven and Melville.
Countess of Selkirk.
Countess of Kintore.
Countess-Dowager of Aberdeen.
Countess of Aberdeen.
Countess of Elgin.
Countess of Glasgow.
Countess of Ancaster.
Lady Octavia Shaw-Stewart.
Lady Mary Hozier.
Lady Susan Melville.
Lady Mary Hope.
Lady Eleanor Brodie.
The Lady Herries.
The Lady Balfour and Burleigh.
The Dowager-Lady Lamington.
The Lady Lamington
The Lady Colville of Culross.
The Lady Belhaven and Stenton.
The Lady Roberts of Kandahar.
The Lady Kelvin.
The Lady Overtoun.
The Lady Inverclyde.
Hon. Miss Hozier.
Hon. Mrs. Vernon
Lady Campbell of Garscube.
Lady Edmonstone.

CONVENER.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LADY BLYTHSWOOD OF BLYTHSWOOD.

Vice-Conveners.

Lady KING.
Lady MUIR
Lady BELL.
Lady RICHMOND.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Countess of Aberdeen, Haddo House, Aberdeen.
Lady Alice Shaw Setawart Ardgowan, Greenock.
The Lady Blythswood of Blythswood.
Lady King, Bothwell Castle.
Lady Muir, 6 Park, Gardens.
Lady Glen Coats, Ferguslie Park, Paisley.
Lady Bell, 7 Marlborough Terrace.
Lady Gairdner, 9 The College.
Lady Marwick, 19 Woodside Terrace.
Lady M'Onie, 43 St. Andrew's Drive.
Lady Roberton, 1 Park Terrace (East).
Lady Renny Watson, 16 Woodlands Terrace.
Lady Richmond, Broompark, Pollokshields.
Mrs. Arthur, Fullarton, Troon.
Mrs. J. G. A. Baird, Adamton, Monkton, Ayrshire.
Mrs. Black, 2 Clifton Place.
Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Warrix, North Berwick.
Mrs. Stewart Clark, Kilnside, Paisley.
Mrs. Clapperton, 4 Woodside Terrace.
Mrs. Dickson, 17 Park Circus Place.
Mrs. Gildea, 14 Montgomerie Crescent.
Mrs. Mirrlees, Redlands, Kelvinside.
Mrs. John M. MacLeod, 4 Park Circus Place.
Mrs. M'Grady, Arnhall, Dundee.
Mrs. Ramsay, 6 The College.
Mrs. Story, The University.
Mrs. Shearer, 13 Crown Terrace, Dowanhill.
Mrs. Parker Smith, Jordanhill, Partick.
Mrs. Mitchell Thomson, 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
Miss. Bain, 3 Park Terrace.
Miss. Blackie, 1 Belhaven Terrace.
Miss. Grace Paterson, 247 Bath Street.
Miss. Guthrie Wright, 2 Lansdowne Crescent, Edinburgh.

SECRETARY.

MISS T. MACKENZIE, 36 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS.

Date. 1. AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, will be held in Glasgow in 1901.

Opening. 2. The Exhibition will be opened early in May, and will continue open for a period of about six months.

Objects. 3. The principal objects to be exhibited are comprised in the accompanying Classification, which must not be considered to be exhaustive.

Non-competitive. 4. It is not intended to issue any awards.

Expenses to be borne by Exhibitors. 5. Charge will be made for space, except in special cases to be determined by the Exhibits and Space Committee. The charge for space inside the building will be 3s. per square foot, with a minimum charge of £5. Whatever vacant space Exhibitors require around their exhibits, beyond the usual passages, will have to be paid for. Exhibitors requiring wall-space only must mention the fact when making application, when they will be informed on what conditions it will be granted. Space in the grounds will be let on special terms to be arranged by the Committee, but in such cases plans must accompany the application, and all surface damage must be made good by the Exhibitor on removal. Payment to the extent of 25 per cent. of the amount payable must accompany all applications, and the balance must be forwarded on receipt of the notice of allotment. In no case, however, can the deposit be less than the minimum charge of £5 Exhibits will not be admitted until payment for space has been made in full. Spaces not occupied seven days previous to the opening of the Exhibition will be otherwise allotted, and all payments made in respect thereof absolutely forfeited. Exhibitors will have to pay all expenses of conveying, delivering, arranging, fixing, and removing their exhibits, and also the cost of the erection of all fixtures, screens, and counters required; and they must personally, or by a representative, superintend the transmission, reception, unpacking, installation, and (at the close of the Exhibition) the removal of their goods. The Executive Council reserve to themselves the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary at the expense of the Exhibitor, unless this regulation is strictly complied with. The Executive Council will not be responsible for any loss of exhibits by theft, or for any loss or damage to exhibits, from any cause whatever.

Motive Power. 6 Steam, and power from the main shafting, will be supplied to Exhibitors in the Machinery Hall by the Executive Council free of charge, and subject to special regulations. Exhibitors requiring motive power must fill up the special Application Form which has been prepared for this Section, and which will be supplied by the General Manager upon application. Exhibitors requiring counter-shafting, pulleys, belting, cables, pipes and fittings must supply these at their own expense.

Applications Exhibit. 7. Schedules of Applications for Space and for Power may be had from the General Manager, Mr. H. A. HEDLEY, 36 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow. These must be filled up and returned on or before 1st June 1900. The decision of the Exhibits and Space Committee will be notified as soon as possible after that date

Nature of Exhibits. 8 The nature of the articles which it is proposed to exhibit must be fully specified in the Form of Application for Space, and no article which is not clearly described in the Application Form will be allowed in the Exhibition without the special permission of the Exhibits and Space Committee.

Right to refuse Exhibits. 9. The Executive Council reserve the right to refuse any exhibit, without stating any reason for so doing.

Foreign and Colonial Exhibits. 10 The Foreign and Colonial Commissioners or Commercial Agents appointed by the respective Governments are invited to communicate with the General Manager. The Executive Council will place at their disposal all information and plans that may be useful to them.

Foreign Countries. 11. Applicants for space from countries in which no Commissioner or Agent has been appointed will correspond directly with the General Manager.

Railway Rates 12. The Executive Council will endeavour to obtain from the various Railways, Steamship Companies, and Carriers special terms for the conveyance of Exhibitors' goods to and from the Exhibition, and these arrangements will be communicated to intending Exhibitors.

Marks on Packages. 13. All packages containing goods for Exhibition must have painted on two sides the distinctive mark G. I. E. 1901. The name and address of the Exhibitor, and the

allotment number of the space must also be given. Labels for this purpose will be supplied to each Exhibitor.

14. Packages from foreign Countries must likewise have painted on two sides the distinctive mark G. I. E. 1901. Glasgow. Foriegn. They must also be marked in such a way as to show distinctly the name of the Exhibitor and the country from whence they come, as well as the allotment number of the space. **Marks on Foreign Packages.**

15. No. case, counter, platform, screen, or partition must (without special permission) exceed the following dimensions :— **Dimensions of Cases, &c.**

Show cases and Partitions ...	...	8 feet above the floor.
Counters ...	...	2 feet 6 inches above the floor.
Platforms ...	...	1 foot above the floor.

Note.—In the Machinery Section, partitions must not exceed the height of the handrails.

16. Exhibitors may erect railings around their stands, and provide canopies, subject to the approval of the General Manager; these railings and canopies, must be within the area of the space allotted. In the case of machinery in motion, it is imperative that it be sufficiently *railed*. Such railings must be of a uniform design, details of which will be supplied on allotment of space. **Railings and Canopies.**

17. The flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened, except by sanction of the General Manager, and at the expense of the Exhibitor. **Flooring.**

18. Nothing must be erected, placed, or displayed by Exhibitors in such a manner as to obstruct the light, project beyond the space allotted, impede the view along the open spaces, or occasion injury or inconvenience to other Exhibitors. **Obstructions.**

19. In order to insure uniformity of decoration, no Exhibitor will be allowed to put up flags, banners, or other kind of decoration without the permission of the General Manager. For covering counters, screens, or partitions, a material will be selected, which may be bought by Exhibitors at the building. **Decorations.**

20. Signs or name-boards, which require to be new and clean, and of a reasonable size, must be approved by and be placed to the satisfaction of the General Manager, and must in no case interfere with the lighting. They must be black, with gold letters. Special instructions regarding signs in the Machinery Section will be issued with the allotment letters. **Sign-boards.**

21. All hand-bills, printed matter, &c, connected with exhibits, placed in or upon stands or cases, or intended for gratuitous distribution, must first receive the approval and authority of the Exhibits and Space Committee, which permission may be withdrawn at any time. **Hand-bills.**

22 Cases must be unpacked immediately on arrival, and the empty cases removed by the Exhibitors or their agents. The Executive Council cannot accept any responsibility with reference to empty cases, which must be at once removed from the buildings at the expense of the Exhibitors. The Executive Council reserve to themselves the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary, at the expense of the Exhibitors, unless this rule is strictly complied with. The Executive Council will endeavour to arrange with Contractors to undertake the storage of cases at a fixed tariff, particulars of which will be intimated to Exhibitors. **Empty Cases.**

23 Exhibitors will require to provide all necessary attendance, and to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order during the whole period of the Exhibition. All stands must have the covers removed by 10 A. M., and remain open till 9 P.M. The Executive Council reserve the right to impose a penalty for a breach of this Regulation, and to order the removal of any attendant whose behaviour they consider unseemly. **Attendance.**

24. No Exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any portion of the space allotted to him, or to allow any other than his own duly-admitted exhibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the Executive Council. **Non transfer of Space.**

25. All goods must be exhibited in the name of the individual or firm signing the Application Form. **Name.**

26. Exhibitors will be at liberty to mark the selling price of the articles exhibited, for the information of visitors, to whom they may explain their exhibits; but they must not, unless special permission in writing has been obtained from the Exhibits and Space Committee, invite or allow visitors to purchase goods for removal at the time of purchase. Orders can be taken within the Exhibition, but the goods must be delivered from establishments outside. Special regulations will, however, be made with regard to articles manufactured in the Exhibition. **Selling.**

Removal. 27. No exhibit, or part thereof, can be removed before the close of the Exhibition without the special permission of the Executive Council. Exhibits not removed within fifteen days after the close of the Exhibition will be warehoused at the cost and risk of the owners, and whatever may remain after three months will be sold by auction, and the proceeds applied to defray expenses.

Date of Reception. 28. No goods will be received prior to November, 1900, without special permission, nor after 15th April, 1901; but prior arrangements may be made for motors, boilers, or any exhibits requiring under-building.

Fire Risk. 29. Special care will be required by the Executive Council, who may make special regulations, in cases where fire or gas is used by Exhibitors, and a responsible officer will be appointed to carry out the injunctions of the Council in this respect. Exhibitors will require to effect their own insurance on their exhibits.

Dangerous Substances. 30. No explosives, or any substance which, in the judgment of the Executive Council, are dangerous, will be admitted, but they may be represented by models.

Spirits, Oils, &c. 31. Spirits, oils, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be exhibited in solid and suitable vessels.

Testing, Damage caused by Exhibits. 32. The Executive Council reserve to themselves the right of examining or testing any of the exhibits. If any damage or injury shall be occasioned during the Exhibition by any exhibited machine, implement, or article, to any visitor or other person, then the Exhibitor to whom such machinery, implement, or article may belong shall be responsible for such damage or injury; and in the event of any claim being made against the Council in respect of such damage or injury then the Exhibitor shall indemnify and hold harmless the said Council from or against all actions, suits, expenses, and claims on account or in respect of any such damage or injury which may be so caused.

Photography, &c. 33. No article exhibited may be copied, photographed, drawn or reproduced in any manner, without the special permission of the Exhibitor and of the Executive Council.

Passes. 34. Passes to the Exhibition will be granted to Exhibitors, and to a reasonable number of attendants. If these passes be used by any but those to whom they are issued, they will be immediately cancelled.

Catalogue. 35. The Executive Council reserve to themselves the sole right of compiling and printing a Catalogue of Exhibits, under regulations which will be duly notified.

Right to alter Rules. 36. The right to alter, amend, add to, or cancel any of these Rules, and to grant relaxation from them in individual cases, is reserved by the Executive Council.

Rules binding. 37. All who become Exhibitors shall be held by so doing to signify their compliance with the whole of these Regulations, together with such other Regulations as the Executive Council may issue from time to time.

Right of Removal. 38. The Executive Council reserve the right to remove the exhibits of any one who does not conform to the Regulations.

Non-Liability. 39. The Executive Council will not be responsible for loss or damage occurring from any cause whatsoever to any exhibit or other property belonging to any Exhibitor or any other person.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS.

CLASS I.

RAW MATERIAL—AGRICULTURAL AND MINING.

CLASS II.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN AND MANUFACTURES.

CLASS III.

MACHINERY, MOTIVE POWER, ELECTRICITY, AND LABOUR-SAVING APPLIANCES IN MOTION.

CLASS IV.

LOCOMOTION AND TRANSPORT.

CLASS V.

MARINE ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING.

CLASS VI.

LIGHTING AND HEATING.

CLASS VII.

SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, EDUCATION AND MUSIC.

CLASS VIII.

SPORTS AND SPORTING APPLIANCES.

THE WOMEN'S SECTION.

FINE ART, SCOTTISH HISTORY, AND ARCHÆOLOGY SECTION.

(LOAN COLLECTION.)

A Separate Prospectus, with Regulations, which can be obtained on application to the General Manager, 36 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, will be issued for the Women's Section.

Class ______ | *Office No.* ______

GLASGOW.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITON, 1901,

APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

To the GENERAL MANAGER,

36 ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.

Please allot the following amount of Space at the charge of Three Shillings per square foot, amounting to £ : : , for the exhibition of the Articles described on next page.

FLOOR SPACE, ... feet long + feet broad = feet super.

WALL SPACE (only) feet high + feet wide = feet super.

In case of Application being granted (in whole or part), declare that will adhere to the published Regulations of the Exhibition.

Signature, ______

Address, ______

Date, ______

______ *enclose Cheque for £ : : , being a deposit of 25 per cent. of the amount payable.*

Cheque to be made payable to the Clydesdale Bank, Limited.

NOTE—The Deposit in no case to be less than the minimum charge of £ 5.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Application for Space in the Machinery Section and for Motive Power, &c., must be made on a Special Form, which will be supplied on application to the GENERAL MANAGER.

Applications must be sent in not later than the *1st June* 1900.

A Sketch showing the Shape of the Space required, and an Elevation of the Stand must accompany the application.

The charge for Space inside the Building will be 3*s.* per square foot, with a minimum charge of £5. Whatever vacant Space Exhibitors require around their Exhibits, beyond the usual passages, will have to be paid for, and Exhibitors requiring Wall Space only must mention the fact when making applicatian, when they will be informed on what conditions it will be granted. Space in the Grounds will be let on special terms to be arranged by the Committee, but in such cases plans must accompany application, and all surface damage must be made good by the Exhibitor on removal. Payment to the extent of 25 per cent. of the amount payable must accompany all applications, and the balance must be forwarded on receipt of the notice of allotment. In no case, however, can the deposit be less than the minimum charge of £5. Exhibits will not be admitted until payment has been made in full. Space not occupied seven days previous to the opening of the Exhibition will be otherwise allotted, and all payments made in respect thereof absolutely forfeited.

Class ______

APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT.

Country, ______

Town or Locality, ______

Name, ______

Address, ______

* Description of Articles to be exhibited.	
Class in which it is desired to exhibit.	If the Applicant desires that a reference to the Exhibit should appear in the Catalogue under other classes besides the Class in which the Exhibit is shown, such classes should be given here.
Special Features and Description of Articles to be Exhibited; Explanations and General Remarks.	
State whether it is proposed to show Machines, Models, Parts of Machines, Specimens, Examples, &c.	
If it is desired to illustrate a Manufacturing Process, state its nature.	
☞ State whether it is desired to show a Machine, &c., at Work, and whether Steam or Power are needed, and give particulars.	

* REGULATION 8.—The nature of the Articles which it is proposed to Exhibit must be fully specified in the Form of Application for Space, and no Article which is not clearly described in the Application Form will be allowed into the Exhibition, without the special permission of the Executive Council.

☞ A Special Application Form must be filled up for the Machinery Section, which will be supplied on application to the General Manager.

MACHINERY HALL.

GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1901.

APPLICATION FOR SPACE IN MACHINERY HALL.

To The GENERAL MANAGER,
36 ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.

Please allot..........the following amount of Space, at the charge of Three Shillings per square foot, amounting to £ : : , for the exhibition of the Articles described on the next page.

FLOOR SPACE, ... **feet long ×** **feet broad =** **square feet.**

In case of........Application being granted (in whole or part),....... hereby declare that..........will adhere to the published Regulations of the Exhibition.

Signature,

Address,

Date,

...........enclose Cheque for £ : : , being a deposit of 25 *per cent. of the space charge.*

Cheques to be made payable to the Clydesdale Bank, Limited.

NOTE.—The deposit in no case to be less than the minimum charge of £ 5.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Applications must be sent in not later than the *1st June 1900.* Space not occupied seven days prior to the opening of the Exhibition will be otherwise allotted, and all payments in respect thereof absolutely forfeited.

A Scale Drawing, ¼-inch to the foot, must accompany this application, showing in outline, the position of each machine; and in the case of machinery in motion, of the pulleys and drains, and the steam, water, gas, or electrical connections.

Motive power from the main shafting (running at about 150 revolutions per minute) and steam power (at from 100 lbs. to 250 lbs. pressure, as may be arranged) will be supplied free of charge, and additional power can be supplied at the following rates :—

Electricity—Motive power up to 5 H. P., at 250 volts. ... ... }
,, above ,, at 500 ,, ... } at 2*d*. per unit.
Cooking and Heating, at 250 volts. ... ... }

Gas—To Exhibitors of Gas Appliances ... ... Free.
To other Exhibitors ... at Corporation rates (now 2/2 per 1,000 cubic ft.).

Water—High-pressure ... at Corporation rates.
Gravitation—To Exhibitors manufacturing in the Exhibition and selling their produce. } by meter, at 4*d*. per 1,000 gallons.
,, *To other Exhibitors ... ... Free.

* **Exhibitors of Pumps, &c , using large quantities of water, must erect storage tanks to avoid waste, and cannot draw direct from the water mains.**

NOTE.—Exhibitors must supply, at their own cost, any pulleys, counter-shafting, belting, cables, pipes, and fittings they may require for connecting to the mains and shafting.

The whole Exhibition will be lighted by electricity, but, if Exhibitors desire additional electric lights inside their space, these will be supplied at a charge, to include wiring, fixing, and maintenance, of 30/ per 16-candle-power incandescent lamp.

It is imperative that all machinery shall be properly railed, and, for this purpose, and to insure uniformity, the Machinery Committee have selected for use a hand-railing, 3 feet high, having angle brackets fixed on top of the standards to carry a 12-inch sign or name board, which must be black, with gold letters. The design and cost at which these railings can be supplied will be sent to Exhibitors with the allotment letters.

No overhead sign-boards, or offices or partitions, can be erected without the special permission of the Machinery Committee, and they can only be permitted where they will not obstruct the view over the whole Machinery Hall.

All oily waste or other inflammable substances must be removed immediately, and cannot be allowed to be stored on any exhibiting space.

The machinery will be in motion from 10 A. M. till 8 or 9 P.M., with intervals for meal hours, but the Executive Council will not hold themselves responsible for any stoppages which may occur from any cause whatsoever.

APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT IN MACHINERY HALL.

COUNTRY,————————————

TOWN OR LOCALITY,————————————

NAME,————————————

ADDRESS,————————————

If it is desired that a reference to the Exhibit should appear in the Catalogue under other Classes besides the Machinery Hall, such Classes should be stated here.

Description of Exhibit, Special Features, and General Remarks.	
If it is proposed to illustrate a Manufacturing Process, state its nature.	

Where it is intended to exhibit Machinery in Motion, the following particulars must be carefully given.

STEAM.	BELT POWER.	ELECTRICITY.	HIGH PRESSURE WATER, 1,000 lbs. per Square Inch.
Diameter of Pipe ... Inch. Cubic feet per hour ... Pressure per square inch. lbs.	Width of Belt ... Inch. Indicated Horse-power.	Motive Power Current, at 250 Volts. Amperes. Motive Power Current, at 500 Volts. " Cooking or Heating at 250 Volts. " Lighting—Number of 16-C.P. Lamps.	Diameter of Pipe ... Inch. Gallons per Hour ...

GRAVITATION WATER.	GAS.	
Diameter of Pipe ... ... Inch. Gallons per Hour	Diameter of pipe ... ... Inch. Cubic feet per hour	

Space for Scale Drawing of Space and Position of Machinery—Scale, ½ inch to the foot.

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Government of the Punjab.
" " Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
" Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
" Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that a copy be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information, with the request that the papers may be published in the local Gazette.

ORDER.—Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara for information and to the Foreign Department for information and communication to Native States.

[True Extract.]

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 14, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 12th July, 1900.

No. 1045—111-2.—Veterinary-Lieutenant W. O. C. Dawson, Civil Veterinary Department, Professor of the Lahore Veterinary College, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th April 1900.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

CANTONMENTS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1900.

No. 706.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and amendments shall be made in Chapters XX and XXI of the Cantonment Code, 1899, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, *viz.*:

Section 257 (a).—For the words "of fifty feet" *substitute* "not smaller than one hundred and ten feet".

Section 259 (2).—For the words "of fifty feet" *substitute* "not smaller than one hundred and ten feet".

Section 261.—For the word "twenty-four" *substitute* "not less than twelve".

Section 262.—For the words "of fifty feet" *substitute* "not smaller than one hundred and ten feet."

REGULATIONS.

No. 707.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, as required by section 27 (*1*) of the said Act, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 14th August, 1900.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664-Judicial, dated the 16th June 1899, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to section 3, suh-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the Cantonment Code, 1899, namely:

Provided that, where the condition that such Magistrate must also be a Justice of the Peace cannot be fulfilled, the District Magistrate may, with the concurrence of the General Officer of the Command, appoint as his representative a Magistrate who is not Justice of the Peace, until such time as an officer possessing that qualification is available.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 21, 1900.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

Simla, the 17th July 1900.

No. 3613-*Ex.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty imposed by the Notification of this Department No. 4713 S. R., dated the 5th October 1895, on opium imported into the Punjab shall not be leviable in respect to poppy-heads.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 19th July 1900.

No. 3672 *S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the value fixed in columns 3 and 4 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), for the

article specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix for the said article, with effect from the 27th July 1900, the value stated in column 5 of the said Schedule:

1	2	3	4	5
Number in Tariff Schedule.	Name of article.	Per	Present valuation.	Revised valuation.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
15	Metals, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Copper, pigs and slabs ...	Cwt.	38 0 0	50 0 0

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th July 1900.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 737.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette," dated the 22nd June* 1900, *pages* 3893 *and* 3894.

* * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE;

22nd June, 1900.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Government of India:

* * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

* * * * * *

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1900.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Charles Pardey Lukis.

* * * * * *

James Clarke, M.D.

* * * * * *

Thomas Richard Mulroney, M.D.

* * * * * *

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 746.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good-conduct, with and without gratuity, for the quarter ended 30th June 1900:—

* * * * * *

Without gratuity.

1st class Sergeant Instructor (Acting Sergeant-Major) Frederick George Hawkes ...	1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

* * * * * *

1st class Sergeant Instructor Wilberforce Linford	2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 748.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.*—William Rudolph Henry Merk, Esquire, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Major, supernumerary to the establishment.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th July 1900.

No. 293.—The services of Major G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for field services.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 5th July 1900.

No. 107.—Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Assistant Superintendent, Kohat Salt Mines Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent in succession to Mr. R. G. Rose, Superintendent, appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, *vice* Mr. T. T. Robyns, Assistant Commissioner, on leave, with effect from the 19th May 1900.

No. 108.—Mr. E. D. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent, Kohat Salt Mines Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. P. H. Vere, Superintendent, with effect from the 7th April 1900.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Department.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 21, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Nos. 335—50.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—under date Simla, the 19th July 1900.

Read—

The Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 146—61, dated the 20th April 1899, promulgating rules to regulate the use by other denominations of churches consecrated for the services of the Church of England.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following addition and amendment in the rules issued under Resolution Nos. 146—61, dated the 20th April 1899, cited in the preamble :

The following rule shall be numbered (2) (*a*) and inserted after the present rule (2) :

"When in any military station, where there is only one church which is provided by Government and consecrated for the services of the Church of England, the Presbyterians or Wesleyans are in the majority, it shall be in the power of the Lieutenant-General of the Command, if he thinks fit, after obtaining the sanction of the Metropolitan, to declare that the principal parade service shall be conducted by the Presbyterian or Wesleyan Chaplain, as the case may be."

2. For rule (3) the following shall be substituted :

(3) The Chaplain or Minister desiring to obtain permission to use a consecrated church shall address his application to the Bishop of the Diocese whose prior consent is necessary, and at the same time inform the Chaplain of the Church of England that such application is being made.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, the Most Reverend the Metropolitan, the Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, the General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, and to the Foreign and Military Departments.

Ordered, also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 28, 1900.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th July, 1900.

No. 680-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 30th July 1900, and visit a number of localities in the Bombay Presidency that are suffering from famine.

His Excellency will return to Simla on or about the 8th August 1900.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during His Excellency's tour should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:

W. R. Lawrence, Esq., C.I.E., Private Secretary.

Major The Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.

All communications connected with business of a more routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Major,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 27th July, 1900.

No. 1922.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the condition, requiring that if a gun, covered by a license, be lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest Police Station, prescribed by Home Department Notification No. 2443, dated the 19th December, 1889, for the grant of certain licenses in Assam, shall extend to all licenses issued on Form XI, annexed to the rules, throughout India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th July, 1900.

No. 478.—The services of Mr. B. N. Bosworth-Smith, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 7th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 27th July, 1900.

No. 356.—The Reverend Sidney Ernest Hickox has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th July, 1900.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST.

No. 1616-F.—Whereas application has been made to the Governor General in Council by His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharaja-dhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Jaipur, the donor of the proposed Endowment Fund, that promissory notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 15,00,000 be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments appointed under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), for the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (hereinafter referred to as "the Treasurer"), and that the income arising from the same be applied for the purposes of charitable relief in season of general distress;

And whereas the terms of the scheme of administration of the income arising from the said property were published in the *Gazette of India* on the 2nd day of June, 1900, together with notice that an order was proposed to be made by the Governor General in Council vesting the said property in the said Treasurer and settling the scheme for the administration of the same, and further stating that any objection to the proposed order or suggestions thereon should be transmitted in writing to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department by the 2nd day of July, 1900, on which date the proposed scheme will be taken into further consideration;

And whereas the said scheme has been taken into further consideration accordingly together with all the objections and suggestions transmitted and received in the manner aforesaid;

The Governor General in Council hereby orders that the said promissory notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 15,00,000 be and the same are vested in the Treasurer aforesaid, on the terms hereinafter stated as to the application of the income of the said property, such terms having been agreed upon by the Governor General in Council and the siad Maharaja of Jaipur.

Rules for the administration of the Trust.

1. The Trust shall be known as the Indian People's Famine Trust.

2. The purpose of the Trust shall be the alleviation by grants of money or otherwise of general distress caused by failure or destruction of the crops or by any calamity of like nature either in British India or in any Native States.

3. The income of the securities so as aforesaid vested in the Treasurer and of such other securities (if any) as may at any time hereafter be in like manner so vested for the purpose of the Trust, shall be administered by a Board of Management (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"), consisting of the following persons:

(*a*) Five persons appointed by the Governor General in Council, of whom three shall be in the executive service of the Government.

(*b*) Five persons appointed, respectively, by the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

(*c*) Two persons appointed, respectively, by the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India.

(*d*) One person appointed by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur for the time being.

(*e*) Any persons becoming life-members under clause 14.

The Governor General in Council shall also appoint the Chairman of the Board from among the members.

4. Each appointed member of the Board shall hold office during the pleasure of the authority by whom he has been appointed.

Provided that a member who is absent from India for a period exceeding eight months shall cease to be a member of the Board, but may, notwithstanding, be re-appointed thereto on a vacancy hereafter occurring. Provided also that any member may resign his place at the Board, by notice in writing, addressed to the Chairman.

5. During any vacancy in the Board the continuing members may act as if no vacancy had occurred.

6. The Chairman may convene meetings of the Board at such times and places as he may consider necessary and convenient for the transaction of business, and at all meetings four members shall form a quorum.

7. The Board shall frame bye-laws for the regulation of its proceedings, the maintenance of accounts, and the like.

8. No grant for the relief of distress shall, at any time, be made by the Board unless and until the existence of general and severe privation over a considerable area has been notified to it by the Governor General in Council.

9. When the existence of distress has been so notified to the Board, the Board, after considering all the information regarding it which may have been transmitted by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government or Native State in which the distress exists, may, if it think fit, make a grant for relief.

10. Before paying over the amount of any such grant, the Board shall satisfy itself that the money granted will be expended in one or more of the following ways, namely:

Firstly.—In supplementing the subsistence ration of the Famine Codes by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing, for the aged or infirm, for patients in hospitals, for children and the like.

Secondly.—In providing for the maintenance of orphans.

Thirdly.—In relieving *pardah nashin* women and persons in distressed circumstances who by social or caste conditions are debarred from applying for State relief and from submitting to the ordinary tests of distress prescribed in the Famine Codes.

Fourthly.—In helping to re-establish impoverished agriculturists and others who have lost substantially the whole of their capital in the period of distress, and thereby giving them a fresh start in life.

Fifthly.—In providing for any object specially recommended to the Board by the Governor General in Council.

11. When a grant is made for relief by the Board, the Board shall, unless otherwise authorised by the Governor-General in Council, pay over the grant for expenditure as follows:

(1) To a Central Relief Committe, if a Central Relief Committee, shall have been established for the time being to administer Famine Charitable Relief funds in all parts of India.

(2) To a Relief Committee established in the province in which distress prevails, should no Central Relief Committee have been established.

(3) If neither a Central Relief Committee nor a Provincial Relief Committee shall have been established, then to such person or persons as the Board may appoint in the locality where the distress prevails, the Board having first satisfied itself that proper arrangements for the distribution of relief through trustworthy agents have been made.

12. (1) Subject to any general or special orders which the Governor General in Council may issue in this behalf, the Board may at its discretion invest any monies in its possession, and not being immediately required for expenditure on relief, in or upon the securities specified in section 4 (3) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and may vary and realise such investments.

(2) Any monies so invested shall be invested in the joint names of not less than two of the members of the Board.

(3) Provided that the Board may at any time apply to the Governor General in Council that any securities for money so held may be vested in the Treasurer on the same trusts as the original Endowment Fund and as part of the endowment.

13. The Board may accept for the purpose of addition to the original Endowment Fund any securities for money of the kinds specified in section 4 (3) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, not being of smaller amount in each case than Rs. 10,000 in face value, that may be so offered to it for acceptance by any person or persons. The Board shall notify each such donation to the Governor General in Council, and shall jointly with the donor apply that the said securities be vested in the Treasurer on the same trusts as the original Endowment Fund and as part of the endowment.

14. Any person who thus subscribes a sum of not less than Rs. 3,00,000 shall become a life-member of the Board.

15. (1) The Board may accept from a Central or Provincial Charitable Relief Committee the unexpended balances of any monies at the Committee's disposal which the Committee on terminating its operations may wish to make over to the Board for expenditure hereafter on the relief of distress. Such monies shall not be added to the original Endowment Fund, but shall be retained by the Board in current account or temporarily invested in the manner specified in sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 12.

(2) Subject to any general or special orders which the Governor General in Council may issue in this behalf, the Board may similarly accept and dispose of any sums of money of less amount than Rs. 10,000 that may be paesented to it from any other source.

16. The Board shall at all times conform to, and abide by, any rules relating to the administration of endowments under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, which the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of that Act, may from time to time see fit to make: and in particular the Board shall submit abstracts of its accounts and reports on the administration of the money entrusted to it to such public servant, in such form and at such times as the Governor General in Council may by such rules prescribe; and shall, when called upon by any public servant appointed by the Governor General in Council to be auditor of its accounts, produce any books, papers, vouchers and documents which may appear to him to be necessary for purposes of audit.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th July, 1900.

No. 1932-*F.*—Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Abdul Kaiyum, Assistant Political Officer in the Khyber, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th July, 1900.

No. 1933-*F.*—Naib Tahsildar Sher Zaman Khan, Revenue Assistant in Kurram, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Political Officer in the Khyber, with effect from the 24th July, 1900, during the absence on privilege leave of Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Abdul Kaiyum.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th July, 1900.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 759.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (*1*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the following classes of persons, when not already exempted by reason of being in occupation of buildings provided by the Government, from the payment of any water-rates, which may be for the time being imposed under section 17, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, namely:

(i) Military hospital assistants and their families.

(ii) All Native troops and their families.

(iii) All followers, whether regimental or departmental, paid by Government, and their families, including the grass-cutters of silladar cavalry regiments.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 772.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

So much of G. G. O. No. 599, dated 8th June 1900, as relates to the appointment as Second-Lieutenant of Thomas Earle Welby, Gentleman, is hereby cancelled.

No. 778.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Francis Villiers Taylor to be Captain, with effect from the 1st July 1900, *vice* Luckstedt, transferred to the supernumerary list.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th July, 1900.

No. 302.—Mr. H. J. Johnston, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th July 1900, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. M. R. Field, Superintending Engineer, or until further orders.

The 26th July, 1900.

No. 304.—Lala Wazir Chand Chopra, passed student of the Engineer Class, of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, having satisfactorily completed his course of practical training, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 29th June 1900, and posted to the Punjab.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1900.

PART I.

Republication from the Gazette of India.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, 30TH AUGUST 1900.

SIMLA, THE 30TH AUGUST 1900.

No. 554 R.—Intelligence having been received of the death of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, son of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Court mourning is ordered till 13th September 1900.

Persons attending at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, will appear in black and officers in uniform will wear a crape on the left arm.

E. BARING, Major,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND IT'S DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED AUGUST 4, 1900.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Viceroy's Camp, the 3rd August, 1900.

No. 694-*M.*—Intelligence having been received of the death of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED-ERNEST-ALBERT, SON OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Court mourning is ordered till 13th September 1900.

When attending at Viceregal Lodge, ladies will appear in black and officers in Uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Major,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY,
DATED AUGUST 4, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 1988.

Simla, the 4th August, 1900.

Intelligence having been received of the death of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED-ERNEST-ALBERT, SON OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Jülich, Cleve, and Berg, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Ulster and of Kent in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. (Oxon.), L.L.D. (Cantab. and Edinburgh), the Governor General in Council hereby directs that the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine Services do put themselves into mourning for three weeks from August 2nd.

The Governor General in Council requests that a similar mark of respect may, on this melancholy occasion, be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India.

The funeral of HIS LATE ROYAL-HIGHNESS will take place to-day.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 4, 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 801.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Thomas George Prince, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 802.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain John McDermott to be Major, *vice* Upcott, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1900.

No. 307.—The reversion of Mr. E. DuCane Smithe, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, has effect from the forenoon of the 24th October 1899, and not as stated in Public Works Department Notification No. 18, dated the 16th January 1900.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 4, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL TABLES PRESCRIBED FOR THE CENSUS OF 1901.

NOS. 137—149.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Census),—under date Simla, the 3rd August 1900.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 30—32, dated the 2nd April 1900.

RESOLUTION.

THE returns attached to this Resolution are prescribed for general adoption in the census of 1901. They comply with the requirements of international statistics and they contain all the information that is necessary for administrative purposes. The principles on which they have been drawn up are more fully stated in the annexed memorandum which explains their relation to the tables annexed to Home Department Resolution No. 3-Census/114—124-A., dated the 1st July 1890.

2. Some observations and instructions are necessary in connection with the question what should be the unit of compilation of the various tables. For the Imperial Volume of Statistics the unit is the province, state or town. In the provinces there are two sets of statistics, usually printed in separate volumes. These may be called in future *Imperial Statistics* and *Provincial Statistics.* The terms used, and the arrangement of the volumes themselves on the occasion of the last census varied in a rather confusing manner, and it seems desirable to make the practice more uniform. For the province the unit of the Imperial Statiatics is the district, state or town, and these statistics should be printed in a separate volume as part of the Imperial Series.

3. The Provincial Statistics are what each province requires for administrative purposes in addition to the Imperial Statistics. The unit of these is whatever happens to be the standard administrative unit subordinate to the district, in Bengal the thána, in the North-Western Provinces the tahsíl, in Burma the township, and so on. It is noticed that, on the occasion of the last census, different units were in some cases adopted in the same Province. For instance, in the North-Western Provinces, Tables I to IV were for the tahsíl, Table V for the pargana, and Tables VI and VII for the police circle. In Assam there were compulsory registration circles, parganas, thánas, outposts, tahsíls, mauzas, etc.

4. Without wishing to interfere unduly with the discretion of Local Governments in a matter of this kind, the Government of India are constrained to point out that there is a tendency to multiply statistics out of all proportion to the use that will ever be made of them. A census offers special temptations to indulge this tendency, and many of the statistics, which are compiled on such an occasion, are open to objection in two ways from the Imperial point of view. They cost money in themselves and they delay the completion of the Census Reports—both forms of expenditure being Imperial charges.

5. The followiug principles should, therefore, be observed:—

(1) the unit of the Provincial Statistics should be the thána, tahsíl or other corresponding unit for rural areas, and the city or town for urban areas;

(2) that unit should, if possible, be the unit of tabulation;

(3) statistics for smaller units should be prepared *after the report has been completed*, and definite proposals for their compilation should first be submitted to the Government of India.

The cost of any tables prepared for units other than those prescribed will have to be met from Provincial Revenues.

6. The question, however, of the cost of compiling particular tables is a small matter compared with the delay in sending in the report. On the occasion of the last census the Census Commissioner completed his own report on the 10th July 1893, and he had not then received the reports for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central India, Baroda and Hyderabad. If the attention of the Superintendents is concentrated on the larger units and figures for minor units are made up afterwards by the Deputy Superintendents of the various compiling offices, the Government of India see no reason why the Provincial Reports should not be completed by April 1902, or within about a year from the date of the census itself.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department and to the Census Commissioner for India.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

(i) Table I (*Area, Houses and Population*).—This is the same as the old Table I, with a few verbal changes mostly taken from the last English Census Report.

(ii) Table II (*Variation in Population since* 1872).—This corresponds to old Table II, but takes in four censuses and gives the net variation for the period as well as for each decade. Where there was no census in 1872, the column will be blank, but it should be noted in the column of remarks that the net variation is for 1881 to 1891. Or again, when the first census of a province or state was taken in some year other than 1872, the actual figure should be entered and the year noted.

(iii) Table III (*Towns and villages classified by population*).—This corresponds to old Table III except that—

(*a*) following Table 3 (*agglomeration de la population*) of the "Cadre international pour le Recensement Séculaire au commencement du xx siécle" proposed by the St. Petersburg Conference *on* Statistics the two classes, under 200 and under 500, of the form of 1890, have been doubled up; and

(*b*) a column has been added for people enumerated in encampments, boats trains, etc., who cannot be localized in any particular town or village.

(iv) Table IV (*Towns classified by population with variation since* 1872).—This is the same as old Table IV with the variation extended as in new Table II.

(v) Table V (*Towns arranged territorially with population by Religion*).—Practically the same as old Table V. Column 2 provides for showing suburbs or cantonments separately, if desired.

(vi) Table VI (*Religion*).—There is no change. Provinces which show non-Christian sects will sub-divide the heading Hindus and Muhammadans according to requirements.

(vii) Table VII (*Age, Sex and civil condition*).—This combines old Tables VII and VIII, and the International Tables 4 and 6, which it follows in point of form, omitting the column "Divorced," which is not shown separately in the Indian table. The comparison of persons living at different age-periods and in different sex-groups will be found to be easier in the present table than in the old tables. Four fresh totals are now obtained with only three extra columns, and under the new arrangement there will probably be a considerable saving of space.

(viii) Table VIII (*Education*).—This takes the place of old Table IX. It adopts age-periods which correspond approximately to primary, secondary and higher education; it shows literacy in English and in such provincial vernaculars as may be selected for tabulation; and it gives, what old Table IX does not give, sex-totals for each age-period.

(ix) Table IX (*Education by selected Castes, Tribes or Races*).—This is a substitute for old Table C, and its adoption is optional.

(x) Table X (*Language*).—The same as old Table X.

(xi) Table XI (*Birthplace*).—This is practically the same as old Table XI. The main heading has been slightly expanded and in head B of column I the word "Districts" has been added in order to enable a province like Assam to show not merely what provinces but what *districts* of each province supply it with immigrants. In Assam, for example, the returns of 1891 distinguished districts in the case of Bengal only and lumped the North-Western Provinces immigrants. The returns for Bengal were of great interest, and, thought the North-Western Provinces numbers were much smaller, that Government would probably have been glad to know which of its districts were drawn upon by Assam and what part of Assam the emigrants went to.

(xii) Table XII (*Infirmities*).—This takes the place of old Tables XII—XV inclusive.

(xiii) Table XII-A (*Infirmities by selected Castes, Tribes or Races*).—This corresponds to Tables XII-A—XV-A inclusive.

(xiv) Table XIII (*Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality*).—Corresponds to old Table XVI.

(xv) Table XIV (*Civil condition by age for selected Castes*). —This is new. Its object is to throw light on (1) the prevalence of infant marriage; (2) the extent of the prohibition of widow re-marriage, and (3) the prevalence of female infanticide. By its limitation to selected castes it is intended that Local Governments and Administrations are not required to compile the table for every caste, however small or unimportant.

(xvi) Table XV (*Occupation or means of Livelihood*).—This takes the place of old Tables XVII-A, XVII-B and XVII-C. The first of these is omitted because the tables of 1901 will be compiled in full for all cities as defined in the Imperial Census Code, Chapter I, Article 28, *viz.*, (1) every town containing not less than 100,000 inhabitants, and (2) any other town which the Provincial Superintendent, with the sanction of the Local Government, may decide to treat as a city for census purposes.

The old Tables XVII-B and XVII-C are covered by the new Table XV, subject to the following remarks :—

(*a*) the new table does not give age-periods, but instead of this it distinguishes actual workers from dependents. Ages are only useful in so far as they bear on the question of controlling by law the employment of children in certain occupations, and the Factory Act covers that ground;

(*b*) it shows occupations combined with agriculture, but does not break up such combined occupations into owners, tenants, labourers, etc.

(xvii) Table XVI (*Caste, Tribe and Race by Territorial and actual Occupation*).—This is new, and its adoption is optional. If adopted, it should be compiled only for selected castes, tribes or races.

(xviii) Table XVII (*Territorial distribution of the Chritian population by Sect and Race*).—This takes the place of the old Supplementary Tables A-I and A-II. The arrangement of the form of the table is optional, as some Provinces may prefer to put the sects at the top and the districts at the side.

(xix) Table XVIII (*Christians by Race and Age*).—Corresponds to the old Supplementary Table B, with some changes in the age-periods.

IMPERIAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

District or State.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.			Population.								
							Persons.			Males.			Females.		
				Total.	In Towns.	In Villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

TABLE II.

Variation in Population since 1872.

District or State.	Persons.				Variation. Increase (+) or decrease (−).			Net variation in period 1872-1901.	Males.				Females.			
	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

TABLE III.

Towns and villages classified by Population.

District or State.	Total number of inhabited Towns and Villages	Population.	Under 500.		500–1,000.		1,000–2,000.		2,000–5,000.		5,000–10,000		10,000–20,000.		20,000–50,000.		50,000–100,000.		Over 100,000.		Encampments, Boat and Railway population unclassed.
			Number	Population.	Number	Population.	Number	Population.	Number	Population.	Number	Population.	Number	Population.	Number	Population	Number	Population.	Number	Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

TABLE IV.

Towns classified by Population, with variation since 1872.

Town.	District or State.	Municipality, Suburbs, Cantonment, etc.	Population.				Variation Increase (+) or decrease (−).			Net variation in period 1872-1901. Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Males.				Females.			
			1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.		1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

TABLE V.

Towns arranged territorially with population by religion.

District or State.	Town, Municipality, Suburbs, Cantonment, etc.	Population.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.			Buddhist.			Jain.			Sikh.			Parsi.			Jew.			And so on.*		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

*NOTE.—Add columns as required for the principal religions represented.

TABLE VI.

Religion.

District or State.	Population.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.			Buddhist.			Jain.			Sikh.			Parsi.			Jew.			Animistic.*		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

* NOTE.—Add columns as required.

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition.

Age.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1 ...												
1—2 ...												
2—3 ...												
3—4 ...												
4—5 ...												
Total 0—5 ...												
5—10 ...												
10—15 ...												
15—20 ...												
20—25 ...												
25—30 ...												
30—35 ...												
35—40 ...												
40—45 ...												
45—50 ...												
50—55 ...												
55—60 ...												
60 and over ...												

For each Province—

One such table for total population.

Do. do. each main religion.

For each district the same.

TABLE VIII.

Education.

AGE.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN												ILLITERATE.		
				ENGLISH.			PROVINCIAL VERNACULAR.			PROVINCIAL VERNACULAR.			OTHER LANGUAGES.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0—10																		
10—15																		
15—20																		
20 and over																		
Total ...																		

For each Province—
One such table for total population.
Do. each main religion.
For each district the same.

TABLE IX.

Education by selected Castes, Tribes or Races. (Optional.)

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION.			LITERATE IN												ILLITERATE.		
				ENGLISH.			PROVINCIAL VERNACULAR.			PROVINCIAL VERNACULAR.			OTHER LANGUAGES.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

TABLE X.

Language.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	POPULATION.			GROUP OF LANGUAGES, A.												GROUP B.									GROUP C.		
				LANGUAGE A.			B.			C.			D.			A.			B.			C.			A.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

NOTE.—The Language return will be tabulated by groups following those of birth-places in the next table, as (A) vernaculars of India, beginning with those of the Province or State compiling, (B) vernaculars of Asiatic countries beyond India, (C) European Languages. Cross grouping should be shown in the texts of reports. A column for "others" in each province will contain entries numerically too insignificant, or too localised to make it worth while to show them in territorial detail. Full particulars of each will be furnished, however, for the return for the whole Empire.

TABLE XI.

Birth-place.

District, State, Province or Country where born.	Population of Province or State.			District A.			District B.			District C.			District D.			District E.			District F and so on.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A. Districts or States within the Province ...																					
Total A ...																					
B. Provinces, Districts or States in India beyond the Province.																					
Total B ...																					
C. Countries in Asia beyond India																					
Total C ...																					
D. Countries in Europe																					
Total D ...																					
E. Countries in Africa																					
Total E ...																					
F. Countries in America																					
Total F ...																					
G. Countries in Australia																					
Total G ...																					
H. At Sea																					
Total H ...																					
Total Returned ...																					
Birth-place not returned ...																					
Total Population ...																					

NOTE.—Under head B in column 1 the chief districts from which a province draws its immigrants can be shown, if desired.

TABLE XII.

Infirmities.

Age.	Population afflicted.			Insane.			Deaf-mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—1															
1—2															
2—3															
4—5															
Total 0—5															
5—10															
10—15															
15—20															
20—25															
25—30															
30—35															
35—40															
40—45															
45—50															
50—55															
55—60															
60 and over															

TABLE XII-A (OPTIONAL).

Infirmities by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	CASTE A.		CASTE B.		CASTE C.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	5	5	6	7
Total for Province ...						

TABLE XIV.

Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Unmarried.												Married.												Widowed.											
	Total.		0-5		5-10		10-15		15-40		*40 and over.*		*Total.*		0-5		5-10		10-15		15-40		*40 and over.*		*Total.*		0-5		5-10		10-15		15-40		*40 and over.*	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

TABLE XV.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood.

Occupation or means of livelihood.	Province.					District.					District.					District.				
	Actual workers.				*Dependents.*	Actual workers.				*Dependents.*	Actual workers.				*Dependents.*	Actual workers.				*Dependents.*
	Total.		*Partially agriculturists.*			*Total.*		*Partially agriculturists.*			*Total.*		*Partially agriculturists.*			*Total.*		*Partially agriculturists.*		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	12	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

TABLE XVI (OPTIONAL).

Caste, Tribe and Race by Traditional and Actual Occupation.

Name of caste.	Traditional occupation.	Numerical strength.		Recorded occupation of actual workers (by orders).																					
		Actual workers.	Dependents.																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	And so on.

TABLE XVII.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

Denomination.	Province.									District.									District.								
	Total returned.			Distribution by race.						Total returned.			Distribution by race.						Total returned.			Distribution by race.					
				European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.					European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.					European and allied races.		Eurasian.		Native.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

TABLE XVIII.

Christians by Race and Age.

District or State.	Total.			European and Allied Races.																								
				British Subjects.													Others.												
				All ages.			0-12.		12-15.		15-30.		30-50.		50 and over.		All ages.			0-12.		12-15.		15-30.		30-50.		50 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

District or State.	Armenians.													Eurasians.													Natives.												
	All ages.			0-12.		12-15.		15-30.		30-50.		50 and over.		All ages.			0-12.		12-15.		15-30.		30-50.		50 and over.		All ages.			0-12.		12-15		15-30.		30-50.		50 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED AUGUST 11, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 10th August 1900.

No. 2061.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 27, sub-section (*a*) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exclude from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Act Masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 6th August 1900.

No. 1703-F.—*Erratum.*—For the fourth paragraph of the preamble of Notification, No. 1616-F., dated 25th July 1900, constituting the Indian People's Famine Trust, published at page 466, Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th July 1900, substitute the following:

Now under and by virtue of the powers conferred by Sections 4 (1) and 7 (1) of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to order that the said promissory notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 15,00,000 be, and they hereby are, vested in the Treasurer aforesaid, to take and hold the same upon the terms that he shall collect or draw the income or interest thereof as and when the same becomes due and payable, and to hand over and pay the same as and when the same is received to the Board of Management appointed to administer the same under the scheme settled, in the terms contained in the rules set out below, under Sections 5 and 7 (1) of the said Act.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th August 1900.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 813.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

* * * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE;

17th July, 1900.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the * * * Indian Medical Service * * * made by the Government of India:—

* * * * * * *

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant-Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

John Davis. Dated 6th March 1900.

* * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 836.—The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal, under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:—

* * * * * * *

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant S. S. J. A. Corrigan.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer B. P. Murphy.

* * * * * * *

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant F. T. Millard.

Color-Sergeant J. W. Englebright.

Sergeant J. A. Campion.

" E. J. P. Gildea.

Lance-Sergeant H. Green.

Corporal M. Condon.

Volunteer W. Charlesworth.

" D. M. DeSouza.

" G. J. Judd.

" N. Longman.

" A. Marsh.

" D. M. Price.

" C. P. I. Prince.

" C. Teather.

* * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th August 1900.

No. 310.—Mr. Arthur Wernicke Smart is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 3rd Grade, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

T. HIGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 18, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 17th August, 1900.

No. 2149.—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information.

India Office,

London, 12th July 1900.

Political,

No. 80.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Congratulations from India on the success of British arms in South Africa.

I have submitted to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress your letter in the Home Department, No. 30, of the 17th May last, with which you forward congratulations on the success of the British arms in South Africa received from numerous Native Chiefs, public bodies and private individuals throughout India.

2. I have now received Her Majesty's commands to convey to your Excellency the expression of the gratification with which the Queen-Empress has received these tokens of loyalty from every quarter of India, from the ruling Princes of the Native States, and from all classes of her loyal Indian subjects. At a time when many parts of the country are afflicted with famine, pestilence and drought, Her Majesty's subjects, and the Chiefs and people of the Protected States, have alike hastened, in spite of the prevailing distress, to express their joyful sentiments on the occurrence of each success that has been achieved by the military forces of the Queen-Empress, and Her Majesty cordially appreciates the spirit of union and devotion which has called forth their congratulations.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 16th August, 1900.

No. 4191-*A.*—Notice is hereby given that Promissory Notes and Stock of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-1901 may be transferred—

(*a*) to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, at any time;

(*b*) to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, in all months of the year except January and July;

(*c*) to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, in the months of May, June, November and December and

(*d*) to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879, at any time except from 31st December to 14th January and 30th June to 14th July.

2. Notes of certificates of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 will be issued bearing interest from the same date from which interest is due on the Notes or Certificates of 1900-1901 tendered for transfer.

3. As regards the new Note or Certificate of the other 3½ per cent. loans—

(i) it will be issued bearing interest from the commencement of the current half-year of the loan to which it appertains; and

(ii) interest up to that date will be paid on the old Note or Certificate.

4. The usual fee for renewal will be charged on each new Note or Certificate issued.

5. The conditions of transfers to the 3½ per cent. loans of 1842-43, 1st May 1865 and 1879 above laid down will not be brought into force till the 31st December 1900, and up to that date, transfers to Promissory Notes or Certificates of these loans may be made at any time on the following conditions:

(*a*) Notes or Certificates of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879 will be issued bearing interest from 15th July 1900; those of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 will be issued bearing interest from 1st August 1900 and those of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 from 1st November 1900.

(b) If the Notes or Certificates of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-1901, tendered for transfer, bear interest from 30th June 1900, interest will be paid by Government from that date up to (i) 14th July 1900, if the new Notes issued are of the loan of 1879; (ii) 31st July 1900, if they are of the loan of 1842-43; and (iii) 31st October 1900, if the new Notes issued are of the loan of 1865.

(c) If the Notes or Certificates of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-1901 tendered for transfer bear interest from 31st December 1900, interest must be paid to Government for the period (i) from 15th July to 30th December 1900, if the new Notes or Certificates are of the loan of 1879; (ii) from 1st August to 30th December 1900, if the new Notes or Certificates issued are of the loan of 1842-43; and (iii) from 1st November to 30th December 1900, if they are of the loan of 1865.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th August, 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 854.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:

* * * * * * * *

Captains to be Majors.

11th August 1900.

* * * * * * * *

Cecil Sydney deButts Martindale.

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th August, 1900.

No. 317.—Mr. E. DuCane Smithe, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, officiated as a Superintending Engineer from the 28th June 1900 to 18th July 1900, both days inclusive.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 18, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR TAKING THE CENSUS OF CANTONMENTS AND OF TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

Nos. 168—185.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Census),—under date Simla, the 17th August, 1900.

Read—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 30—32, dated the 2nd April 1900.

Home Department Resolution Nos. 137—149, dated the 3rd August 1900.

RESOLUTION.

THE rules issued on the occasion of the last Census for the enumeration of Cantonments and troops on the march were found to work well on the whole and are prescribed for adoption in respect of the Census of 1901, as reproduced with certain slight modifications in the Appendix to this Resolution.

2. In connection with the Census of 1891, the enumeration of the native servants and camp followers of British regiments was found in one Province to have been very badly done, the entries in many instances being incomprehensible. For instance, in one Cantonment the language of some regimental servants was put down as "Mori," probably a mangled version of "Moorish" or "Moors". It seems to the Government of India essential that natives attached to a British regiment should be enumerated by the regimental Munshi or by a Commissariat native official, or by some one selected with reference to his knowledge of their language and customs. Provision has accordingly been made for this in Rule 10.

3. On the occasion of the last Census no provision was made to ensure that a regiment on the march should arrange to make one of its weekly halts on the day of the Census. This is now provided for in Rule 17.

4. The enumeration of troops and military outposts beyond the administrative frontier was not clearly provided for in the rules of 1890. The Government of India are of opinion that in both cases the enumeration should be recorded in the final tables as showing them to form part of the Cantonment or station within the administrative frontier from which, or in connection with which, they are detailed, or which is nearest to the fort they occupy. Rule 20 has been made with a view to this.

5. The Government of India desire that native regiments should be enumerated by vernacular schedules in Urdu, Marathi, Tamil, Telegu, etc., as the case may be. On the last occasion some Commanding Officers prepared the schedules in English. This gives trouble in the abstraction offices, and unless there are special reasons for using English in any case, the general rule now prescribed for all native troops should be followed.

6. Cantonment funds will, as in 1881 and 1891, bear the cost of enumeration; but the schedules will be supplied by Government which will also tabulate the results.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, with Appendix, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance and that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign, Finance and Military Departments and to the Census Commissioner for India for information.

The Government of Madras.
The Government of Bombay.
The Government of Bengal.
The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Government of the Punjab.
The Government of Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution and Appendix be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

RULES FOR TAKING THE CENSUS OF CANTONMENTS AND OF TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

A.--Military limits.

1. Within regimental lines, or other purely military limits, the census will be atken by the military authorities.

2. The determination of these limits should be undertaken, as soon as possible after the receipt of these instructions, by the military and civil authorities in consultation with each other, and should be shown on a map, so that both may know clearly the areas for the enumeration of which they are respectively responsible.

3. To prevent mistakes or double enumeration, it is advisable for the military authorities to have their limits cleared, between sunset on the 1st of March 1901 and sunrise on the 2nd idem, of all persons who are not residing temporarily or permanently within those limits as officers of any grade, fighting-men, non-combatents attached to the regiments, the servants of the above, regimental followers, or members of the families of any of these.

4. The census to be taken by the military authorities under the above orders will therefore include all persons, of whatever age, sex, race, or profession, who on the night of the 1st March are temporarily or permanently residing within military limits. In other words, it will include all persons who, though ordinarily residing elsewhere, may on that night be stopping temporarily within those limits; and also those who, while actually living at the time and taking their meals within the same, may be absent for a few hours on night duty, etc.

5. On the receipt of these orders, a list should be prepared showing every house or other building in the area in question which is inhabited, or is likely to be inhabited, on the 1st March. A convenient form for this list is the following:—

HOUSE LIST.

District. *Cantonment or Station.* *Regiment.*

Serial No. of house.	Description of house (*i.e.*, barracks, guard-house, dwelling-house, married quarters, followers' quarters, etc.)	Name of chief occupant or officer in charge.	Usual number of occupants.	Language spoken.	Number of household schedules required.
1	2	3	4	5	6

6. If any large building has been divided into separate dwellings or tenements, such as married quarters occupied by distinct families or groups of persons, each of these dwellings should be given a separate number in column 1 of the list. Large buildings not so divided, such as the quarters of unmarried privates, should be given only one number.

7. An abstract of the list should be prepared in the following form and forwarded to the District or Political Officer, as the case may be. It serves as an indent for schedules and must be carefully prepared.

ABSTRACT OF HOUSE LIST.

District. *Cantonment or Station.* *Regiment.*

Total number of houses.	Number of occupants speaking				Number of household schedules required at one for four persons.	Remarks.
	English.	Vernacular A.	Vernacular B.	Vernacular C.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

8. Some time before the 15th November the number entered against each house in the above list should be painted conspicuously upon the building, so that it may be easily noted on the night of the census.

9. After the numbers have been painted, the houses should be arranged in compact blocks, and these blocks grouped into circles. No block should contain more than 150 persons and no circle more than 2,500.

10. For each block an enumerator should be appointed and for each circle a supervisor. Non-commissioned officers will usually be selected for these posts. Native followers and servants attached to British regiments or employed by the officers should be enumerated by the regimental munshi, by a Commissariat native official, or by some one selected with reference to his knowledge of their language and customs.

11. A circle list should then be drawn up in the following form and forwarded to the District or Political Officer as the case may be—

CIRCLE LIST.

District. *Cantonment or Station.* *Regiment.*

Circle Number.	Name of Supervisor.	Number of Block.	Name of Enumerator.	Number of houses in each block.	Number of persons in each block.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

12. As soon as the forms are received the block list forming part of the book of schedules and showing the number and description of houses in each block should be written up from the house lists. A commissioned officer should then teach the supervisors and enumerators their work by making them fill up a few entries by way of experiment and correcting their mistakes. Spare forms will be supplied for this purpose at the rate of two leaves (four pages) for each enumerator.

13. At the beginning of February, each enumerator should go round his block and enter in the book of schedules full particulars regarding every man, woman, or child whom he finds residing therein. This record should be carefully examined and initialled by the officer responsible for the census, and all errors rectified. The houses should be taken in the order in which they are entered in the house list, and exact observance of the instructions must be rigidly enforced. Black ink only must be provided for this preliminary enumeration. Europeans and Eurasians should not be enumerated on this occasion, but household schedules should be distributed to them and the signature of the head of the family taken in the last column of the block list.

14. After gunfire on the night of the 1st March 1901 the enumerator should again go over his block, check and bring up to date the entries previously made, and thus complete the census. All such additions or erasures must be made in red ink.

15. On the morning of the 2nd March the enumerators should collect all the household schedules that have been issued and sew them into their books. They will then assemble at some place fixed by the supervisor and prepare under his instructions the abstracts inside the covers. After testing the figures the supervisor will compile them into a circle summary, and the various summaries will then be combined into a single statement by the officer in charge of the census and sent to the District or Political Officer as the case may be. The books and schedules for each regiment or detachment should be packed and registered separately and despatched to the same officer.

16. As it is necessary that the scheme laid down for the census of the whole country should be strictly followed, arrangements will be made by Local Governments and

Administrations to place a European district official in direct communication with the military authorities in each cantonment, so that he may give advice to the latter, and otherwise ensure uniformity and punctuality in the arrangements.

B.—Troops on the march and on duty outside cantonments.

17. The census of regiments on the march and of troops on duty will be taken by the officer in command This census will include all persons, of whatever sex, age, or profession, who are marching with the troops. It will probably be known beforehand what troops will be on the march on the night of the 1st March, so that the officer in command should be provided with enumeration books and schedules at the cantonment from which the troops start. He should also arrange to make one of the weekly halts on the 1st March 1901. There will be no preliminary enumeration in this case, unless one has been completed before the troops left their last cantonment.

18. If the regiment or detachment be travelling by rail on the night of the census the enumeration should be effected at the first place at which the men alight. Such troops will not be enumerated by the Railway authorities who will, however, enumerate the families, servants and followers travelling with them.

19. The books and schedules for detachments on the march should be sent to the head-quarters of their regiments if it be within the province where they are enumerated. For regiments on the march, the books, etc., should be despatched to the military authorities of the cantonment at which they were last stationed, and will be then dealt with as prescribed in paragraph 15 above.

20. Troops or military outposts beyond the administrative frontier will be recorded in the final tables as belonging to the cantonment or sration within the administrative frontier from which or in connexion with which they are detailed or which is nearest to the post they occupy. Their schedules will be dealt with accordingly.

C.—Cantonment Bazars and Civil limits.

21. The census of so much of each cantonment as lies beyond regimental or other purely military limits will be taken by the Cantonment Magistrate acting under the direct orders of the civil authorities of the District or State. Exceptional cases will probably be found, such as that of Mhow, in which the whole arrangements will have to be controlled by the Officer Commanding, who will thus be responsible for their efficiency and punctuality. The rules to be followed are those laid down in the Imperial and Provincial Census Codes.

D.—General.

22. The Provincial Superintendents will issue the necessary subsidiary instructions, and in particular will see that the General Schedules and Instructions are supplied in English in a form suitable for the enumeration of British troops. This can be most readily done by reproducing the instructions on the back of the household schedule with such modifications as may be necessary.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 25, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 22nd August, 1900.

No. 2230.—In Home Department Notification, dated the 23rd May 1900, publishing a list of the recipients of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class—

For "Shah Nawaz Khan, Hakim, of Garhshankar in the Punjab" *read* "Muhammad Nawaz Shah, Hakim, of Garhshankar in the Punjab."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1900.

No. 3758-*I. A.*—The services of Lála Banársi Dás, an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties in Merwára.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 20th August, 1900.

No. 4230-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 21, sub-section (1), of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe that no parcel other than those referred to in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3126-S. R., dated the 21st June 1900, shall be accepted for transmission by post when tendered at a Post Office within a plague-infected area, unless it bears upon its cover or upon a label to be attached to the parcel a declaration, signed by the sender of the parcel, to the following effect :—

"This parcel does not contain any soiled linen, rags or waste paper."

A. B.

Sender of the parcel.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 24th August, 1900.

No. 4293-*S. R.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that refunds shall be made of the difference as indicated below between (*a*) the rates of additional duty actually charged on the different kinds of Austrian sugar imported into India which were shipped from Austria-Hungary before the 1st August 1899, and (*b*) the rates now ascertained to be chargeable thereon after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Austrian Government. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is to say, to the person by whom the duty was originally paid on application to the Collector of Customs to whom the duty was paid, evidence that the Sugar was shipped from the Austrian port of export before the 1st August 1899 and evidence regarding the rate and amount of duty paid being furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector.

Kinds of sugar.	(*a*) Rates of additional duty actually charged.	(*b*) Rates now ascertained to be chargeable.	Difference to be refunded.
	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sugar under 93 per cent., and of at least 88 per cent., polarization.	0 14 0	0 11 8	0 2 4
Sugar under 99½ per cent., and of at least 93 per cent., polarization.	0 15 0	0 12 6	0 2 6
Sugar of at least 99½ per cent., polarization	1 5 0	1 1 10	0 3 2

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th August, 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 889.—*2nd Punjab* (*Simla*) *Volunteer Rifles.*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Robert Upcott resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps. (G. G. O. No. 600 of 1900 is hereby cancelled.)

The following officers resign their commissions, with effect from the 1st January 1900:—

Captain John Lang.

Captain Arther Milford Ker.

Captain Winter Antwell Edwards Lake.

Lientenant Henry Charles Sanders.

Lieutenant Walter Stewart Davis.

Lieutenant Evelyn Robins-Abbott.

2nd-Lieutenant Bertrand Nigel Bosworth Smith.

2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Thomas Dickson.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 25, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th August, 1900.

VISITS OF NATIVE CHIEFS TO EUROPE.

No. 3145-I.-A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department (Internal),—under date Simla, the 20th July 1900.

Circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations.

I am desired to address you upon the subject of the grant of permission to Native Princes and Chiefs in India to visit Europe. Under the existing orders, an early and detailed reference respecting the desire of any Chief to travel outside of India is required to be made to the Government of India, whose assistance must be invoked if honours or conveniences, as commonly rendered to distinguished persons, are to be secured for the traveller while abroad.

2. It does not appear to have been definitely laid down that the sanction of the Government of India is in every instance necessary for the grant of such permission although, in the case of the majority of the local Governments, this practice has invariably been followed; while, in the case of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the practice has been for the Local Government to grant the permission, unless any proposed arrangements in connection with the journey required the concurrence of higher authority; and then to report the matter to the Government of India under the above-mentioned orders.

3. There is not in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council any reason why a different procedure should be adopted in different parts of India; while there are very strong reasons why the reference made to the Government of India should not be a mere formal or perfunctory reference, sometimes submitted at a period too late to admit either of examination upon its merits, or of refusal except at the cost of much inconvenience to the applicant; but should on the contrary present the Supreme Government with the opportunity of forming and pronouncing an independent opinion upon each individual request, prior to making the requisite communication to the Secretary of State. Only by means of such a procedure can any uniformity of principle be observed in the method of dealing with these applications; and only so can the situation be avoided in which a difference of opinion may occur between the Supreme and the Local Governments, with results that may be compromising either to the authority of the one—should the Supreme Government be urged to acquiesce in a permission already granted which they would themselves have declined—or to the dignity of the other, should the sanction given by the Local Government be subsequently overruled.

4. I am, therefore, instructed to inform you that, upon all future occasions from the present date, the application of any Native Prince or Chief to leave India, for purposes of travel abroad—whatever be the objects or motives of such travel—should be transmitted at a reasonable distance of time in advance to the Government of India, with a detailed account of the circumstances in which and the object for which the request is made, and of the reasons which induce the Local Government either to recommend or to dissuade compliance therewith. Sanction should not in any case be given in advance, either conditionally or absolutely, by the Local Government. The Government of India must be left with an unfettered discretion to comply or to refuse, according as the circumstances may, in their judgment, require.

5. There is a further point upon which I am instructed to address you. Recent cases, occurring in different parts of India, have revealed not only the divergence of method which has already been described, but a similar disparity of principle as regulating the attitude or advice of the Local Governments. Foreign tours on the part of Native Chiefs have been recommended on grounds so diverse and sometimes mutually inconsistent as the benefit, the desire, or the convenience of the ruler; and the advantage, the interests, or the financial position, of the State. Sometimes the sanction has been given or recommended because there were good reasons for it; more frequently because there were no very strong reasons against it. In a number of cases, little or no regard appears to have been paid to the effect likely to be produced upon the character of the ruler, or to the bearing of his taste for travel upon the interests of his people, and his own duty towards his State. It is in order to obviate the inconsistencies of attitude that have thus grown into being, and to check the anomalies that have sometimes resulted therefrom, that I am desired to lay down for the assistance of Local Governments the principles by which the Government of India will themselves be guided in dealing with such applications, and to which it is, therefore, desirable that the Local Governments should pay due attention in forwarding their views.

6. The Government of India hold very strongly to the opinion that the first and paramount duty of a Native Prince or Chief lies towards his own State and people. By the protection and authority of the Supreme Government, he is guaranteed a security of tenure in his exalted station superior to that enjoyed by rulers in any other country in the world, and one which is only sacrificed or impaired by gross misconduct on his part or by some other offence of exceptional gravity. In return for these advantages the Government are entitled to claim that the ruler shall devote his best energies not to the pursuit of pleasure, nor to the cultivation of absentee interests or amusements, but to the welfare of his own subjects and administration. Such a standard of duty is incompatible with frequent absences from the State, even though these may be represented as inspired by the pursuit of knowledge or by a thirst for civilisation. In proportion as a Chief becomes infected with these tastes and inclinations, so in many cases is he apt to be drawn further away from, instead of nearer to, his people. It is not denied that advantages may result to both parties, from a widening of the range of knowledge of an intelligent ruler, and from the application to his local administration of the lessons acquired in the school of western experience. Cases have occurred of such felicitous consequences; and the Government of India have no desire, by any revulsion of policy, to preclude or to retard their recurrence. But it cannot be denied that such cases are on the whole in the minority; that habits of restlessness and extravagance are even more likely to be inculcated in the Oriental mind by a sudden change of environment, and by the temptations of European society, than are incentives to duty or aspirations for reform; and that the result of European tours, particularly if too frequently repeated, is more often a collection of expensive furniture in the palace and of questionable proclivities in the mind of the returned traveller, than an increase in his capacity for public or political service.

7. It is not any defence of repeated journeys to urge that their cost is borne by the private income of the individual, and not by the treasury of the State. The line of division between these two sources of revenue is, in many Native States, so thin that a private outlay is often synonymous with a public encumbrance Nor, even were this not the case, can the Government of India admit that the personal revenues of a Chief are of so sacrosanct a character, as to be expended without protest, in a matter where their own sanction is required, in a fashion or upon objects which may be inconsistent with the public responsibilities of their owner.

8. The Government of India desire, therefore, to lay down the initial proposition that repeated absences from India of Native Chiefs should be regarded as a dereliction, and not as a discharge, of public duty. Secondly, the visits of such Princes and Chiefs to Europe should only meet with encouragement in cases where the Local Government is convinced that benefit will result from the trip both to the Chief and to his people. In other words, the criterion of compliance should not be private convenience, but personal and public advantage. Thirdly, in cases where such permission is recommended by Local Governments and is granted by the Government of India, it should be understood that, so far from constituting a ground for the early renewal of the request, it is a reason against it; and that a suitable interval of time should elapse between the return from travel and the submission of a fresh application for leave. Lastly, it should be the business of Local Governments, as it is of the Government of India in the case of the Princes and Chiefs under their direct charge, carefully to watch the effects of foreign travel upon character and habits, so as to be able to base their future recommendations not only upon general principles, but upon a careful study of the individual case.

[True Extract.]

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4207-P.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 22nd August 1900.

Read—

Resolution in this Department No 3824-P., dated the 18th August 1899.

RESOLUTION.—In partial supersession of Rule II of the rules of the Police Officers' Provident Fund published with the Resolution read in the preamble, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that subscriptions to the fund shall be optional in the case of Native officers of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department, with reference to the office memorandum from that Department, No. 524, dated the 7th August 1900; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers (except Comptroller, Post Office) for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th August, 1900.

No. 768-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 15th September 1900, and visit Dalhousie and Chamba. His Excellency's departure from Simla will be ***private.***

His Excellency will return to Simla on the 29th September 1900. His Excellency's arrival at Simla will be ***private.***

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during His Excellency's tour should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp", without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:

Her Excellency Lady Curzon of Kedleston.

Major the Honourable E. Baring, Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain W. M. Campbell, Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. F. W. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Major,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 31st August, 1900.

No. 2289.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared to be an explosive by Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, Public, No. 1747, dated the 11th August 1899.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

Simla, the 30th August, 1900.

No. 4284-*S.R.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following rules for regulating first appointments to the superior executive grades of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, in supersession of those published with the Notification in this Department No. 1469-S.R., dated the 5th April 1899, in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th idem.

Rules for admission to the superior executive grades of the Northern India Salt Department.

I.—Appointments to the superior executive grades of the Northern India Salt Department will be made:—(*a*) by competitive examination; and (*b*) partly also by the promotion of subordinates of proved merit serving in the Department.

II.—Excluding the Commissioner's appointment, the *cadre* of the Department comprises 44 sanctioned appointments, and may, from time to time, include a varying number of junior officers, recruited under the following scheme of recruitment, in temporary excess of the sanctioned scale.

III.—The Department will in future ordinarily be recruited at a ratio of 3·8 per cent. per annum on the sanctioned strength; or, in other words, the number of appointments made will for the present be one and two in alternate years. The number of appointments offered to competitive examination will usually be one a year. The second vacancy in each alternate year will be available for allotment to a deserving subordinate of proved merit. If no qualified subordinate be forthcoming, the second vacancy may also be thrown open to competitive examination. A candidate who has successfully passed the competitive examination will be appointed a Probationary Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 100 a month.

Proviso.—This scheme is, however, subject to the condition that the sanctioned scale shall not be much exceeded, and that if the number of supernumerary officers shows any tendency to undue increase, the rate of recruitment shall be temporarily diminished.

IV.—The qualifications necessary for the acceptance of candidates for competitive examination are the following:

(*a*) A candidate must not be under 18 or over 25 years of age on the birthday preceding the examination at which he wishes to compete.

(*b*) He must furnish the certificate of physical fitness prescribed by Article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations and such further evidence on the subject as the Commissioner may think necessary, having regard to the work required from officers of the Salt Department and the conditions of climate under which they must serve,

(c) He must satisfy the Commissioner—

(1) that he is of good moral character;

(2) that he is of active habits and especially that he is able to ride; he must show that he is able to make journeys on horseback.

V.—A candidate who possesses the above qualifications may be permitted by the Commissioner to present himself for examination; but this permission is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Commissioner, and no appeal lies from his decision.

VI.—Not less than three candidates will be nominated for each expected vacancy. Ordinarily not more than five will be nominated. If at any time the number of accepted candidates exceeds this, fresh nominations will not ordinarily be made till an approximation to the above proportion is effected.

VII.—The examination of nominated candidates will be held in the following subjects:

Compulsory.

Subjects.	Marks.
(1) English Composition. In allotting marks clear and legible hand-writing will be considered.	200
(2) Arithmetic	150
(3) English History and Literature (Elementary)	150
(4) Indian History from beginning of 17th century and Indian Geography.	150
(5) Elementary Inorganic Chemistry	100

Optional.

*One subject out of each of the following groups:

(6) Euclid (Books I to IV) ... ... Plane Trigonometry (Elementary) ... ... Algebra up to and including Quadratic Equations ...	100
(7) French ... ... German ... ... Latin	100
TOTAL ...	950

VIII.—No candidate who fails to obtain 400 marks in all shall be appointed, whatever his place in the examination.

IX.—The Commissioner may, at his discretion, prescribe text books in any of the subjects enumerated in rule VII.

X.—†A Probationary Assistant Superintendent may be appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent or to be sub. *pro tem.* Assistant Superintendent, but shall not be confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Superintendent until—

(a) his service has been approved during a period of not less than one year's probation:

(b) he has passed in full the Departmental examination prescribed by the standing orders of the Department.

* NOTE.—A candidate *may* take up one subject in either or *in both* of the optional groups; but he *need not* take up any subject mentioned in the "Optional" list.

† A probationary Assistant, officiating as Assistant Superintendent, will continue to draw Rs. 100, but, if appointed sub. *pro tem.*, he may draw the full pay of the appointment.

A Probationary Assistant Superintendent whose services are not approved, or who fails to pass the Departmental examination within one year from the date of his appointment as Probationary Assistant Superintendent, will be liable to removal from his appointment.

XI.—A subordinate who has been selected for promotion to the appointment of Assistant Superintendent will be required to undergo the Departmental examination prescribed by the standing orders of the Department within one year from the date of his appointment as Assistant Superintendent, officiating or sub. *pro tem.* A promoted subordinate who fails to pass the Departmental examination within the prescribed time, or whose services are not approved, will revert to his substantive appointment.

XII.—The place in the gradation list of an Assistant Superintendent, whether appointed by competitive examination or otherwise, will be regulated by the date of his first appointment to officiate continuously as Assistant Superintendent or to be sub *pro tem.* Assistant Superintendent. In the case of successful examination candidates appointed to be Probationary Assistant Superintendents, at the same time, the one who passed higher in the competitive examination will be the senior.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st August, 1900.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 895.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664-Judicial, dated the 16th June 1899, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to section 3, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the Cantonment Code, 1899, namely:

> Provided that, where the condition that such Magistrate must also be a Justice of the Peace cannot be fulfilled, the District Magistrate may, with the concurrence of the General Officer of the Command, appoint as his representative a Magistrate who is not a Justice of the Peace, until such time as an officer possessing that qualification is available.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 908.—*North-Western Railway Volunteers—*

Lieutenant Francis Villiers Tayler to be Captain, with effect from the 1st July 1900, *vice* Luckstedt, transferred to the supernumerary list. (I. G. O. No. 778 of 1900 is cancelled.)

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st August, 1900.

No. 350.—The following reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch, with effect from the 23rd August 1900:

Name.	From	To
Rai Pundit Prem Nath Bahadur ...	Examiner, Class I, *temporary* ...	Examiner, Class II, *permanent.*
* * *	* * *	* * *

A. R. BECHER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th August, 1900.

No. 340.—Mr. J. K. E. Verschoyle, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th August 1900.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 5th September 1900.

No. 2379.—The following amendments are made in Rules V and VI of the rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, published with Home Department Notification No. 707, dated the 29th March 1878 :—

(1) In Rule V, *for* the words " or, the Punjab, " *substitute* the words " the Punjab, or Burma."

(2) In Rule VI, *omit* the word " Burma."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th September 1900.

No. 402.— Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend F. J. Montgomery, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th November 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th September 1900.

No. 1808-*E.-B.*—The following proclamation is republished, for general information and guidance :—

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 7th, 1900.

By the Queen.

A PROCLAMATION.

Victoria R.

Whereas by "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," section 1, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Proclamation to prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely : Arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which Her Majesty shall judge capable of being converted into, or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named, whenever Her Majesty shall judge such prohibition to be expedient, in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Her Majesty's subjects or forces, or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Her Majesty's forces :

And whereas We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, judge it expedient to prohibit the exportation to China of arms and ammunition in order to prevent their being used as in the said Act stated :

Now We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby prohibit the exportation to China of arms and ammunition from and after the date hereof.

Given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and in the sixty-fourth year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th September 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 927.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.*—Major Harold Hendley, Indian Medical Service, to be medical officer, *vice* Braide, resigned.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th September 1900.

No. 357.—Mr. Walter Charles Oram, passed student, Engineer Class, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, having satisfactorily completed his course of practical training, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 25th June 1900, and posted to the Punjab.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th September, 1900.

No. 837-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on Monday, the 22nd October 1900.

His Excellency will visit Karachi, Bhuj, Somnath, Sasan, Junagarh, Rajkot, Surat, Bombay, Bijapur, Humpi (Bellary), Mormugao, Goa, North Canara, Cochin, Quilon, Trivandrum, Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras and Rambha, and arrive at Calcutta on Monday, the 17th December.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Major*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 14th September 1900.

No. 523.—The following Regulations respecting the Examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in August 1901, are published for general information:

[*Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, under the subjoined Regulations, commencing on the 1st August, 1901.

The number of persons to be selected at this Examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the **1st July 1901**, *an application on the prescribed form, accompanied by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be axamined.*

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted on the 18th July 1901, to the address given on the Form of application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates will be required to attend, and as to the manner in which the fee (£ 6) is to be paid.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

August 1900.

REGULATIONS.

*** *The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.*

1. An examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners:

(i) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii) That he had attained the age of twenty-one, and had not attained the age of twenty-three, on the first day of the year in which the Examination is held.

[*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further enquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:

	Marks.
English Composition	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500
Greek Language and Literature	750
Latin Language and Literature	750
English Language and Literature (including special period named by the Commissioners) (*a*)	500
French Language and Literature	500
German Language and Literature	500
Mathematics (pure and applied)	900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied)	900
Natural Science, *i e.*, any number not exceeding *three* of the following subjects:	

[*N.B.*—Some changes may possibly be made under this head (Natural Science) for the Examination to be held in 1902.]

Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics ... ... (*N.B.*—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)	600	1,800
Higher Chemistry	600	
Higher Physics	600	
Geology	600	
Botany	600	
Zoology	600	
Animal Physiology	600	
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)		400
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)		400
English History		500
General Modern History (one of the periods specified in the syllabus issued by the Commissioners) (*a*)		500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)...		400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)		400
Political Economy and Economic History		500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation)		500
Roman Law		500
English Law. Under the head of "English Law" shall be included the following subjects, *viz.* :—(1) Law of Contract; (2) Law of Evidence; (3) Law of the Constitution; (4) Criminal Law; (5) Law of Real Property; and of these five subjects Candidates shall be at liberty to offer any four, but not more than four		500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (*a*). None is obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (*b*) in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

(*a*) A Syllabus, defining the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

(*b*) No deduction will be made from the marks assigned to Candidates in Mathematics or English Composition.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the branches in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed te be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A Candidate entitled to be deemed a selected Candidate but declining to accept the nomination as such, which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (*c*):

[*N.B.*—Some changes may possibly be made in this Regulation before the Competitive Examination of 1901 is held.]

Compulsory—

		Marks.
1.	Indian Penal Code	250
2.	Code of Criminal Procedure	250
3.	The Indian Evidence Act	250
*4.	The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400

Optional. [Not more than two of the following subjects.]

1.	The Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Contract Act	400
2.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	450
†3.	Sanskrit	400
†4.	Arabic	400
5.	Persian	400
6.	History of British India	350
7.	Chinese (for Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma only) ...	400

*The principal Vernacular Language prescribed for each Province to which Candidates are assigned, is as follows:

For the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces ...	Hindustani.	
For Burma	Burmese.	
For Bombay	Marathi.	
For Madras	Tamil or Telugu	At the option of the Candidate.
For the Lower Provinces of Bengal	Hindustani or Bengali	

In Hindustani the Candidate will be required to be acquainted with both the Persian and the Nagari character; and in the case of the last two Provinces mentioned above, a Candidate whose Vernacular Language is either of the languages shown against his Province, must offer the other for examination.

†These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the Open Competition.

In this Examination, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the Open Competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination.*"

If any Candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending such examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examinat ion to be held in the following year, or at a special examination.

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows:

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(*c*) Instructions, showing the extent of the Examination, will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, Candidates who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback, shall receive a Certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 or 100 marks, according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.

(3) Candidates who fail to obtain this Certificate, but who gain a Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected on their arrival to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to gain at least the Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. The selected Candidates who, on examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, conduct during the period of probation, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the Regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates, must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S. W.," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before the 1st July (or, if that date should fall upon a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcement:

(i) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen; Victoria University, Manchester; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have conducted themselves well and complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates. The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.*

(iii) *The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.*

(iv) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v) *The senitority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi) *Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination held in any year will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

N. B.—A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the Covenanted Civil Service of India has been compiled by permission of the Government of India and may now be procured either from Messrs. A. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S. W., or from Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Covent Garden. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

The Commissioners have been requested by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of Selected Candidates to the prefatory note attached to this manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that this compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a collection, made for facility of reference, of certain information and rules, that it is by no means exhaustive, and that it is liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1901.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION.

⁂ *The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on or before the* 1st July 1901.

Date——————

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I wish to be a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence in London on the 1st of August 1901.

I hereby declare that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore I had attained the age of 21 years and had not attained the age of 23 years on the 1st of January 1901; I also declare that I have no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India; and that I am of good moral character, and otherwise eligible under the Regulations; and I undertake that, if I am successful, I will conform, during my period of probation, to such rules respecting the conduct of Public Servants, as have been laid down, or may hereafter be laid down, by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

This should be given on the form attached.

I send herewith a statement of the subjects in which I desire to be examined.

Candidates who are not Natives of India should strike out this paragraph.

I also send herewith a Certificate of my Birth issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1898.

Candidates not born within the British Dominions should state this fact in a separate letter.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

* If you have never been examined, insert here the word "never."

† If you have been examined, give the date, &c., of the *last* occasion.

I beg further to add that I have*——— been examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners in the year 18———,† as a Candidate for the situation of———.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full——————

‡ If a London address, state postal district; if a country, state the post town.

Address to which it is desired that the Order for Examination should be sent ‡——————

——————

Date——————

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission.

Certificates of age, health, and character, except as mentioned above, should be supplied until the result of the Examination is known.

☞ *If Candidates who fill up and return this Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission,* 68, *Victoria Street, London, S. W.*

N.B.—*Attention is drawn to the annexed Form, which must be filled up by every Candidate.*

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths, or from one of his Provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth, it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such Certificates are not in the possession of the Candidates an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must, *before he can be admitted to the competition*, have his age and nationality certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

[No Certificates except those issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August 1888, as amended by Notification No. 404, dated 19th May, 1898, will be accepted for this competition.]

Except as noted in paragraphs II and III, every Candidate who proves to be successful is expected to produce a Certificate of *Birth*. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a Certificate of Baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a Certificate of Birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of Birth may generally be obtained as follows :—

(*a*) *For persons born in England or Wales.*—From the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

(*b*) *For persons born in Scotland.*—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh; or from the Registrar of the parish or district in which the birth took place.

(*c*) *For persons born in Ireland.*—From the General Register Office, Dublin; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

(*d*) *For persons of English, Scottish, or Irish parentage born on board British ships.*—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.

(*e*) *For persons born in India of European parents.*—From the Director of Funds, India Office, London, S. W. [These are Certificates of *Baptism*, but they usually furnish the date of birth, and are then accepted as Certificates of *birth*.]

Any Candidate who cannot produce a Certificate of Birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a Certificate of Baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1901.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED WITH THE FORM OF APPLICATION.

** *Place your initials against the Subjects which you select and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.*

INITIALS.	
....	English Composition.
....	Sanskrit Language and Literature.
....	Arabic Language and Literature.
....	Greek Language and Literature.
....	Latin Language and Literature.
....	English Language and Literature.
....	†French Language and Literature.
....	†German Language and Literature.
....	Mathematics (pure and applied).
....	Advanced Mathematical Subjects (pure and applied).
	Natural Science, *viz.* :—
....	‡Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics. (*N. B.*—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)
....	‡Higher Chemistry.
....	‡Higher Physics.
....	‡Geology.
....	‡Botany.
....	‡Zoology.
....	‡Animal Physiology.
....	Greek History.

....	Roman History.
....	English History.
....	General Modern History.
	Period __________________
....	Logic and Mental Philosophy.
....	Moral Philosophy.
....	Politicat Economy and Economic History.
....	Political Science.
....	Roman Law.
....	English Law.

In addition to the Written Examination there will be an Oral Examination in each of the subjects marked thus †, and a Practical Examination in each of the subjects marked thus ‡.

The Oral Examinations in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial *tests, no marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.*

Any Candidate who wishes to decline *the Oral Examination or the Practical Examiuation in any of the subjects selected by him, should state this in the blank space below—*

Signature ______________________

Date ______________________

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

68, Victoria Street,

London, S. W.

[Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.]

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA; CLERKSHIPS (CLASS I) IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE; AND EASTERN CADETSHIPS.

SYLLABUS showing the extent of the Examination in certain subjects.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one the Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the accession of Queen Victoria:

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the Examination, which will, however, test how far the Candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers *in themselves*, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English Language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax, and prosody.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated.

1. (1901)	A.D. 1600 to A. D. 1700 [Shakespeare to Dryden.]
2. (1902)	A.D. 1700 to A. D. 1800 [Pope to Cowper.]
3. (1903)	A.D. 1800 to A. D. 1832 [Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.]
4. (1904)	A.D. 1360 to A. D. 1600 [Chaucer to Spenser.]

The Examination in this part will require from Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners.* The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development

*The books for 1901 are:
Shakespeare: English Historical Plays.
The two Noble Kinsmen.
Milton: Paradise Regained.
Samson Agonistes.
Johnson: Sejanus.
Cowley: Poems.
Butler: Hudibras.
Harrington: Oceana.
Evelyn: Diary.

of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1700; all the works of Swift within the period 1700 to 1800; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth, and all the works of Macaulay within the period 1800 to 1832.

French Language and Literature.—Translation from French into English, and from English into French. Critical questions on the French Language and Literature.

German Language and Literature.—Translation from German into English, and from English into German. Critical questions on the German Language and Literature.

Latin Language and Literature.—Translation from Latin into English, Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse-Composition) a Latin Essay or Letter. Critical questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Greek Language and Literature.—Translation from Greek into English, Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse-Composition) a Greek Dialogue or Oration. Critical questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit. History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian History as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature (including knowledge of such Arabic History as bears upon the subject); Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

English History.—General questions on English History from A. D. 800 to A. D. 1848; questions on the Constitutional History of England from A. D. 800 to A. D. 1848.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods:—

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade. [A. D. 800 to A. D. 1193.]
2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms. [A. D. 1193 to A. D. 1521.]
3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV. [A. D. 1521 to A. D. 1715.]
4. From the accession of Louis XV to the French Revolution of 1848. [A. D. 1715 to A. D. 1848.]

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

Greek History.—Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander; questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

Roman History.—Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities.

Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary).

Applied Mathematics:—Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics; all treated without the aid of the Differential or Integral Calculus.

Advanced Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Higher Algebra, including Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid.

Applied Mathematics:—Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text-books, also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions, and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries, together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern).—Logic will include both Deductive and Inductive Logic. Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

Political Science.—The Examination will not be confined to Analytical Jurisprudence, Early Institutions, and Theory of Legislation, but may embrace Comaprative Politics, the History of Political Theories, etc.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

June 1900.

The 14th September 1900.

No. 2278.—Home Department Notification No. 634, dated the 7th March 1900, prohibiting, under Section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the bringing, taking, sending or consigning of soiled linen and used bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper into or through any other part of India to which the provisions of the said Act extend or have been applied, from certain specified plague-infected areas, is cancelled so far as the City of Karachi in Sind, the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur Districts of the Punjab and the Nagpur District of the Central Provinces, are concerned.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th September 1900.

No. 407.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information :—

Station.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
Simla	...	Saturday, October 13th.	
Kasauli	Saturday, October 13th ...	Thursday " 18th.	
Subathu	Thursday " 18th ...	Friday " 19th.	
Umballa	Friday " 19th ...	Monday " 22nd.	
Jaipur	Tuesday " 23rd ...	Friday " 26th.	
Ajmer	Friday " 26th ...	Monday " 29th.	
Udaipur	Tuesday " 30th ...	Wednesday " 31st.	
Indore	Thursday, November 1st ...	Friday, November 2nd.	
Mhow	Friday " 2nd ...	Monday " 5th.	
Khandwa	Monday " 5th ...	Tuesday " 6th.	
Chanda	Wednesday " 7th ...	Friday " 9th.	
Nagpur	Saturday " 10th ...	Wednesday " 14th	Visiting Kamptee.
Raipur	Wednesday " 14th ...	Thursday " 15th.	
Bilaspur	Thursday " 15th ...	Friday " 16th.	
Asansol	Saturday " 17th ...	Monday " 19th.	
Calcutta	Monday " 19th ...	Tuesday " 20th.	
Darjeeling	Wednesday " 21st ...	Monday " 26th.	
Krishnaghar	Tuesday " 27th ...	Friday " 30th.	
Calcutta	Friday " 30th ...	...	

Letters should as a general rule be sent to those stations where a Sunday is spent, the names of which are printed in italics.

Matters of routine requiring immediate attention may be addressed to the Bishop's Commissary, the Reverend A. Kitchin, Officiating Archdeacon, St. Thomas' Parsonage, Free School Street, Calcutta.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 14th September 1900.

No. 1876-*F.*—Whereas by a Notification No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, and issued under and by virtue of the powers conferred by Sections 4 (*1*) and 7 (*1*) of the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890 (VI of 1890), the Governor-General in Council was pleased to order that promissory notes of the Government of India to the amount of Rs. 15,00,000, the gift of His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharaja-dhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Jaipur, should be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments appointed under the said Act for the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as an Endowment Fund for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress;

And whereas His Highness the said Maharaja of Jaipur has made application to the Governor-General in Council that a further endowment to the amount of Rs. 1,00,000, the gift of His said Highness, may be added to the Endowment Fund constituted by the said Notification of the 25th July 1900, and has paid to the Comptroller-General a sum of money sufficient to purchase promissory notes of the Government of India to the total amount of Rs. 16,00,000;

Now under and by virtue of the powers conferred by Sections 4 (*1*) and 7 (*1*) of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to order that the promissory notes representing the said further endowment of Rs. 1,00,000 be and they hereby are vested in the Treasurer aforesaid as part of the said Endowment Fund and upon the terms set forth in the said Notification.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th September 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 952.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Herbert Henry Beatley resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. 32—19-3.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Commercial Exhibitions),—dated Simla, 14th September 1900.

The following papers relative to the International Exhibition for Fire-preventing and Fire-saving arrangements to be held in Berlin during the months of June and July 1901, are published for general information :

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FIRE-PREVENTING AND FIRE-SAVING ARRANGEMENTS, BERLIN, 1901.

PATRONESS :

AUGUSTE VICTORIA.

KAISERIN UND KÖNIGIN.

HONORARY PRESIDENT :

DR. CHLODWIG FÜRST ZÜ HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFÜRST.

Kanzler des Deutschen Reichs, Präsident des Staatsministeriums und Minister der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten.

EXHIBITION OFFICE : BERLIN, S. W. LINDENSTRASSE 41.

Telephone : *Amt IV*, 2886. *Telegrams :* *Feuerrettung Berlin.*

The Berlin Fire-brigade can, at the commencement of the year 1901, look back upon a period of existence of 50 years. The organisation at Berlin has been the means of starting in Germany a new epoch of development in connection with apparatus or means for the extinction of and protection against fire and thanks is due to such organisation and the experience derived therefrom, whereby it has been possible, by increasing the fire-protecting means, to put a check on the dangers threatening in consequence of the rapid development of technics and industry. And, as in Germany, also in other civilized countries, such fire-protecting means have been wonderfully developed, during the last few decades, for the welfare of mankind.

It is therefore of general interest and earnestly desired that the progress, improvements and inventions made in connection with fire-protecting and fire-extinguishing apparatus and the like, are still more developed, and that the knowledge of these varied and valuable means is more widely spread abroad. Feeling convinced that it will be of considerable advantage for the development of means or apparatus for the extinction of and protection against fire, the undersigned committee has decided to open

An International Exhibition of fire-preventing and fire-saving arrangements in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the organisation of the Berlin Fire-brigade; this exhibition will be held in Berlin during the months of June and July 1901 at the Place of Military Exercises at Moabit.

Her Majesty, the Empress and Queen Auguste Victoria has graciously condescended to accept the protectorate of the Exhibition. His Serene Highness, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Chancellor of the German Empire, has undertaken the honorary presidency.

The object of the exhibition is not only to give manufacturers of every country an opportunity to notify others of the present state of the development of this branch, but also to bring the representatives of the fire-brigades of different nations in closer contact with one another. We cordially invite the municipal authorities, fire-brigade associations, national unions, manufacturers, mill-owners and interested parties of every country to compete, and respectfully request the same to energetically promote the object in view, especially by exhibiting suitable apparatus and the like. Then the exhibition, and study of the articles sent here, will also bring all parties concerned in closer contact with one another and will give a new impulse to technics and also exert a decisive influence upon the fire-proof construction of buildings and other plants on water, land and underground.

Our exhibition will only consist of selected articles; a jury, comprised of parties appointed to represent the different groups, will examine the articles submitted, and decide as to their acceptance. Several German Federal States have already placed at our disposal, or promised, State medals and diplomas; moreover, prizes will be given by the exhibition authorities.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

von Podbielski.

Generalleutnant, Staatssekretär des Reichspostamts, I. Chairman.

B. von dem Knesebeck.

Kammerherr vom Dienst Ihrer Majestät der Kaiserin und Königin, Vice Ober Ceremonienmeister, II. Chairman.

von Coler.

Dr. Professor, Generalstabsarzt der Armee, Wirklicher Geheimer Ober-Medizinlarath, Chef des Sanitäts-Corps, Direktor der Kaiser Wilhelms-Akademie, III. Chairman.

Emil Jacob.

Commerzienrath u. Handelsrichter, Managing Director.

Giersbery.

Königlicher Branddirektor, Secretary.

Paul Schwabach.

Dr. Banquier, Rittergutsbesitzer, Königlich Grossbritannischer General Consul, Treasurer.

Kleinholz.

Justizrath und Notar. Honorary Syndic.

MEMBERS.

Bail.

Stadtrath.

Dohrn.

Direktor der Magdeburger Feuer-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft.

Ende.

Geheimer Regierungs-Rath.

Lindig.

Dr., Geheimer Ober-Regierungs-Rath, vortragender Rath im Ministerium des Innern.

Naumann.

Dr., Geheimer Ober-Regierungs-Rath im Ministerium der geistlichen, Unterrichts und Medizinal-Angelegenheiten.

Ravene.

Kommerzienrath.

Schjernig.

Dr., General-Oberarzt im Kriegsministerium.

von Windheim.

Königlicher Polizei-Präsident.

GENERAL PLAN.

I.—ORGANISATION OF THE FIRE-BRIGADE.

(*a*) Clothing and equipments of fire-brigades,

(*b*) Horse equipment,

(*c*) Dwellings for the firemen,

(*d*) Apparatus,

1. Extinguishers.
2. Escapes.
3. Apparatus for illuminating the way to and at the scene of fire and disaster.

(*e*) Chemical fire extinguishing means and machinery,

(*f*) Water-supply,

(*g*) Fire alarms.

II.—ASSISTANCE IN CASE OF NECESSITY AND DANGER.

(*a*) Ambluance corps,

(*b*) Relieving persons and animals and transporting same in cases of accidents,

(*c*) Danger caused by water.

III.—EXTRA PROFESSIONAL WORK.

(*a*) Cleaning streets,

(*b*) Watering streets.

IV.—FIRE-PROTECTING MEANS.

(*a*) Fire-proof building constructions,

(*b*) Lightning conductors,

(*c*) Heating appartus,

(*d*) Chimney sweeping,

(*e*) Fire-protecting apparatus :

1 for dwellings, schools, hotels, churches, hospitals, asylums, etc.,
2 for factories,
3 for storehouses,
4 for transporting purposes,
  on land,
  on water,
5. for mines,
6. for electrical plants,

(*f*) Theatres,

(*g*) Insurance against fire.

V.—ORGANISATIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF FIRE-BRIGADES.

VI.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION, ART AND LITERATURE.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR FIRE-PREVENTING AND FIRE-SAVING ARRANGEMENTS, BERLIN, 1901.

(During the months of June and July.)

PATRONESS:

AUGUSTE VICTORIA.

KAISERIN AND KÖNIGIN.

HONORARY PRESIDENT.

DR CHLODWIG FURST ZÜ HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFÜRST.

Kanzler des Deutschen Reichs, Präsident des Staatsministeriums und Minister der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten.

GESCHAFTSFUHRENDER AUSSCHUSS.

COMITÉ XÉCUTIF: MANAGING COMMITTEE:

von Podbielski.
Generalleutnant, Staatssekretär des Reichspostamts
I. Chairman.

B. von dem Knesebeck.
Kammerherr vom Dienst Ihrer Majestät der Kaiserin und Königin, Vice Ober-Ceremonionmeister
II. Chairman.

von Coler.
D. Professor, Generalstabsarzt der Armee, Wirklicher Geheimer Ober Medizinalrath, Chef des Sanitäts-Corps Direktor der Kaiser Wilhelms Akademie,
III. Chairman.

Emil Jacob.
Commerzienrath u. Handelsrichter,
Managing Director.

Giersberg.
Königl, Branddirektor,
Secretary.

Paul Schwabach.
Dr. Banquier, Rittergutsbesitzer, Königlich Grossbritannicher General Consul-
Treasurer.

EXHIBITION OFFICE. BERLIN S. W., LINDENSTRASSE 41.

Telephone: Amt IV 2886. *Telegrams: Feuerrettung Berlin.*

REGULATIONS.

I.—LOCALITY AND DURATION OF THE EXHIBITION.

The International Exhibition for fire-preventing and fire-saving arrangements will be held from 6 to 8 weeks on the Place of Military Exercises at Moabit during the months of June and July, but the managers of the exhibition are entitled to modify this term of duration.

II.—ORGANIZATION AND TREASURERSHIP.

The Managing Committee of the international exhibition for fire-preventing and fire-saving arrangements are entrusted with the management and organisation of the exhibition. The applications must be made to the exhibition offices and addressed to Mr. Emil Jacob, Managing Director of the Exhibition.

The forms of application must be sent in as soon as possible and by the 1st of October 1900 at latest. The Managing Committee can, however, shorten or prolong this term.

All the payments destined for the Exhibition must be made payable to the Managing Committee and addressed to the Treasurer, Dr. Paul Schwabach, British Consul General (of the firm S. Bleichroder) No. 62-63 Behrenstrasse Berlin W.

PAR 3.

Acceptance of articles for the exhibition.

Only articles, which answer the purpose of the exhibition, will be accepted. This acceptance will depend on the result of an examination to be made by the Managing Committee. The decision of the Committee will be communicated to applicant in writing. If the articles are not accepted, the payments made for rent will be refunded.

PAR 4.

Premiums.

State premiums, prizes, and medals will be given for excellent productions. Full particulars will be given in due course.

PAR 5.

Rent of space occupied.

The following charges will be made for:

1. Closed-in spaces.

1— 10 square meters,	30 Mk.	
11— 50 „	„ 25 „	
51—100 „	„ 22 „	
101—200 „	„ 21 „	
201—300 „	„ 20 „	per square meter area of ground.
301—400 „	„ 18 „	
401—500 „	„ 15 „	
501—700 „	„ 12 „	
above 700 „	„ 10 „	

2. Covered spaces.

1— 10 squares meters,	21 Mk.	
11— 50 „	„ 18 „	
51—100 „	„ 15 „	
101—200 „	„ 13 „	
201—300 „	„ 12 „	per square meter area of ground.
301—400 „	„ 11 „	
401—500 „	„ 9 „	
501—700 „	„ 7 „	
above 700 „	„ 6 „	

3. In the open air.

1— 10 square meters,	14 Mk.	
11— 50 „	„ 12 „	
51—100 „	„ 11 „	
101—200 „	„ 9 „	
201—300 „	„ 8 „	per square meter area of ground.
301—400 „	„ 7 „	
401—500 „	„ 6 „	
501—700 „	„ 5 „	
above 700 „	„ 4 „	

Further—

(a) For localities, which are free or open on all four sides.

1— 10 square meters,	60 %	additional payment.
11— 50 „ „	30 „	
51—100 „ „	20 „	
101—200 „ „	10 „	
201—300 „ „	7 „	
301—500 „ „	5 „	

(b) For localities, which are free or open on three sides.

1— 10 square meters,	30 %	additional payment.
11— 50 „ „	15 „	
51—100 „ „	10 „	
101—200 „ „	5 „	
201—300 „ „	3 „	
301—500 „ „	2 „	

(c) For localities, which are free or open on two sides.

1— 10 square meters,	15 %	additional payment.
11— 50 „ „	7 „	
51—100 „ „	5 „	
101—200 „ „	2 „	

If special space is claimed for alleys or passages, a charge will be made therefore. Every fraction of a meter will be charged full; at least M. 50 will be charged for rent. The area of walls, up to a height of 4 meters, will be charged at half the price of the area of the ground.

Cabins, expanse of water, and localities or spaces underground, will be charged for according to special arrangement: this also applies to rent for space occupied by apparatus erected separately.

The amount of the rent as can be stated according to 1, 2, 3 must be paid when sending in the form of application. The final settlement of the rent can only be made after the distribution of the locality. If the exhibitor does not utilize the space paid for, no allowance will be made afterwards.

Steam, water, gas and electricity will be supplied to the exhibitors as driving power, according to arrangement made with the managing committee of the exhibition.

The exhibitor is held liable, or his articles or goods will be retained as security for any payments due by him to the managing committee.

As regards the combined display of articles belonging to several exhibitors, the rent of the space occupied by such articles will be charged each exhibitor separately. The managing committee is, however, entitled to make exceptions herein.

PAR. 6.

Decoration.

Each group must provide for its own decoration, which, however, is subject to the exhibition. For the purpose of making the single groups as uniform as possible, a union of all the exhibitors will be organised for each group. Consequently the exhibitors are compelled to submit to the decisions of the majority of their groups. At the request of the managing committee of the exhibition, the exhibitors are compelled to submit for approval plans, drawings, etc., of the articles to be exhibited.

The articles for the exhibition must be in their places at a date still to be fixed; otherwise the exhibitor will not be allowed to compete for prizes, etc.; moreover, the exhibitor is liable to a conventional fine of 25 Marks per square meter.

If desired, tables will be lent by the managing committee; non-decorated tables at 3 Marks 50 Pfennigs and decorated tables at 6 Marks per square meter (in addition to the rent charged for the space occupied).

PAR. 7.

Transport, Return-Freight, Duty.

Freight, duty and other expenses in connection with articles destined for the spaces hired in the exhibition are to be paid by the exhibitors. All packages must be provided with address-labels supplied gratuitously by the managing committee of the exhibition. The necessary steps are being taken for obtaining free return-freight of the goods exhibited and exemption from payment of duty.

PAR. 8.

Delivery and removal of the goods exhibited.

Articles destined for the exhibition, the acceptance of which according to § 6 commences at the term fixed must be delivered in proper time. They must be removed within 5 days after the closing of the exhibition, otherwise the managing committee of the exhibition is entitled to effect such removal and charge the exhibitor with the costs of transport, storage and packing. The managing committee cannot be held responsible for damages, loss, etc.

No article can be removed from its place before the closing of the exhibition, without special written permission from the managing committee.

PAR. 9.

Right of sale.

Exhibitors, who wish to sell to the visitors of the exhibition, articles of any kind, must obtain special permission from the managers of the exhibition. Exhibitors, who, without such written permission, effect the sale of articles exhibited, or sell articles which are not stated in the contract, will be deprived of their locality, and on account of the non-observance of these regulations, the managers of the exhibition will be entitled to remove the said articles at the expense and risk of the exhibitors, and otherwise dispose of the locality, the rent paid therefore being retained by the authorities of the exhibition.

PAR. 10.

Insurance and Guarantee.

The insurance of articles against fire will only be effected by the managers of the exhibition, at the special request of the exhibitor, who must bear the necessary expenses.

Arrangements will be made for the general safe-keeping of the articles, but the managers of the exhibition will not make any compensation in the event of theft, damage, etc. No claims of any kind will be considered in case the exhibition cannot take place through force majeure, or must be closed before the appointed time.

PAR. 11.

Keeping-in repair and Publications.

The fitting-up, cleaning, keeping-in repair and removal of the articles of the exhibition must be effected by the exhibitors. If desired, this can also be undertaken by the managing committee of the exhibition against compensation. The cleaning, etc., must be effected during the period when the public is not allowed admission to the exhibition. The articles are not to be covered during the visiting hours of the exhibition. Every exhibitor must distinctly mark his articles with his name and address.

Sketches, drawings, photographs and other productions of the articles exhibited can only be made with the consent of the exhibitor and the managers of the exhibition; the managers of the exhibition may, however, take general views of the exhibition.

The distribution of publications and the posting of placards of any kind may only be effected by permission of the Managing Committee of the Exhibition.

PAR. 12.

Representation.

The exhibitor must legitimate his representative at the exhibition.

PAR. 13.

Distribution of the locality.

The exhibitor must submit to the decision of the Managing Committee as to the distribution of the locality provided, alterations in the programme, prolongation or shortening of the duration of the exhibition, and other dispositions.

PAR. 14.

Validity of the prescriptions.

Every exhibitor must declare, at the time of application or admission to the Exhibition, that he accepts as legal all these regulations and the prescriptions still to be issued, as also the rights accruing therefrom.

Furthermore, that he is not entitled to make any claim on the basis of verbal arrangements.

All complaints and doubts will be decided by the Managing Committee.

Disputes must be settled in the courts at Berlin and both parties must legally declare that in all affairs of the Exhibition, Mr. Emil Jacob, the Managing Director, residing at No. 63 Holzmarktstrasse, Berlin O, is entitled to enter legal actions for the Managing Committee and to represent the latter in actions entered against the same. The parties are, however, not entitled to make any claim on the personal property of Mr. Emil Jacob, or any other member of the Managing Committee, but may only resort to the effects of the exhibition.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

I. A.

Emil Jacob. Commerzienrath und Handelsrichter, Managing Director.

Giersberg. Königlicher Branddirektor Secretary.

Group: Class: Ordinal No.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR FIRE-PREVENTING AND FIRE-SAVING ARRANGEMENTS, BERLIN, 1901.

I hereby beg to submit the following articles for the International Exhibition for fire-preventing and fire-saving arrangements and agree to the conditions communicated to me, and also to the regulations still to be issued for the exhibition.

If it is your intention to exhibit articles belonging to different groups, a seperate form of application must be filled up for each group.

You are earnestly requested to fill up and send in this form of application as early as possible (by the 1st October 1900 at latest) to the following address:

Internationale Ausstellung fur Feuerschutz und Feuerrettungswesen, Berlin, 1901.

Zu Berlin, Lindenstrasse 41.

I.

Firm :

II.

Country : Province or Country :

Town : Street : No.

III.

General Designation of the articles to be exhibited : (vide page 7).

IV. Space desired :

A. Closed-in space :

a) area of ground :

Length__________Meters,

Width__________Meters.

b) area of walls :

Height__________Meters,

Width__________Meters.

Remarks :

B. Covered space without walls :

a) area of ground :

Length__________Meters,

Width__________Meters,

Height__________Meters.

Remarks :

C. Uncovered space (in the open air) :

a) area of ground :

Length__________Meters,

Width__________Meters,

Remarks:

D. Underground space:

Length ________ Meters,

Width ________ Meters,

Height ________ Meters.

E. Expanse of water:

Length ________ Meters,

Width ________ Meters,

Depth desired.

________ Meters.

V.—Do you wish to have a separate section (cabin)?

How large in meters?

VI.—Do you intend to erect a special pavilion?

(Sketch and dimensions in meters are required.)

VII.—Do you intend to erect large structures?

of what circumference?

of what height (meters?)

VIII.—Will your apparatus be set in operation and by what kind of power?

IX.—Are tables to be supplied by the exhibition authorities?

X.—Is the right for selling the articles desired?

(*Vide* par. 9 of the Regulations.)

XI.—For what sum do you wish to insure your articles against fire?

XII.—Special desires:

For rent of the space desired, I have paid to the treasurer of the exhibition, Dr. Paul Schwabach, British Consul General (of the firm S. Bleichröder) Berlin, W., No. 62—63 Behrenstrasse, the sum of

Marks.

________, the ________

(Stamp.)

(Signature.)

Current No.

Confirmed:

Detailed enumeration of the articles to be exhibited.

No.	Designation, Description and Principal Dimensions.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	
26.	
27.	
28.	
29.	
30.	

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, with a request that the papers may be published in the Local Gazette.

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " the Punjab.
" " Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
" Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
" Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th September 1900.

No. 862-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on Monday, the 22nd October 1900.

His Excellency will visit Karachi, Bhuj, Somnath, Sasan, Junagarh, Rajkot, Surat, Kotah, Bijapur, Hampi (Bellary), Mormugao, Goa, North Canara, Cochin, Quilon, Trivandrum, Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras and Bombay, and arrive at Calcutta on Monday, the 17th December.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's tour should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:—

Her Excellency Lady Curzon of Kedleston.
Sir William Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Foreign Secretary.
W. R. Lawrence, Esquire, C.I.E., Private Secretary.
Major The Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.
Captain R. G. T. Baker Carr, A.D.C.
Captain W. McL. Campbell, A.D.C.
Captain H. R. DesV. Wilkinson, A.D.C.
Captain G. L. Tyrrell, A.D.C.
E. W. Latimer, Esquire, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

All communications of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Heads of the several Departments.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Major*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th September 1900.

No. 862-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on Monday, the 22nd October 1900.

His Excellency will visit Karachi, Bhuj, Somnath, Sasan, Junagarh, Rajkot, Surat, Bombay, Bijapur, Humpi (Bellary), Mormugao, Goa, North Canara, Cochin, Quilon, Trivandrum, Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras and Rambha, and arrive at Calcutta on Monday, the 17th December.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's tour should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :—

Her Excellency Lady Curzon of Kedleston.
Sir William Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Foreign Secretary.
W. R. Lawrence, Esquire, C.I.E., Private Secretary.
Major The Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.
Captain R. G. T. Baker Carr, A.D.C.
Captain W. McL. Campbell, A.D.C.
Captain H. B. DesV. Wilkinson, A.D.C.
Captain G. E. Tyrrell, A.D.C.
F. W. Latimer, Esquire, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

All communications of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Major*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 18th September 1900.

No. 1897-*F.*—The services of Lieutenant H. F. M. Browne, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, which were placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for famine duty by Notification No. 440-F., dated 29th December 1899, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 18th September 1900.

No. 4681-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21, and with reference to the provisions of section 19, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to modify, to the extent set forth below, the rules published with the Notification in this Department, No. 3126-S.R., dated the 21st June 1900, prescribing the conditions subject to which cultures or other articles known or believed to contain the living germs of plague may be transmitted by the Inland post:

In rule (1) *after* "Calcutta" *and before* "Madras" *insert* "the Punjab."

SEPARATE REVENUE.
COTTON DUTIES.

The 21st September 1900.

No. 4805-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 864-S.R., dated the 21st February 1896, shall be modified to the extent and in the manner set forth below, namely:

After rule 18 *add the following:*

"SPECIAL RULE FOR ALL FACTORIES WHICH MANUFACTURE HOSIERY AND OTHER WEARING APPAREL.

19. The owner of every factory in which hosiery and other kinds of cotton wearing apparel are manufactured, who does not already keep the registers prescribed under rules 13, 14 and 15, shall prepare and keep in English three registers, AI, AII and AIII, in the forms hereto appended, showing (*i*) the amount of cotton-webbing manufactured daily for conversion into wearing apparel, and (*ii*) the amount of hosiery goods daily made up into packets and ready for issue. In addition to these three registers the owner of every such factory shall prepare and keep the register of goods issued out of the factory premises mentioned in rule 15 above. All these registers shall be kept upon the premises of the factory and shall be shown to the Collector or other officer duly appointed on demand;" and

After form A *insert the following:*

FORM AI.

Register of cotton-webbing manufactured daily for conversion into wearing apparel.

Date.	Number of Machine.	QUANTITY IN LB. OF WEBBING OF VARIOUS KINDS TURNED OFF MACHINES.											
		GUERNSEYS.						PANTS.		STOCKINGS.		CAPS.	
		Sleeves.		*Bodies.*		*Wrists.*							
		Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.	Grey.	Coloured.

FORM AII.

COLOURED GOODS.

Daily register of hosiery goods made up into packets and ready for issue at the hosiery factory.

DATE ON WHICH PACKETS WERE MADE.	COTTON GUERNSEYS, COLOURED.				COTTON PANTS, COLOURED.				COTTON SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, COLOURED.				COTTON CAPS, COLOURED.				
August 1900.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	
1st																	

FORM AIII.

GREY GOODS.

Daily register of hosiery goods made up into packets and ready for issue at the hosiery factory.

DATE ON WHICH PACKETS WERE MADE.		COTTON GUERNSEYS, WHITE.				COTTON PANTS, WHITE.				COTTON SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, WHITE.				COTTON CAPS, WHITE.				
August 1900.		Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	Quality number.	Number of packets made.	Number in each packet.	Total number of dozens.	
	1st																	

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st September 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 961.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * * *

Lieutenants to be Captains.

21st September 1900.

* * * * * * *

d'Arcy Charles Brownlow.

* * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th September 1900.

No. 371.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation Roads and Buildings Branches, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1900
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Campion, J. M. ...	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Permanent ...	July 12th.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Mullaly, J. J. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	July 12th.
Murray, F. C. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent ...	July 12th.
Murray, F. C. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary ...	August 5th.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Campion, J. M. ...	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Chief Engineer, 1st Class	Permanent	August 9th.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Phelan, A. B. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	August 9th.
Kennedy, R. G. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary ...	August 9th.
Mullaly, J. J. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent ...	August 9th.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Brodie, W. P. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary ...	August 9th.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *

T. HIGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DIEU ET MON DROIT. HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 27th September 1900.

No. 1877.—The services of Major P. W. O'Gorman, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 22nd September 1900.

No. 2356.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to modify, to the extent set forth below, the regulations published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1640, of the 22nd June 1900, to be observed by persons sending or taking from place to place in India cultures or other articles known or believed to contain the living germs of plague:

In Regulation 1 *after* "Calcutta" *and before* "Madras" *insert* "the Punjab."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th September 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 986.—Major Cecil Sydney deButts Martindale, Indian Staff Corps, District Judge, 1st Grade, Punjab, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st November 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SPECIAL.

No. 988.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain M. W. Douglas, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab,—18th September 1900.

Captain F. E. Bradshaw, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab,—22nd September 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 990.—***Punjab Light Horse***—

Major Arthur Grey to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 993.—***North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles***—

Lieutenant Edward Gurth Wace, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th August 1900, *vice* Taylor, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, ***Major-General,***

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

***Simla, the 22nd September* 1900.**

No. 382.—The services of Mr. V. Stainton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 24th September 1900.

No. 384.—Mr. E. C. Trotter, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 6, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 5th October, 1900.

No. 1621.—Captain W. Hudson, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Jullundur, is granted furlough in India for one year, under Article 746, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the 5th November 1900.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd October, 1900.

No. 428.—The Reverend S. E. Hickox, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 8th August 1900.

No. 430.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend T. C. Shepherd, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th October 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 1st October, 1900.

No. 4942-*A*.—In paragraph 1, clause (*d*), and paragraph 5, clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the Notification in this Department, No. 4191-A., dated the 16th August 1900, published on page 507, Part I of the *Gazette of India* of August 18, 1900, substitute "15th January" and "15th July" for "14th January" and "14th July"; "16th July" for "15th July"; "15th July" for "14th July"; and "16th July" for "15th July" respectively. And in paragraph 4 omit the words "or Certificate."

With these alterations, the Notification will read as under:

Notice is hereby given that Promissory Notes and Stock of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-1901 may be transferred—

(a) to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55, at any time;

(b) to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43, in all months of the year except January and July;

(c) to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, in the months of May, June, November and December; and

(d) to the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879, at any time except from 31st December to 15th January and 30th June to 15th July.

2. Notes or certificates of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1854-55 will be issued bearing interest from the same date from which interest is due on the Notes or Certificates of 1900-1901 tendered for transfer.

3. As regards the new Note or Certificate of the other 3½ per cent. loans—

(i) it will be issued bearing interest from the commencement of the current half-year of the loan to which it appertains; and

(ii) interest up to that date will be paid on the old Note or Certificate.

4. The usual fee for renewal will be charged on each new Note issued.

5. The conditions of transfers to the 3½ per cent. loans of 1842-43, 1st May, 1865 and 1879, above laid down will not be brought into force till the 31st December 1900, and up to that date, transfers to Promissory Notes or Certificates of these loans may be made at any time on the following conditions:

(a) Notes or Certificates of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1879 will be issued bearing interest from 16th July 1900; those of 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 will be issued bearing interest from 1st August 1900 and those of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 from 1st November 1900.

(b) If the Notes or Certificates of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-1901, tendered for transfer, bear interest from 30th June 1900, interest will be paid by Government from that date up to (i) 15th July 1900, if the new Notes issued are of the loan of 1879; (ii) 31st July 1900, if they are of the loan of 1842-43; and (iii) 31st October 1900, if the new Notes issued are of the loan of 1865.

(c) If the Notes or Certificates of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1900-1901 tendered for transfer bear interest from 31st December 1900, interest must be paid to Government for the period (i) from 16th July to 30th December 1900, if the new Notes or Certificates are of the loan of 1879; (ii) from 1st August to 30th December 1900, if the new Notes or Certificates issued are of the loan of 1842-43; and (iii) from 1st November to 30th December 1900, if they are of the loan of 1865.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th October, 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1011.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Charles Herbert Atkins to be Major *vice* Abbott, transferred.

No. 1014.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Arthur Tyrrel Chamier to be Captain, with effect from the 8th September 1900, *vice* Buckland, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Joseph Harvey to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th September 1900, *vice* Chamier, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 13, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th October 1900.

No. 2744.—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State and enclosed Memorandum of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain relating to the importation of dogs into that country are published for general information in supersession of Home Department Notification No. 878, dated the 5th May 1899:

INDIA OFFICE,

London, 30th August 1900.

Revenue,

No. 151.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to my Revenue Despatch No. 59, dated 23rd March 1899, transmitting copies of a Memorandum of the Board of Agriculture relating to the importation of dogs into this country, I forward 300 copies of a revised Memorandum. A copy of the covering letter is also enclosed, and I would call attention to the last paragraph, in which the Board suggest that all copies of the previous Memorandum should be destroyed.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Memorandum as to the importation of dogs into Great Britain from abroad.

1. The disease of rabies in dogs and of hydrophobia in man, which remains prevalent in almost all other parts of the world, has become practically extinct in this country, and the Regulations of the Board are designed to prevent its reintroduction.

2. The importation of dogs intn Great Britain from any foreign country, or British possession other than the Channel Islands, without the sanction of the Board, is prohibited by Orders made under the Diseases of Animals Acts*; and the landing of a dog from abroad (whether originally exported from Great Britain or not) will, unless a license has previously been obtained, render the owner liable to a penalty of £20 and the possible seizure of the dog.

3. Every person who wishes to import a dog must make application in writing for the necessary license, on a form which will be supplied for the purpose, and the form should be accompanied by a letter addressed to *The Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.*, explaining the circumstances under which the application is made, and stating how long the dog has been in the possession and personal charge of the applicant. It is to be understood, however, that an application is not *necessarily* followed by the issue of a license to land the dog, and that the Board cannot sanction the landing of dogs which usually live abroad, but which their owners while on a visit to this country wish to bring with them.

4. Every application must be made by the person *who will be the owner of the dog during the period of detention in this country*, and it should be forwarded in sufficient time to enable the Board to make full inquiries into the circumstances and as to the suitability of the premises in which it is proposed that the dog should be isolated, and to permit of their decision being communicated to the applicant before the dog is embarked. Masters of vessels cannot properly accept a dog for shipment to Great Britain from abroad unless the license is produced at the port of embarkation, and they are liable to prosecution if the dog is landed illegally.

5. In order that the Board may have it on record that the conditions on which alone a license can be issued are fully understood, the applicant must sign the undertaking set out in one or other of the forms.

6. Unless the dogs to be imported has, at the date of the application, been in the personal charge of the applicant during the preceding three months, the Board can only authorize its landing under a license, *Form A* requiring the detention and isolation of the dog for six months. Such licenses are only issued where arrangements have previously been made for the detention of the dog for that period at an isolation station approved by the Board, at the expense of the owner, and at his risk. At the present time the only isolation station so approved is the Dog Sanatorium, Beddington Lane, Mitcham, Surrey, to the Manager of which establishment communications respecting terms, etc., should be addressed.

7. Dogs landed with licenses, *Form A* should be forwarded in crates or hampers and with the utmost possible expedition, to the isolation station.

8. If, however, the applicant is able to declare that the dog has been in his personal charge for three months, he may apply for a license, *Form B* which requires the detention of the dog for a period of six months on some suitable private premises to be specified by the applicant, and approved by the Board, where the dog will be under the supervision of the officers of the Board and of the Local Authority, for whose inspection it should be produced when required. If, however, the general conditions imposed are properly carried out, the Board are prepared, on the production of a certificate of a duly qualified veterinary surgeon that the dog is not affected with, or suspected of, rabies, to consider applications for the release of the dog after a period of ninety days.

9. The applicant's private place of residence is regarded in most instances as a suitable place of detention for a dog detained under a license, *Form B* provided that he is the householder, and that no other dogs are kept upon the premises. Hotels, flats, lodgings, barracks, or other similar premises where the dog cannot be conveniently isolated or where the owner of the dog cannot guarantee that the animal can be detained for the

* NOTE.—The Dogs (Landing from Ireland) Order of 1899 imposes similar restrictions on the landing in Great Britain of dogs from Ireland.

full period required by the Board, are not regarded as suitable places of detention. For a similar reason private residences are seldom suitable where more than one dog is to be imported. If the applicant has no fixed residence where the dog can be kept under his own charge, arrangements should be made for the detention of the dog for the necessary period at an isolation station, or on the premises of an experienced veterinary surgeon.

10. On arrival at a port in Great Britain, and before the dog can be landed, the holder of the license is required to produce it for the inspection of the officer of Her Majesty's Customs.

11. The license requires the dog, when landed, to be taken by the nearest available route, and without unnecessary delay, to the premises specified therein, and the arrival of the dog there must at once be notified in writing to the Board.

12. Where, however, dogs admitted under a license, *Form B*, are landed late in the day, and the place of detention is distant from the port, the Board do not object to the journey of the dog being broken by its detention at some suitable place for one night, provided that it is kept apart from all other dogs, and that the journey is thereafter completed with reasonable dispatch.

13. The license should be retained by the person in charge of the dog who is responsible for compliance with the conditions prescribed in the license. The license must be returned to the Board at the end of the period of detention, or at once if it is not made use of.

14. The dog cannot in any case be moved from the place of detention to other premises in the United Kingdom without a further license from the Board. Where the Board are satisfied that exceptional circumstances have arisen which render the removal of a dog detained under a license, *Form B*, necessary or expedient, they are prepared to consider an application for a removal license, provided it is not proposed to remove the dog from a rural to an urban district, or from the original permises to a less suitable place of detention. Unless the dog is to be taken from the private residence of the owner to another house in his occupation, the premises of an experienced veterinary surgeon should be specified as the place of detention, and the removal cannot be authorized unless the dog can be detained at the second address for the remainder of the period of detention.

15. Where satisfactory arrangements of the character above indicated cannot be made by the owner, the dog must be detained at the premises first specified, or removed to such place as the Board may direct.

16. During the period of detention under a license, *Form B* the dog, when temporarily moved for exercise as provided in the license, must be properly muzzled with a wire cage muzzle, and in charge of a competent person, and the former condition is also applicable when the dog is likely at any time to be brought into contact with other dogs.

17. Should a dog die, or be lost, whilst under detention, the fact should be at once reported to the Board, together with full information as to the symptoms preceding death, or the circumstances in which the loss took place. In the event of the dog sickening with any of the symptoms of rabies, it should be at once isolated, and the advice of a veterinary surgeon obtained.

18. A dog detained under a license of the Board cannot be moved to a vessel for exportation without a further license of the Board.

19. Licenses are issued by the Board to land performing dogs, if it can be shown that the dogs have been trained to take part in performances for the entertainment of the public, and that they are to be imported for that purpose only, and that they are under an actual engagement to perform immediately on arrival. These licenses require that during a period of 90 days dogs so admitted shall be isolated from contact with all other dogs, that they shall not be taken into any public place unless properly muzzled in the manner set out in the license, and that during that period the Board shall at all times be kept informed of the premises upon which the dogs are detained. Satisfactory evidence must also be afforded that the animals are habitually kept apart from all other dogs, whether in this country or abroad.

20 For the convenience of persons passing through Great Britain the Board are prepared, in special cases, to issue licenses for the landing of dogs to be exported within a very few days. Applications for such licenses should specify the ports, the names of the vessels, the dates of their arrival and departure, and the address of some suitable place where the dog can be detained during the period that it remains in Great Britain. The license in this case should be endorsed by an officer of the vessel of departure, and returned to the Board by the owner. The dog cannot again be landed in Great Britain without a further license.

21. The experience of the Board has clearly shown that the frequent movement of pet dogs to and from the Continent involves this country in serious danger, inasmuch as a pet dog may become infected with rabies without the knowledge and despite the utmost care on the part of its owner. It is therefore a matter of great importance to owners of dogs in Great Britain that dogs from abroad should only be admitted in instances where it has been satisfactorily established that some useful purpose will be served by their admission, or where a pet dog would otherwise be separated from its owner for a prolonged period. Pet dogs should not be taken abroad and thus exposed to the risk of infection, except in cases of real necessity.

22. The Board earnestly invite the cordial co-operation of dog owners in carrying out regulations which have been designed with a view to minimise the risk of re-introducing a very terrible disease.

T. H. ELLIOTT,

Secretary.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

4, WHITEHALL PLACE,

LONDON, S. W.,

8th August, 1900.

Copies of this Memorandum may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture at the above address.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 10th October 1900.

No. 610.—The services of Major J. R. Dunlop-Smith, of the Indian Staff Corps, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

MEDICAL.

The 8th October 1900.

No. 1930.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the last sentence of paragraph 3 of the Home Department Notification No. 437, dated the 25th July 1893, regarding the remuneration of medial officers for attendance on Native Chiefs and Nobles and Native gentlemen of high position in a Native State shall be amended as follows:—

"The Local Government is required to satisfy itself that the fee proposed is not out of proportion to the relief afforded and to the circumstances of the case, and has authority to sanction the acceptance of a fee not exceeding Rs. 2,000. If the proposed fee exceeds this sum, the matter will be submitted with a full report, by the Local Government, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th October 1900.

No. 446.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Rules VI and XXXV of Part IV of the Ecclesiastical Rules published with Home Department Notification No 178, dated the 21st May 1897, in supersession of the rules contained in Home Department Notification No. 133, dated the 27th March 1900:

Rule VI.—The maximum number of seats to be provided will be calculated on the following scale:—

UNIT.	Church of England, Church of Scotland and other Protestant denominations recognised by the Government of India.	Roman Catholics.
Battalion of British Infantry	450	340
Head-quarters Wing, British Infantry	250	190
Detached Wing, British Infantry	200	150
Regiment of British Cavalry	275	210
Battery of Royal Horse or Field Artillery	70	55
Garrison Company, Royal Artillery	65	50
Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery	50	35
Heavy Field Battery, Royal Artillery...	45	35
Convalescent Depôts and Miscellaneous detachments, per section of 100 men.	45	35

NOTE.—These numbers include soldiers' families.

Rule XXXV.—The number of sittings for which compensation is allowed will be regulated by the highest attendance at a parade service during the year of soldiers and their families (two children up to the age of 16 being counted as one adult) actually quartered in the station, subject to the following maximum limits:—

UNIT.	Church of England, Church of Scotland and other Protestant denominations recognised by the Government of India.	Roman Catholics.
Battalion of British Infantry	450	340
Head-quarters Wing, British Infantry	250	190
Detached Wing, British Infantry	200	150
Regiment of British Cavalry	275	210
Battery of Royal Horse or Field Artillery	70	55
Garrison Company, Royal Artillery	65	50
Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery	50	35
Heavy Fieid Battery, Royal Artillery	45	35
Convalescent Depôts and Miscellaneous detachments, per section of 100 men.	45	35

NOTE.—These numbers include soldiers' families.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th October 1900.

No. 411.—Mr. H. W. Joyce, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 20, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 19th October, 1900.

No. 641.—The services of Lieutenant J. C. Coldstream are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st November 1900.

MEDICAL.

The 19th October 1900.

No. 1992.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following for paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Home Department Medical Notification No. 361, dated the 30th July 1886, regarding the Administrative Staff of the Indian Medical Service in the several Provinces in India.

2. The Administrative appointments are the following:

		Monthly salary. Rs.
1	Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India	2,700
1	Secretary to the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India	1,200 rising to Rs. 1,400.
1	Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras ...	2,500
1	*Personal Assistant to Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras	600 cons elited.
1	Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay	2,500
1	*Personal Assistant to Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay	600 consolidated.
1	Colonel with title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	2,250
1	Colonel with title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,250
1	Colonel with title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for the Punjab	2,000
1	†Colonel with title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner for Burma ...	2,000
1	Colonel for Civil Medical Administration in the Central Provinces	1,800

*The appointments of Secretaries to Surgeon-Generals with the Governments of Madras and Bombay have been abolished under the orders contained in Military Department Notification No. 260, dated the 6th March 1896.

†Added under the sanction given in the Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3 (Judicial), dated the 25th January 1900.

3. The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service will be the head of the amalgamated Indian Medical Services in India. It will be his duty, among other matters, to propose tranfers between the Military and Civil Departments, to recommend for promotion to the administrative grades and to advise the Government on all questions relating to the admission of officers and subordinates to the Indian Medical Service, to the conduct and services of Indian Medical Officers of all grades and to the supply of medical and surgical stores. The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India will be entitled to receive any information he desires from the Surgeon-Generals, Inspector-Generals of Civil Hospitals, Administrative Medical Officers and Sanitary Commissioners attached to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to communicate with these officers in regard to the operation of departmental rules and orders; but he will exercise no direct authority over these officers, who will be solely under the orders of the Local Government or Administration to which each belongs.

4. Officers will be selected for the abovenamed administrative offices by the Government of India for the Bengal Presidency and by the Governments of Madras and Bombay for those Presidencies respectively. Selections will be made in each Presidency from the whole Indian Medical Service of that Presidency, and the principles of selection hitherto followed in all other respects in making such appointments will be observed. The nominations by the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively will, however, be subject to the approval of the Government of India.

The Surgeon-Generals with the Governments of Madras and Bombay will be restricted to the exercise of the functions of Administrative Medical Officers and Civil Inspector-Generals of Hospitals in respect to the Civil Medical Staff and Civil Medical Institutions in their respective Presidencies. They will exercise no control over those sections of the existing medical establishments of Madras and Bombay which are composed of officers employed with the army or over the reserve of 25 per cent. for leave and casualties, the administration of which will be conducted directly under the orders of the Government of India.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th October, 1900.

No. 2076 E.B.—The following despatches to and from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India are published for general information.

No. 91 of 1900.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EXTERNAL.

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD, *Simla, the 12th July* 1900.

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a statement showing the offers of personal service and of assistance in connection with the war in South Africa, and of contributions towards the Transvaal War Fund and Lumsden's Horse which have been made or tendered by Chiefs and distinguished persons in the Native States of India. Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, Afridi, also offered his personal services, with a body of from 500 to 2,000 Afridis, adding that it would be a great honour to be allowed to fight for the British Government. These are independent of similar offerings and contributions by persons in British India and of ordinary contributions to public subscription lists.

2. We trust that these evidences of loyalty will be appreciated by Her Majesty's Government.

We have the honour to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,
(Signed) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.
" E. H. H. COLLEN.
" A. C. TREVOR.
" C. M. RIVAZ.
" T. RALEIGH.
" E. FG. LAW.

Contributions and offers from Chiefs and notables in Native States in connection with the Transvaal War.

Name.	Contributions. Transvaal War Fund.	Contributions. Lumsden's Horse.	Offers.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.		
BALUCHISTAN.				
Las Bela. The Jam of—	...	...	Rs. 10,000 towards the expenses of the war.	
BARODA.				
Baroda, His Highness the Gaekwar of—	...	...	Offer of troops.	
BOMBAY.				
Bhavnagar, His Higheess the Thakur Sahib of—	...	...	150 or more horses (including 50 horses for Lumsden's Horse) with gear complete if needed, free of cost.	
Bhor, The Pant Sachiv of— ...	...	...	Rs. 15,000 towards the expenses of the war.	
Gondal, His Highness the Thakur Sahib of—	...	...	65 trained horses as a gift.	
Janjira, The Nawab of— ...	...	...	Rs. 50,000 towards the expenses of the war.	
Junagarh, His Highness the Nawab of—	...	...	15 horses.	
Khairpur, His Highness the Mir of—...	...	...	Rs. 50,000 towards the expenses of the war.	
Nawanagar, His Highness the Jam of—	...	...	A whole squadron of Imperial Service Cavalry.	
Sangli, The Chief of— ...	...	...	50 horses.	
CENTRAL INDIA.				
Bhopal, Her Highness the Begam of—	...	...	50 or more horses from Imperial Service Cavalry.	
Charkhari, His Highnes the Maharaja of—	...	1,000	...	
Datia, His Highness the Maharaja of—	...	1,000	...	
Dewas, Junior Branch, His Highness the Raja of—	1,000	...	...	
Holkar of Indore, His Highness the Maharaja—	5,000	...	All the resources of his State.	
Orchha, His Highness the Maharaja of—	...	1,000	Personal services and the resources of his State.	
Panna, His Highness the Maharaja of—	1,750	...	...	
Rewa, His Highness the Maharaja of—	1,000	...	Personal services and 50 horses from his State Cavalry.	
Rutlam, His Highness the Raja of— ...	1,000	...	Personal services.	
Rutlam, The Dewan of— ...	200	...	...	
Sailana, His Highness the Raja of— ...	...	...	Personal services.	
Sheopur-Baroda in the Gwalior Agency, The Raja of—	500	...	...	
Sindhia, His Highness the Maharaja—	...	...	Personal services; 300 trained Artillery horses, 700 trained transport ponies and 200 transport carts, and 1,000 selected officers and men, besides Imperial Service Regiments.	

Contributions and offers from Chiefs and notables in Native States in connection with the Transvaal War—continued.

Name.	Contributions.		Offers.	Remarks.
	Transvaal War Fund.	Lumsden's Horse.		
	Rs.	Rs.		
	HYDERABAD.			
Hyderabad, His Highness the Nizam of—	Hali Sica Rs. 25,000.	...	In response to a letter of enquiry report was made that 48 horses would be supplied. The Nizam, when in Calcutta, offered to the Viceroy his personal services and all the resources of his State.	
	KASHMIR.			
Kashmir, His Highness the Maharaja of—	...	...	All fit and serviceable horses of the Imperial Service Troops with equipment, and the ordnance and transport mules of the Imperial Service Mountain Battery. Also 300 pairs of putties for Lumsden's Horse.	
Punch, Raja of—	...	...	40 mules.	
	MADRAS.			
Pudukotta, His Highness the Raja of—	...	...	4 horses.	
	MYSORE.			
Mysore, Her Highness the Maharani Regent of—	...	...	100 horses.	
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH			
Benares, His Highness the Maharaja of—	...	...	25 horses.	
Rampur, His Highness the Nawab of—	...	...	50 trained horses of the Imperial Service Troops and 50 other horses. The Nawab will himself compensate sowars and officers for horses taken.	
	PUNJAB.			
Bahawalpur, His Highness the Nawab of—	...	...	20 selected horses and 100 mules with gear or 60 more horses in place of mules.	
Bhajji, The Rana of—	...	...	2 waler horses.	
Bilaspur (Kahlur), The Raja of— ...	2,000	...	...	
Faridkot, His Highness the Raja of—	...	...	50 horses.	
Jind, His Highness the Raja of— ...	...	...	As many horses as can be found.	
Jubbal, The Rana of—	1,000	...	...	
Kapurthala, His Highness the Raja of—	...	...	50 horses of the Imperial Service Cavalry free of cost.	
Maler Kotla, His Highness the Nawab of—	...	...	50 trained mules.	
Mamdot, The Nawab of— ...	...	...	50 mules.	

Contributions and offers from Chiefs and notables in Native States in connection with the Transvaal War—concluded.

Name.	Contributions. Transvaal War Fund.	Contributions. Lumsden's Horse.	Offers.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.		
PUNJAB—*concld.*				
Nabha, His Highness the Raja of—	10,000	...	His troops and all horses in the State service, including horses of the Imperial Service Cavalry, unreservedly, free of cost.	
Patiala, His Highness the Maharaja of—	...	...	100 horses free of cost. Subsequently the whole resources of his State and his personal services.	
Sirmur (Nahan), His Highness the Râja of—	...	...	Twenty thousand pounds of tea.	
	...	...	70 trained mules.	
Suket, His Highness the Raja of— ...	...	...	Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of horses for the war.	
RAJPUTANA.				
Alwar, His Highness the Maharaja of—	...	...	100 horses from the Imperial Service Cavalry.	
Bharatpur, His Highness the Maharaja of—the ladies of the palace and the officials of the State.	15,262	Rs. 2,500 (by the Maharaja).	...	
Bikaner, His Highness the Maharaja of—	4,500	1,500	Personal services and all the camels of the Imperial Service Camel Corps.	
Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Imperial Service Camel Corps of Bikaner.	1,500	500	...	
Haji Agha Mahomed Hosain Beg, Kurdistani, Khan Sahib of Dholpur.	75	...	...	
Jaipur, His Highness the Maharaja of—	1,00,000	...	...	
Khetri in Jaipur, The Rao Râja of—	...	...	50 horses.	
Sikar in Jaipur, The Rao Râja of—	2,000	...	30 horses, with equipment, free of cost.	
Rup Singhji, Thakur of Naila (Jaipur)	2,000	...	...	
Jhalawar, His Highness the Raja Rana of—	5,000	...	...	
Jodhpur, His Highnes the Maharaja of—	...	2,000	All the horses in the State which may be considered suitable for field service.	
Kota, His Highness the Maharao of—	5,000	...	...	
Indergarh, The Maharaja of—a Kotri Chief in the Kota State.	500	...	...	
Tonk, His Highness the Nawab of—	1,000	...	...	
Ubaid-ulla Khan, Sahibzada Muhammad Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Minister of the Tonk State.	500	...	4 horses for Lumsden's Horse.	
Udaipur, His Highness the Maharana of—	...	...	50 Australian horses from his Artillery or 80 if required.	
Young Chiefs and Thakurs of Rajputana attending the Mayo College at Ajmer.	1,200	...	...	

India Office,

London, 13th September 1900.

Political,

No. 100.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Contributions and offers in connection with the Transvaal War.

I have received and considered in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government in the Foreign Department, No. 91 (External), dated 12th July 1900, enumerating the offers of personal service and of assistance in connection with the war in South Africa (including the offer of Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, Afridi,) and of contributions towards the Transvaal War Fund and Lumsden's Horse, which have been made or tendered by Chiefs and distinguished persons in the Native States of India.

2. I desire to express, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, their high appreciation of the loyalty and liberality which have been shown by the ruling Chiefs of India and the other distinguished persons mentioned in your letter.

To War Office, dated 23rd August 1900.
To Sir A. Bigge, dated 23rd August 1900.
From War Office, dated 25th August 1900.

3. A copy of the correspondence on the subject is enclosed for the information of your Excellency's Government.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

India Office to War Office.

India Office,

23rd August 1900.

Sir,

I AM directed by Lord George Hamilton to forward herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, a copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 91 (Foreign, External), dated 12th July, and enclosure, enumerating the offers of personal service and of assistance in connection with the war in South Africa (including the offer of Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, Afridi,) and of contributions towards the Transvaal War Fund and Lumsden's Horse which have been made or tendered by Chiefs and distinguished persons in the Native States of India.

Lord George Hamilton proposes, with Lord Lansdowne's concurrence, to express, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, to the Viceroy of India their high appreciation of the loyalty and liberality which have been shown by the ruling Chiefs of India and the other distinguished persons mentioned in the letter.

I am, &c.,

A. GODLEY.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office.

No. 2.

India Office to Sir A. Bigge.

India Office,

23rd August 1900.

Sir,

I am directed by Lord George Hamilton to forward, for submission to Her Majesty, a copy of a letter* from the Government of India, with its enclosure, giving a list of the offers of personal service and of assistance in connection with the war in South Africa received from Chiefs and distinguished persons in the Native States of India, including Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, an influential Afridi Chief.

* No. 19 (Foreign), dated 12th July 1900.

I am, &c.,

A. GODLEY.

Sir A. Bigge, K.C.B.

No. 3.

War Office to India Office.

No. 079/3328.

War Office, Pall Mall, S. W.,

25th August 1900.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 23rd instant, forwarding a letter from the Government of India enumerating the offers of personal assistance in connection with the war in South Africa, and of contributions towards the Transvaal War Fund and Lumsden's Horse made by Chiefs and distinguished persons in the Native States of India, I am directed by the Marquess of Lansdowne to express to you, for the information of Lord George Hamilton, his entire concurrence in the proposal to express on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to the Viceroy of India their high appreciation of the loyalty and liberality shown by the ruling Chiefs of India and the other distinguished persons mentioned in the letter.

I am, &c.,

G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 19th October, 1900.

No. 5324 *S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8-A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar mentioned against France in the Notification in this Department, No. 4138 S.R., dated the 6th September 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 1st September 1900: Provided that the rates hereby superseded shall apply to any imported sugar for which the bill of lading was signed and given before the 1st September 1900:

For

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt. Rs. A. P.
Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent polarization for beetroot sugars, or 65 to 97 per cent for French colonial sugar.	11·16 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent polarization.*	3 5 11
Sugar candies	11·95 francs per 100 kilograms ...	3 9 9
Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry ...	11·95 francs per 100 kilograms ...	3 9 9
Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent polarization.	11·56 francs per 100 kilograms ...	3 7 10

*The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one-and-a-half per cent for loss in refining.

Read

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt. Rs. A. P.
Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent polarization for beetroot sugars, or 65 to 97 per cent for French colonial sugar.	10·62 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent polarization.*	3 3 4
Sugar candies	11·26 francs per 100 kilograms ...	3 6 5
Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry ...	11·26 francs per 100 kilograms ...	3 6 5
Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent polarization.	10·94 francs per 100 kilograms ...	3 4 10

*The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one-and-a-half per cent for loss in refining.

No. 5317 *P.*

The 16th October, 1900.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read again—

Financial Resolutions No. 5047 P., dated 15th November 1897, No. 315 P., dated 22nd January 1898, and No. 2852 P., dated 29th June 1898.

Read—

Telegram to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 15th September 1900.

Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 26th September 1900.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the following concessions to officers under the rank of Commissioner who have been personally engaged on relief operations during the famine of 1899-1900 subject to the restrictions specified below.

2. (i) To officers who have been so employed for a period of not less than five months—

either (*a*) one month's extra privilege leave,

or (*b*) full pay instead of half pay for the first two months of furlough or other leave for which half pay is ordinarily admissible.

(ii) To officers so employed for a period of not less than ten months—

either (*a*) two months' extra privilege leave,

or (*b*) full pay instead of half pay for the first four months of furlough or other leave as above.

The expression "full pay" in clauses (i) (*b*) and (ii) (*b*) means the allowances to which the officer would have been entitled if on privilege leave. When these additional leave allowances are paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, they are payable at the privileged rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee.

3. The grant of the above concessions is subject to the following explanations and limitations:

(i) The concessions are admissible in any province in which there has been famine during the past and current year.

(ii) They are not admissible to any officer who has not been personally engaged in famine relief operations and whose duty has not, in the opinion of the Local Government, been so unusually arduous as to render him deserving of them, or who has been specially appointed to such duty and has been remunerated during the performance of it by special salary or allowances.

(iii) The extra privilege leave admissible under this Resolution may be taken in combination with privilege leave earned under the ordinary rules, provided that the total amount of privilege leave so taken at one time shall not exceed three months. Any balance of privilege leave which cannot be taken in consequence of the three months' limit will remain at credit to be taken under the ordinary rules.

(iv) The concessions will ordinarily cease to be admissible after the expiry of two years from the date of this Resolution, but may, with the consent of the Local Government, be carried on beyond that date in cases where the exigencies of the public service have necessitated the refusal of leave when applied for and have thus prevented the grant of the full concessions earned, within the prescribed period.

(v) An officer who has earned but has not availed himself of a leave concession notified in Financial Resolution No. 5047 P., dated 15th November 1897, for duties connected with famine or plague, may not add such concession to the concession to which he may be entitled under these orders, but may claim whichever is the greater.

(vi) Any officer eligible for the concessions admissible under this Resolution may choose between the alternatives (*a*) and (*b*) of paragraph 2 at the time he applies for leave.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Heads of Departments under the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th October, 1900.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 1038.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 20th day of November 1900.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 664, of the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to alter the Cantonment Code, 1899, to the extent set forth below.

For sections 259 and 260 of the said Code the following shall be substituted, namely:

Execution of lease with site-plan annexed.

259. (*1*) *When an application under this Chapter is sanctioned, the applicant shall not occupy the land nor erect any building thereon until, at his expense, there shall have been prepared in counterpart and, after execution, shall have been duly registered in accordance with the law for the time in force relating to the registration of documents, a lease as nearly as may be in one of the forms indicated in Schedule V hereto appended and subject to the conditions set forth in the annexure to such form or in such other form as the Governor-General in Council may be notification prescribe in this behalf.*

Explanation.—Form A in Schedule V shall be applicable to leases of land applied for by a railway company, or for the purpose of erecting a hospital, school or other public building, and to leases of land situate in a bazar. Form B shall be applicable to all other leases of land under this chapter.

(2) *To every lease and to its counterpart there shall be appended a site-plan of the land prepared at the cost of the applicant* on a scale not smaller than one hundred and ten feet to the inch, showing—

(*a*) the boundaries of the land;

(*b*) the roads of lands adjoining; and

(*c*) all buildings authorized to be erected on the land.

(3) The site-plan shall be verified by the Executive Engineer and shall be signed,—

(*a*) if the land is situate in a bazar, by the Cantonment Magistrate;

(*b*) if the land is not situate in a bazar, by the Officer Commanding the District or his principal staff officer;

and shall be endorsed, with the date of its preparation, the name of the lessee and a note specifying the period within which the buildings to be erected on the land are to be completed.

(4) *One copy of the site-plan*, prepared at the cost of the applicant and verified by the Executive Engineer, shall be delivered by the *applicant* to the Cantonment Magistrate.

Grant and record of leases.

260. *When the requirements of section 259 have been complied with the Cantonment Magistrate shall—*

(1) *grant to the applicant the lease with site-plan annexed and deliver to him possession of the land;*

(2) *transmit for record to the head-quarters of the Command the counterpart with site-plan annexed; and*

(3) *record in his office a copy of the lease authenticated by his signature and accompanied by the copy of the site-plan referred to in section 259, sub-section (4).*

In Schedule V, Forms A and B, against the words "in witness," etc., the following side-note shall be added, namely:

‡‡ *When the parties execute on separate dates, omit the words* "the day and year first above written" *and add the dates below the signatures. The last of such dates will be entered in the commencement as the day of making the indenture.*

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 27, 1900.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th October, 1900.

No. 29.—The Governor-General is pleased to accept the resignation by each of the undermentioned gentlemen of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:

The Hon'ble Mr. C. L. Tupper, C. S. I., I. C. S.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, C. S. I., I. C. S.

The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th October, 1900.

No. 663.—The services of Mr. R. A. Mant, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

CENSUS.

The 25th October, 1900.

No. 235.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15, sub-section (3) of the Indian Census Act, 1900 (X of 1900), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the powers to make rules for certain purposes conferred upon him by section 15, sub-section (2), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*), of the said Act, may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 26th October, 1900.

No. 607.—With reference to Rules 4 and 9 of the rules published with Home Department Notification No. 529, dated 8th September 1899, and to Rules 2 and 6 published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 364-T. F., dated 10th October 1894, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices and in the Clerical Establishments of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, commencing on Saturday, the 5th January 1901. The examination at Allahabad and Lahore will be held at the same time at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively. The hours of examination at Calcutta will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M., daily.

The probable number of vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices to be competed for is fifteen. Of these, seven will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates, duly qualified, appear for the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining eight vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta, and such candidates, temporarily resident but not domiciled in any of the Provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore.

The probable number of vacancies in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal is fifteen. These will be reserved for candidates examined at Calcutta.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs. 10) into the nearest Treasury and forward the Treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the date of this Notification and the 15th December next (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is called to Rule 8 of the rules* published with Home Department Notification of the 8th September 1899 and to Rule 5 of the rules published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal of the 10th October 1894, as amended by Notification No. 877-T.F., dated 17th October 1896, prescribing the particulars and documents† which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

**Particulars and documents prescribed in Rule 8 of the rules published with the Home Department Notification of 8th September* 1899.

(1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good-conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school, when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

(3) If the candidate is employed under Government, a certificate by the head of the office or department to the effect that in his opinion, there is no objection to the candidate appearing at the ensuing Clerkship Examination

(4) A statement whether the candidate has appeared at any previous Clerkship examination, and, if so, in what year.

†*Particulars and documents prescribed in Rule 5 of the rules published with the Resolution of the Bengal Government of the 10th October* 1894, *as amended by Notification No.* 877-*T. F., dated 17th October* 1896.

(1) The candidate's certificate of the Entrance or any higher University Examination, or of Standard VII prescribed by the Code for European Schools.

(2) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(3) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good-conduct registers are kept, and in case a year has not elapsed since he left school, a copy of the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school certified by the Head Master. In other cases a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office—this last fact, being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 26th Octrber, 1900.

No. 2615.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2936, dated the 20th October 1899, it was ordered, under the powets conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz during the season of 1900 might be permitted, except in the case of persons residing in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Presidency of Madras, the Mysore and Hyderabad States, Coorg, Calcutta, and the Saran District of Bihar, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces and the Hoshiarpur District of the Punjab, subject to certain precautions and restrictions which were imposed in view of the strong opinions of all European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being communicated to Europe, and in view of the danger of plague being spread by intending pilgrims from infected to non-infected portions of India.

Plague is unfortunately still widely prevalent in the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State. The disease continues to exist in the Salem District of the Madras Presidency. Imported cases are of somewhat frequent occurrence in the districts of the Madras Presidency adjoining the Mysore State. Calcutta and a few districts in Bengal continue to be infected. The outbreak in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab ceased in June, but three suspicious cases of a very mild type have recently been reported from the former district. The remaining Provinces in British India are entirely free from plague. The Hyderabad State has also ceased to be infected, no cases having been reported, except from the Lingsagur District, since the month of May; while in this district itself no case is known to have occurred since the beginning of October.

The alarm experienced by European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being imported to Europe is in no measure abated, and during the past season Indian pilgrims were again subject, on and after arrival at Turkish ports, to much vexatious restriction and consequent hardship. The Government of India do not think it necessary to prohibit the pilgrimage from the uninfected portions of India during the ensuing season, but they consider it essential that careful precautions should be observed similar to those which were enforced during the past season. The port of Karachi is now no longer infected, and with a view to mitigating the inconvenience to pilgrims from parts of the north of India of the long journey to Chittagong, the Government of India have determined to permit embarkation this year at Karachi. Should, however, a serious outbreak occur there before, or during the course of, the ensuing season, it will probably be necessary to cancel this permission and to direct that pilgrims, who had proposed to go from Karachi, should go from some other port.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the order contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2936, dated the 20th October 1899.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct that, until further orders, no person resident permanently or temporarily in the Presidency of Bombay (excluding the whole of Sind), the Madras Presidency, the Mysore State, Coorg, the Jullundur District of the Punjab and Bengal, excepting the Chittagong Division, shall be permitted to embark from any port in India with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct as follows:—

(1) That no person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca, except at the port of Karachi in Sind and Chittagong in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and unless and until such person has been kept under observation in a place appointed for the purpose until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall be satisfied that all risk of such person conveying the infection of plague has been completely abated, and unless such person is conveyed from the place of observation to the place of embarkation under the charge of an officer appointed for the purpose.

(2) That no passage tickets for the Hedjaz shall be sold except at the places appointed for the detention of intending pilgrims under observation.

The Government of India think it necessary to repeat the warning given last year that, although they have decided that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz may be permitted subject to the safeguards enumerated above, they are nevertheless convinced that intending pilgrims will be well advised in deferring their purpose until another season, in view specially of the stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government, and of the inconvenience and harassment to which it is likely they will be subjected on arriving in Arabia.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th October, 1900.

No. 1689.—The services of Captain W. A. Bailey, 36th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1900.

No. 2070-*F.*—With reference to Notification No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, constituting the Indian People's Famine Trust, the following appointments are made to the Board of Management under rule 3 of the Rules for the Administration of the Trust:—

By the Governor-General in Council.

The Hon'ble Sir F. W. Maclean, Kt., K.C.I.E., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Fort William, Bengal.	Member and Chairman.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh, Bahadur, of Darbhanga, Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General. The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I., Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor-General. Sir W. J. Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.	Members.

By the Government of Madras.

The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu Vidia Vinoda Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General.	Member.

By the Government of Bombay.

Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., Commissioner of the Central Division, Bombay Presidency, and Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General.	Member.

By the Government of Bengal.

Rája Bun Behari Kapur of Burdwan ...	... Member.

By the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S.I., Member, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General.	Member.

By the Government of the Punjab.

Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.	Member.

By the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., Officiating General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti. } Member.

By the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., Minister of the Jaora State. } Member.

By His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

Rai Bahadur Hari Ram Goenka, Municipal Commissioner, and Honorary Magistrate, Calcutta. } Member.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1900.

No. 1747-G.—The services of Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on settlement work.

No. 108 of 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

INTERNAL.

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON,

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 2nd August 1900.

MY LORD,

YOUR LORDSHIP is already aware that many of the Rulers of States in India have come forward with offers of troops for employment in China. We have now the honor to enclose a statement of those offers.

2. Almost all the States which have thus volunteered the loan of their forces maintain Imperial Service troops, that is, troops maintained, disciplined and equipped with a special view to taking part in the defence of India; and these troops we might at any time call upon to take their place alongside of the Indian Army, to repel an invasion of Indian soil. The present movement is of an entirely different character. The Chiefs of Indian States are under no obligation to take upon their shoulders any part of the Imperial burden abroad. Nevertheless of their own free will they have expressed the desire to range themselves among the forces of the Empire. It appears to us, therefore, that, whether it be found possible to accept their offers or not, it is desirable to make known that the States of India are one with the British Empire, not only in maintaining contingents for the defence of India itself, but in placing themselves, so far as lies in their power, in a line with the other dependencies of Great Britain by offering their resources in support of the Empire in distant parts of the world.

3. The princely beneficence of the Maharaja of Gwalior in undertaking to provide and maintain a hospital ship for the service of the British and Native soldiers now in China has been made public, and will be universally applauded. The eager loyalty of the many

others, who are ready—as the Maharaja Sindhia himself is—to serve in person and to devote the military strength of their States to the support of Great Britain wherever she may be engaged, should, we think, be equally made known.

4. We have ourselves taken into serious consideration the question whether it may not be possible and desirable to go further, and not merely to acknowledge publicly and with gratitude the devoted loyalty which has been displayed by the Rulers of these States, but also to accept and to select a force from the many troops thus placed at our disposal and to send a small brigade to China as representative of the support, both moral and material, which has been so abundantly proffered. We think that there would be no small political advantage in thus showing to the world that India is united and loyal. We also think that absolute refusal might have a disheartening effect upon the Chiefs who have spent much in making their troops efficient, and might check the general enthusiasm which has been evoked in connection with the war in the Transvaal and the disturbances in China.

5. The service of these troops, if they are accepted, should, in our opinion, be regarded as a purely spontaneous gift; and the ordinary cost of their maintenance on a peace footing should, as is desired by those who have volunteered, be borne by the States to which they belong; while extra expenses consequent on their transport abroad and employment in the field should fall upon Her Majesty's Government.

6. We are confident of being able to put in the field at short notice two battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and a company of sappers, all of good physique, of excellent discipline and of efficiency approaching even to that of the troops of our Native army. Some of these troops would be officered by nobles of high standing in the States to which they belong, if not by the Ruler himself, and they would be ready to undertake any duties that might be assigned to them, whether they were called upon to fight in the front line, to guard communications, or to garrison towns and settlements.

7. We have had experience, in the frontier disturbances three years ago, of the employment of some of the Imperial Service troops of the Punjab States. They rendered good service on that occasion, and we have been able to profit by that experience, and to improve upon the system under which a few British officers were attached to them in order to keep touch between these troops, led by their own countrymen, and the rest of the forces, commanded by British officers.

8. Should occasion arise for the despatch of an additional force from the Indian army to China, we hope that Her Majesty's Government may acquiesce in the addition to such force of a compact body such as we have described above, selected from the Imperial Service contingents of the Indian States.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

" E. H. H. COLLEN.

" A. C. TREVOR.

" C. M. RIVAZ.

" T. RALEIGH.

" E. FG. LAW.

Statement of the forces which have been volunteered by Native States in India for service in China

Name of State.	Nature of offer.	Strength of the Imperial Service Troops maintained.			Cost to Native States of their Imperial Service Troops for the year 1899-1900.	Remarks.
			Authorised strength.	Strength on 1st July 1900.	Rs.	
Kashmir (His Highness the Maharaja).	Two regiments infantry, one mountain battery and one squadron cavalry with personal services of Raja Sir Amar Singh K.C.S.I.	Cavalry	150	152	6,54,554	Cost for the final month of the financial year is not included as the accounts are not to hand.
		1st Mountain Battery	150	152		
		2nd " " ...	150	150		
		1st Infantry Regiment	702	700		
		2nd " " ...	702	704		
		4th " " ...	702	677		
		5th " " ...	702	692		
Patiala (His Highness the Maharaja)	His own services and his Imperial Service troops and State forces.	Cavalry	600	599	4,83,849	
		1st Infantry ...	600	600		
		2nd " ...	600	599		
Bahawalpur (The Darbar on behalf of the minor Nawab).	Imperial Service Infantry	Cavalry	150	145	1,39,835	
		Infantry	423	423		
Jind (His Highness the Raja) ...	His own services and his Imperial Service troops.	Cavalry	150	149	1,72,001	
		Infantry	600	600		
Nabha (His Highness the Raja) ...	Imperial Service Infantry	Cavalry	150	147	1,46,575	
		Infantry	600	594		
Kapurthala (His Higness the Raja)	His Highness's troops	Cavalry	150	142	1,28,846	
		Infantry	600	597		

Name of State.	Nature of offer.	Strength of the Imperial Service Troops maintained. — Authorised strength.		Strength of the Imperial Service Troops maintained. — Strength on 1st July 1900.	Cost to Native States of their Imperial Service Troops for the year 1899-1900.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Jodhpur (His Highness the Maharaja)	One regiment Imperial Service Cavalry and the services of Maharaj Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., C.B.	1st Cavalry ...	600	598	6,40,000	The high charge on account of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers is due to the scarcity which still prevails in that State, necessitating the payment of compensation, more especially on account of fodder, which is very expensive.
		2nd " ...	600	577		
Alwar (the Darbar on behalf of the minor Maharaja).	Imperial Service troops	Cavalry	600	598	4,48,194	
		Infantry... ...	1,027	989		
Rampur (His Highness the Nawab)...	Imperial Service Cavalry	Cavalry	300	299	1,53,906	
Gwalior (His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia).	Personal services, services of his Imperial Service troops and a fully equipped hospital ship.	1st Cavalry ...	600	601	6,79,408	Increase in expenditure is due to the men being paid in Imperial instead of State coinage.
		2nd " ...	600	597		
		Transport Corps—325 men, ponies and 200 carts.	500	368 men, 458 ponies and 200 carts.		
Bhopal (Her Highness the Begum) ...	Imperial Service Lancers	Cavalry ...	500	443	1,81,722	
Hyderabad (His Highness the Nizam)	Imperial Service troops	" ...	800	777	4,76,792	
Maler Kotla (the Darbar on behalf of the Nawab).	Imperial Service Sappers	Sappers ...	150	174	33,400	
Bikaner (His Highness the Maharaja)	His own services and his Imperial Service Camel Corps.	Camel Corps ...	500	481	1,59,870	
Baroda (His Highness the Gaekwar)	A Cavalry regiment	...		...	...	Maintain no Imperial Service troops.
Dholpur (His Highness the Maharaja Rana).	Personal services ... — ...	...		...	...	

Supplementary offers from Chiefs in connection with the war in China.

Name.	Nature of offer.	Order.
	BOMBAY.	
Cutch, His Highness the Rao of	To continue payment of the subsidy for the Native regiment stationed at Bhuj should its services be required in connection with the China Expedition.	Suitably acknowledged.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	
Benares, His Highness the Maharaja of	A troop of 50 horse	Informed that the Government of India do not see their way to avail themselves of the offer, but are none the less gratified at receiving it.
Rámpur, His Highness the Nawab of	Personal services	Informed that his offer has been received with much gratification, and that the Government of India cannot at present say whether it is possible to take advantage of it.
	PUNJAB.	
Sirmúr, His Highness the Raja of	Services of his Imperial Service Sappers to replace any British regiment recalled from the frontier.	Informed that it is hoped to utilize the services of the Sappers on work on the frontier.
	RAJPUTANA.	
Alwar, His Highness the Maharaja of	Personal services	Suitably acknowledged and informed that the Government of India cannot approve of one, who is yet so young, being exposed to the risks and hardships of a campaign in a foreign country.
Bharatpur State Council	Imperial Service Transport Corps	Informed that the offers have been received with much gratification, but that the Governor-General in Council does not anticipate that occasion will arise for utilising the Transport Corps.
Jaipur, His Highness the Maharaja of	Ditto ditto	(bracketed with above)

Name.	Nature of offer.	Order.
	RAJPUTANA—*concluded.*	
Jodhpur, His Highness the Maharaja of	Personal services	Suitably acknowledged and declined owing to the Maharaja's ill-health.
Khetri, Rao Raja of	Fifty horses	Suitably acknowledged, and informed that the offer will be borne in mind in the event of horses being required for the China Expedition.
	CENTRAL INDIA.	
Alipura, Rao of	Personal services	Informed that the Government of India do not see their way to avail themselves of his offer, but are none the less gratified at receiving it.
Indore, His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of ...	Blankets for the use of the British Indian Contingent ...	Acknowledged in suitable terms, and informed that arrangements have already been completed for providing the force with warm clothing, and that consequently the Government of India are not in a position to avail themselves of his generous offer.
Piploda, Thakur of	Personal services	Informed that the Government of India do not see their way to avail themselves of his offer, but are none the less gratified at receiving it.
	KASHMIR.	
Jammu and Kashmir, His Highness the Maharaja of ...	Personal services and renews the offer of the Imperial Service Troops.	Informed that his offers have been noted with gratification, but that the Government of India cannot on this occasion take advantage of them.

No. 137 of 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

INTERNAL.

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON,

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 20th September, 1900.

MY LORD,

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a telegram* from our Agent in Central India, communicating a message in which the Maharaja of Orchha requests that his congratulations may be conveyed to Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, on the occupation of Peking and the relief of the Legations. We have instructed our Agent to cause a suitable acknowledgment to be transmitted to His Highness.

*Enclosure No. 1.

We also enclose a copy of correspondence† with the Government of the Punjab regarding an offer by His Highness the Raja of Nabha of two lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the war in China, and we have much pleasure in thus bringing to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government the excellent feeling and loyal spirit which this fine old Sikh Chief displays, not only in acknowledging the justice of action which has caused him disappointment, but in seeking some fresh manner of showing his earnestness in asking that he may be of use to the Empire.

†Enclosures Nos. 2 and 3.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed) E. H. H. COLLEN.

" A. C. TREVOR.

" C. M. RIVAZ.

" T. RALEIGH.

" E. FG. LAW.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

Telegram No. 9335 G., dated Indore, the 3rd September 1900.

From—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

FOLLOWING from Maharaja of Orchha to Political Agent, Bundelkhand :—*Begins.* Please represent my hearty congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India and to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India upon the capture of Peking and the relief of the European Legations by the British force. *Ends.*

No. 2.

No. 1043, dated Simla, the 8th September 1900.

From—J. M. DOUIE, Esquire, Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

With reference to your letter No. 3464-I.B., dated the 6th of August 1900, I am directed to submit, for the orders of the Government of India, a translation of a murasila, dated the 21st of August 1900, from the Raja of Nabha, in which His Highness offers two lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the war in China.

Translation of a murasila from His Highness the Raja of Nabha, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated the 6th of Bhadon 1957 (21st August 1900).

After compliments,—I have received your letter No. 895, dated the 9th of August 1900, which was addressed to the Motamid of this State on the subject of the war in China. It was my wish and hearty desire that my Imperial Service troops should have been despatched to China with the British troops, but it appears to be the intention of Government that an opportunity should now be given to the Imperial Service troops of the States which did not take part in the campaign of 1897 which is very just and thankworthy, as the Imperial Service troops of this State had the honour of joining the British troops in the Tirah and Mohmand Expeditions. But if their services have not been utilised on the present occasion of the war in China which would have been an honour to the State, still it is my desire and that of my Darbar that the sum of money which exists in the State treasury is kept there with the object of being used when necessary by the Government of India. Therefore, I beg to present rupees two lakhs in cash as an assistance towards the expenses of the above expedition, with the firm hope that it will be accepted and the Darbar apprised of the fact. The above sum of money will be deposited in any Imperial treasury which the Government may be pleased to direct.

No. 3.

No. 4124-I.B., dated Simla, the 18th September 1900.

From—Captain H. DALY, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1043, dated the 8th September 1900, communicating the offer by the Raja of Nabha of two lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the war in China.

2. Warmly appreciating the spirit which has prompted this offer the Governor-General in Council is bringing it to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government, on whom the cost of the operations in China falls. It is not, however, possible for the Government of India to recommend that contributions in money to such ends should be accepted by Her Majesty's Government. Their inability to do so arises, not from the circumstances of the offer, but, as must be obvious, from the nature of the case. I am to request that, with the Lieutenant-Governor's permission, a reply in this sense may be made to the Raja, who may also be informed that the Governor-General in Council has noticed with satisfaction the loyal and generous manner in which His Highness has accepted the disappointment arising from the fact that his Imperial Service troops will not on this occasion have an opportunity of gaining fresh distinction in the field.

INDIA OFFICE,

London, 27th September 1900.

Military,

No. 111.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Employment of Imperial Service troops in China.

I HAVE considered in Council Your Excellency's Despatch in the Foreign Department, No. 108, dated 2nd August 1900, regarding the offers of troops for service in China, which have been made by many of the Rulers of States in India.

2. I fully share your appreciation of the loyal spirit which has prompted these offers; and the employment of a force consisting of Imperial Service troops, under the conditions proposed in paragraph 5 of your Despatch, has already been sanctioned by my telegram of 3rd August 1900.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 25th October, 1900.

No. 5423-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 36 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 5505-S. R., dated the 4th December 1899, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 41 of the rules published in the Notification in this Department, No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899:

41. (*1*) The sender of a registered article addressed to any country belonging to the Universal Postal Union shall be entitled to obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery by paying a fee, in addition to the postage and registration fee, of one anna in the case of a registered article addressed to Ceylon, and of two annas in the case of a registered article addressed to any other such country.

(2) When the sender of a registered article addressed to any country belonging to the Universal Postal Union has not paid the fee for an acknowledgment of its delivery and desires to have an enquiry made by the Post Office regarding the disposal of the article, he shall be entitled to this service on payment of the same fee as that chargeable for an acknowledgment of delivery.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secy. to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th October, 1900.

SPECIAL.

No. 1075.—The following revised rules for the grant of shooting passes to British Soldiers in India are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

PART I.

Rules for Shooting Parties.

1. No warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier shall carry fire-arms for sporting purposes without a shooting pass. Shooting passes will only be granted to warrant officers and non-commissioned officers and to private soldiers possessing at least one good conduct badge.

2. No pass will be granted to any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier unless his Squadron, Battery-Section or Company Officer certifies that he is competent to handle fire-arms.

3. Each pass will be granted to a party of three, one of whom shall be in charge of the party. The party must in all cases be accompanied by a native qualified to act as interpreter, whose name will be entered on the pass. The party of three shall not separate while shooting.

4. The number of the party who is placed in charge shall carry the pass. He shall produce it when reasonably required to do so, and he shall at once return it to the squadron, battery or company orderly sergeant when the party comes back to camp or lines. On returning the pass he shall report any breach of these rules, any affray with natives, or any mishap, which may have occurred during the absence of the party. If any such event is reported, the non-commissioned officer to whom the pass is returned will at once inform the Commanding Officer; and the Commanding Officer will at once send to the District Magistrate the substance of the report, together with a copy of the complaint, if any.

5. If any member of a shooting party commits any act resulting in injury to person or property, or is involved in an affray with natives, the party shall return to camp or lines without delay, after reporting, if possible, to the nearest civil authority.

6. No person not named in the pass, except game coolies, shall accompany a shooting party.

7. There shall be no loading in the neighbourhood of camp or lines; and all fire-arms shall be unloaded before shooting parties return.

8. No shooting with bullets of any kind is permitted except in forest or close jungle, or in tracts of country where such shooting is not attended with danger. Shooting at night is forbidden except in forest.

9. No member of a shooting party shall address or enter into conversation with any native woman.

10. No member of a shooting party shall enter any village, house, temple, mosque or enclosure or shall shoot within 500 yards of such. If supplies are to be obtained from a village, the interpreter may be employed for the purpose.

11. Members of shooting parties are forbidden to trespass upon or shoot over crops.

12. No member of a shooting party shall shoot at any animal or bird, or in any locality, included in the prohibited list shown on the pass.

13. Shooting at peafowl is prohibited unless by special permission endorsed on the pass. No shooting at hinds, does, monkeys or dogs is permitted.

14. These rules apply to troops on the march or in moving camps, as well as to troops in cantonments or standing camps.

PART II.

Rules for fire-arms and ammunition.

15. The fire-arms carried by a shooting party shall be specified on the pass and no fire-arms not so specified shall be used.

16. No rifle or carbine shall be used which carries Government ammunition, or is under ·450 bore, or is sighted over 150 yards. All bullets used with rifles or carbines for sporting purposes shall be hollow.

17. No private soldier, not qualified to be a member of a shooting party, shall be allowed to possess a rifle, carbine or gun of his own.

18. Fire-arms and ammunition used for sporting purposes, whether private property or issued by Government, shall be kept in the squadron, battery or company store-chest in charge of the squadron sergeant-majors, quartermaster sergeants or color sergeants. They will be issued by the above-named non-commissioned officers, on production of a pass in which they are specified, and this duty shall not be delegated to any other person. The armourer sergeant (or, in the case of a battery, the Section Officer) will sign the specification of fire-arms on the pass, and no arms shall be issued unless he certifies that they are in good condition and not contrary to rule 16.

19. All fire-arms issued from the store-chest and unused ammunition shall be returned to the sergeant in charge who will sign to their receipt on the shooting pass when the party comes back to camp or lines. All arms kept for sporting purposes shall be entered on the "daily state" of the Corps or Detachment; and shall be shewn as "present," "on pass" or "absent."

20. These rules apply to troops on the march or in moving camps, as well as to troops in cantonments or standing camps.

PART III.

Rules for Officers granting shooting passes.

21. Shooting passes are to be granted by the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment to which the men belong or to which they are attached for the time being.

22. Passes are to be granted only on the printed forms supplied for the purpose and the certificate on the face of the pass is to be signed by a Squadron, Battery-Section or Company Officer and countersigned by the Commanding Officer.

23. When men are permitted to shoot in the vicinity of a military station at a distance from their quarters, the following procedure shall be observed :—

(1) A furlough pass will be granted to them to the military station nearest to the country in which they intend to shoot. On the furlough pass will be an endorsement by the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment in red ink to the effect that the men are permitted to carry fire-arms and ammunition, and are eligible for a shooting pass. The furlough pass so endorsed shall be an authority to the sergeant in charge to issue arms and ammunition to the party, after the armourer sergeant has signed the specification that the arms are in good condition and not contrary to rule 16.

(2) A shooting pass will at the same time be given to them in the usual form with the omission of (*a*) the name of the interpreter, (*b*) the dates indicating the duration of the pass, (*c*) the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds and (*d*) the countersignature of the Commanding Officer.

(3) On arrival at the military station to which they are granted furlough they shall report themselves to the military authorities at that station who will attach them to a military unit.

(4) The Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment to which they are attached will, unless there are valid reasons to the contrary, complete the shooting pass by entering (*a*) the name of a qualified interpreter, (*b*) the dates indicating the duration of the pass and (*c*) the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds for the tracts of country where the members of the party intend to shoot; and will then add (*d*) his countersignature. He will also give the notice to the civil authorities required by rule 26.

The possession of fire-arms and ammunition by members of the party is only allowed during the currency of the completed shooting pass, otherwise Rules 18 and 19 apply at the station to which the men are granted furlough.

24. Shooting passes, if granted to regimental warrant officers and sergeants, shall not extend to more than 14 days; and, if granted to rank and file, shall not extend to more than 7 days.

25. Officers Commanding Stations, and Officers Commanding troops about to march, will communicate with the Civil District Officer in order to ascertain—

(*a*) in what localities shooting ought to be forbidden :

(*b*) what animals or birds are regarded by the inhabitants as sacred, or are protected by rules relating to the establishment of a close season.

26. Prior to the issue of a shooting pass which is to extend over three days, the Commanding Officer by whom it is to be granted shall send notice thereof to the District Officer of any civil district in which the members of the party are to be permitted to shoot. This notice shall be despatched at least three days before the commencement of the currency of the shooting pass. The notice shall state the names and rank of the members of the party, the place or places which they are to visit and the dates indicating the duration of the pass.

27. For a Native State, the Political Officer in charge shall be deemed to be the District Officer for the purposes of Rules 25 and 26. The notice furnished to the Political Officer under the latter rule shall be despatched at least three days beforehand; but such longer notice shall be given as is possible. Soldiers marching through a Native State are in no case to be permitted to shoot unless within 10 miles of camp.

PART IV.

Rules for dealing with offences.

28. When any serious breach of these rules occurs the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment will at once report the date and all the facts of the incident, so far as known, by telegram direct to the Adjutant-General in India; repeating the message to the General Officer Commanding the District, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Command and to the Military Department. Detailed reports will be submitted subsequently by letter through the usual channel for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

29. In every such case the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment will immediately commence a thorough and searching investigation, in view to securing the best possible narrative while the event is still fresh; and he will communicate with the District Magistrate as freely as required. When the Civil authorities also take up the case, every assistance possible will be rendered to them in their investigation. The Medical Officer who first attends to any person (whether soldier or civilian) wounded in any such case, will, without delay, bring to the notice of both the civil and military authorities the nature and extent of the injuries received and their probable ultimate result.

30. Any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier shooting without a pass shall be tried by court-martial, and shall on conviction be deprived of the privilege of shooting during the remainder of his Indian service. Also any member of a shooting party, who commits any breach of these rules resulting in material injury to person or property, shall be tried by court-martial. Cases of all other breaches of the rules shall be reported to the General Officer Commanding the District for orders.

31. When a court-martial is to be held under Rule 30 the case shall be sent to the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, or Assistant Judge Advocate-General, who shall frame the charges and prepare the brief for the prosecution and the proceedings of the court-martial shall be sent to the same officer for report before confirmation. If a civil enquiry has been held on any case, proceedings of enquiry should accompany application for trial in view of all possible evidence being made available.

32. When a court-martial is held under these rules, the result will be reported for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

33. If any breach of these rules, or any act committed by a member of a shooting party, results in an affray with natives, or in material injury to person or property, and the offender or offenders cannot be identified, all shooting passes will be prohibited in the Corps or Detachment, or in the district, for a period not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-General Commanding. Every such prohibition shall be published in Command Orders and reported for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

PART V.

Special Rules for Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Departments.

34. Shooting passes will be granted to warrant and non-commissioned officers of departments by the local Departmental Senior Commissioned Officer, in accordance with these rules so far as they may be applicable: Provided that any such warrant or non-commissioned officer may be granted a pass to shoot alone if the officer granting it is satisfied that his knowledge of the language is sufficient to enable him to converse with the inhabitants. Standing passes for a maximum period of six months, but subject to the rules relating to prohibited localities, animals and birds and to the other restrictions referred to above, may be granted to subordinates of the Military Works Department who are not employed in cantonments. In every case the officer granting the pass is responsible for seeing that the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds is duly entered on the pass.

PART VI.

Publication of these Rules.

35. A copy of these rules and of the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every barrack room.

36. Twice a year (in April and October on such day as the Officer Commanding directs) the rules included in Parts I and II and Rules 30 and 33 shall be read on parade at the head of all British squadrons, batteries and companies (including convalescent depôts and standing camps).

37. When troops disembark in India, no shooting passes shall be granted until they arrive at their destination. On their arrival, and before any passes are granted, the rules in Parts I and II and Rules 30 and 33 shall be read on parade. An order calling attention to this rule shall be issued to the Commanding Officer of each Corps or Detachment before the troops disembark.

38. A copy of the rules in Part II shall be hung up in every squadron, battery or company store.

NOTE.

The following orders and rules of law apply to the civil inhabitants of localities in which soldiers are permitted to shoot :—

The civil authorities will explain the substance of the rules and orders in simple language in all villages and tracts where soldiers are in the habit of shooting, so that the inhabitants will have no excuse for interfering unwarrantably with members of a shooting party.

2. Landlords, headmen and village police will be warned that they are expected to give their assistance in avoiding disputes between villagers and soldiers out shooting.

3. The rules for soldiers provide for punishment of a corps or detachment, or district, in the event of the offenders not being discovered. A similar responsibility may be enforced upon villages where affrays with British soldiers have occurred, if the villagers generally, or a considerable number of them, have made an unwarranted attack upon a shooting party, but the actual offenders have not been brought to justice. The villagers will be warned that in such cases they are liable by law to have extra police quartered upon them at their own expense.

4. The villagers will also be warned that they are not in any circumstances to take the law into their own hands, but are to lodge any complaint they have to make in a legal manner.

5. In cases which are not cognizable by the police, or where the prosecution is not undertaken by the civil authorities, the Civil District Officer will inform the Commanding Officer to that effect, for such action as the latter may consider fit to take.

Form of Shooting-pass.

INDIA ARMY FORM.

Supplied on payment.

Regiment ______________

No.

Names of party—

1. ... ... (In charge.)
2. ... ...
3. ... ...

Accompanied by ... ... (Interpreter.)

Carrying fire-arms as specified below :

1. ... ...
2. ... ...
3. ... ...

Have permission to be absent from quarters

from ______________

to ______________

For the purpose of shooting in ______________

[NOTE.—This pass only covers shooting in the place or places here mentioned.]

I certify that I have this day examined the weapons specified and that each is in good condition and not contrary to rule 16.

Date ______________

Armourer Sergeant.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that the three men above named are eligible for a shooting pass and that they are steady men, competent to handle fire-arms. I have this day personally read out to them the rules printed on the back of this pass. I am satisfied that they understand those rules, and that ______ above named is qualified to act as interpreter with them.

I also certify that the following are the—

Prohibited animals and birds.		Prohibited localities.
Prohibited all the year.	Prohibited for close season only.	
Peafowl*	... ...	... ...
Hinds and does	... ...	... ...
Monkeys.	... ...	... ...
Dogs ...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...

Station __________

Date __________

Squadron, Battery-Section or Company Officer.

Pass countersigned.

____

Officer Commanding

Station __________

Date __________

* Except when permitted by special order endorsed on this pass.

[*To be printed on the back of the shooting pass.*]

PART I.

Rules for Shooting Parties.

1. No warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier shall carry fir arms for sporting purposes without a shooting pass. Shooting passes will only be grante to warrant officers and non-commissioned officers and to private soldiers possessing at lea one good-conduct badge.

2. No pass will be granted to any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer private soldier unless his Squadron, Battery-Section or Company Officer certifies that he competent to handle fire-arms.

3. Each pass will be granted to a party of three, one of whom shall be in cha of the party. The party must in all cases be accompanied by a native qualified to act interpreter, whose name will be entered on the pass. The party of three shall not sepa while shooting.

4. The member of the party who is placed in charge shall carry the pass. He s produce it when reasonably required to do so, and he shall at once return it to the squad battery or company orderly sergeant when the party comes back to camp or lines. returning the pass he shall report any breach of these rules, any affray with natives or mishap, which may have occurred during the absence of the party. * * *

5. If any member of a shooting party commits any act resulting in injury to p or property, or is involved in an affray with natives, the party shall return to camp or without delay, after reporting, if possible, to the nearest civil authority.

6. No person not named in the pass, except game coolies, shall accompany a shooting party.

7. There shall be no loading in the neighbourhood of camp or lines; and all fire-arms shall be unloaded before shooting parties return.

8. No shooting with bullets of any kind is permitted except in forest or close jungle, or in tracts of country where such shooting is not attended with danger. Shooting at night is forbidden, except in forest.

9. No member of a shooting party shall address or enter into conversation with any native woman.

10. No member of a shooting party shall enter any village, house, temple, mosque or enclosure, or shall shoot within 500 yards of such. If supplies are to be obtained from a village, the interpreter may be employed for the purpose.

11. Members of shooting parties are forbidden to trespass upon or shoot over crops.

12. No member of a shooting party shall shoot at any animal or bird, or in any locality, included in the prohibited list shown on the pass.

13. Shooting at peafowl is prohibited, unless by special permission endorsed on the pass. No shooting at hinds, does, monkeys or dogs is permitted.

14. These rules apply to troops on the march or in moving camps, as well as to troops in cantonments or standing camps.

PART II.

Rules for fire-arms and ammunition.

15. The fire-arms carried by a shooting party shall be specified on the pass, and no fire-arms not so specified shall be used.

16. No rifle or carbine shall be used which carries Government ammunition, or is under ·450 bore, or is sighted over 150 yards. All bullets used with rifles or carbines for sporting purposes shall be hollow.

17. No private soldier, not qualified to be a member of a shooting party, shall be allowed to possess a rifle, carbine or gun of his own.

18. Fire-arms and ammunition used for sporting purposes, whether private property or issued by Government, shall be kept in the squadron, battery or company store-chest in charge of the squadron sergeant-majors, quarter-master sergeants or color-sergeants. They will be issued by the above-named non-commissioned officers, on production of a pass in which they are specified, and this duty shall not be delegated to any other person. The armourer sergeant (or, in the case of a battery, the Section Officer) will sign the specification of fire-arms on the pass, and no arms shall be issued unless he certifies that they are in good condition and not contrary to rule 16.

19. All fire-arms issued from the store-chest and unused ammunition shall be returned to the sergeant in charge who will sign to their receipt on the shooting pass when the party comes back to camp or lines. All arms kept for sporting purposes shall be entered on the "daily state" of the Corps or Detachment; and shall be shown as "present," "on pass," or "absent."

20. These rules apply to troops on the march or in moving camps, as well as to troops in cantonments or standing camps.

* * * * *

PART IV.

Rules for dealing with offences.

* * * * *

30. Any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier shooting without a pass shall be tried by court-martial, and shall on conviction be deprived of the privilege of shooting during the remainder of his Indian service. Also any member of a shooting party, who commits any breach of these rules resulting in material injury to person or property, shall be tried by court-martial. Cases of all other breaches of the rules shall be reported to the General Officer Commanding the District for orders.

* * * * *

33. If any breach of these rules, or any act committed by a member of a shooting party, results in an affray with natives, or in material injury to person or property, and the offender or offenders cannot be identified, all shooting passes will be prohibited in the corps or detachment, or in the district for a period not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DATED NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1018-*M.*

Viceroy's Camp, the 3rd November, 1900.

Intelligence having been received of the death of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTIAN-VICTOR-ALBERT-LUDWIG-ERNEST-ANTON, G.C.B., GRANDSON of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, Court mourning is ordered till 27th November, 1900.

When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black and officers in Uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,

E. BARING, *Major*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 27, 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th October, 1900.

No. 440.—The following is published for general information :

No. 1203 C. W. I., dated Simla, the 26th October 1900.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of Irrigation in India in 1898-99.

Read—

Note by A. R. Becher, Esquire, Accountant-General, Public Works Department, upon the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1898-89.

Provincial Revenue Reports of Irrigation Works for 1898-89.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Irrigation Works in India are divided into two main classes, Major Works and Minor Works. Major Works are subdivided into—

(*a*) Productive Works, the capital of which is provided from borrowed money.

(*b*) Protective Works, designed as a protection against famine, the capital of which is provided from the Famine Grant.

Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept for all Major Works.

Minor Works are constructed from funds provided out of the General Revenues of India and are subdivided into—

(*a*) Works for which both Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

(*b*) Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

(*c*) Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

PRODUCTIVE WORKS.

2. Productive Works are those which are expected to yield sufficient revenue to pay their working expenses and the interest on the outlay incurred in their construction, reckoned at 4 per cent. No project is now sanctioned as a Productive Work unless it can be shown beyond reasonable doubt that the irrigation when fully developed will at least fulfil those conditions. But in former years before rules to this effect were definitely laid down several large irrigation works were constructed from borrowed money which would not now be admitted to the Productive class.

There are 11 of these works, *viz*, the Orissa, Sone, and Midnapur Irrigation Canals, and the Hijili Tidal (Navigation) Canal, in Bengal, and seven irrigation works in the Deccan and Gujarat. They are still retained on the list of Productive Works, but they are never likely to be remunerative, and current expenditure against their capital accounts is now charged against the general revenues of India. In addition to these 11 works there are two projects in Madras, the Karnul Canal and the Barur Tank, which have proved financial failures. In the table below the financial results attained on these thirteen works, which are Productive only in name, are exhibited separately from those which are actually, or are expected shortly to be, remunerative. Of the latter there are twenty-one projects in operation and seven under construction. The financial resuls of Productive Works in operation during and up to the end of 1898-99 may therefore be stated as follows:

Productive Works.	Number of works.	Capital outlay to end of 1898-99.	Net revenue in 1898 99.	Return on Capital Outlay.	Accumulated net revenue up to end of 1898-99	Accumulated interest charges on Capital Outlay to end of 1898-99.	Surplus Revenue up to end of 1898-99.
		Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works sanctioned as productive but *not* productive according to definition now in force.	13	9,73,14,110	6,91,730	0·71	31,37,980	8,36,80,850	—8,05,42,870
Works which are actually productive or are expected to be so.	21	21,83,88,560	2,10,10,220	9·62	33,59,75,900	18,55,44,160	15,04,31,740
Total ...	34	31,57,02,770	2,17,01,950	6·87	33,91,13,880	26,92,25,010	6,98,88,870

The total loss on the 13 works which, as has been stated above, are never likely to be remunerative, has amounted to 8 crores of rupees, a loss that will necessarily increase. But though these works have proved a failure as financial investments, they have been indirectly of great benefit to the tracts of country which they irrigate, by securing large areas of cultivation against the vicissitudes of the seasons. The area irrigated by them during the year under review amounted to nearly 800,000 acres.

The 21 works which are considered to fulfil the conditions of a Productive Work, paid collectively 9 62 per cent. on their capital outlay during the year, while the surplus revenue, after paying interest charges, which they had contributed to the general revenues of the country up to the end of 1898-99, exceeded 15 crores of rupees. The least remunerative is the Periyar project, which paid only 1·7 per cent. on its capital cost. Irrigation from this work did not commence until 1896-97, and is not yet fully developed.

3. Taken collectively by Provinces the Productive Works in operation gave the following results during the year :

Province.		Number of works.	Area irrigated.	Value of crops irrigated. Total.	Value of crops irrigated. Per acre.	Assessed revenue per acre irrigated.	Capital outlay to end of 1898-99.	Net revenue in 1898-99.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.
Irrigation.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Punjab	Imperial ...	6	3,320,000	9,81,78,654	29·57	3·73	8,51,87,334	85,08,862	9·99
	Native States ...		412,743	1,05,59,071	25·58	3·79	1,51,78,384	8,02,594	5·28
North-Western Provinces ...		4	2,112,778	6,97,02,351	32·99	3·94	7,87,85,640	57,30,456	7·27
Madras		9	2,692,817	7,07,91,236	26·29	2·89	6.66,60,849	58,89,493	8·84
Sind		4	688,651	1,00,94,753	14·66	1·90	99,04,377	9,33,307	9·42
Bombay		7	27,389	20,66,933	75·46	8·67	1,09,50,247	2,27,346	2·08
Bengal		3	710,544	2,22,04,753	31·25	1·86	6,15,99,076	3,88,198	0·63
Total Irrigation	Imperial ...	33	9,552,179	27,30,38,680	28·58	2.24	31,30,87,523	2,16,77,662	6·92
	Native States, Punjab.		412,742	1,05,59,071	25·58	3·79	1,51,78,384	8,02,594	5·28
GRAND TOTAL—Irrigation, Imperial and Native States.		33	9,964,921	28,35,97,751	28·46	2·30	32,82,65,907	2,24,80,256	6·85
Navigation.									
Hijli Tidal Canal, Bengal ...		1	...	...	...	...	26,15,242	24,277	0·93

The total area irrigated fell short of the areas for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 which, owing to the intense demand due to famine and drought, were the highest on record, by 340,459 and 375,655 acres only. The Punjab Canals irrigated a larger area and paid a higher percentage on capital outlay than canals of this class in any other province. The Lower Sohag and Para Canal cleared its debt of interest during the year and paid a return (the highest on record) of 11·54 per cent. on its capital outlay. The results recorded of the working of the Chenab Canal, which paid a return of 8·14 per cent. on its capital outlay, were again very striking. Although its system of distributaries is still incomplete it irrigated no less than 957,705 acres, an area 24 per cent. in excess of the area irrigated in the previous year and exceeding by 174,975 acres the area in British territory irrigated by the Sirhind Canal, the largest of the old Punjab Canals. At the end of 1897-98 the interest debt stood at Rs. 7,47,556. This was completely cleared off during the year, at the end of which the revenue account of the canal showed a surplus of Rs. 3,09,538. The Government of India take this opportunity of congratulating the Punjab Irrigation Engineers upon the rapid development and successful working of this, their last completed, canal.

In the North-Western Provinces there was a slight falling off in the returns paid by all the four canals in operation as compared with the returns paid in 1897-98, in which year, however, the irrigation was abnormal on account of the drought.

In Madras the Productive Works irrigated a larger area and paid collectively a slightly higher return on capital outlay than in 1897-98. The financial results in this Presidency are seriously affected by the dead weight of the Karnal-Cuddapah Canal, the capital cost of which is Rs. 2,17.24,490, while the area irrigated during the year did not exceed 49,000 acres and the net revenue amounted to Rs. 44,390 only. Excluding this canal the net revenue derived from the Productive Works in Madras, including the Barur Tank and Periyar Project, was equivalent to a return of 13 per cent. on the capital outlay—a result which has not yet been attained or approached in any other Province.

In Sind the area of irrigation was less by 65,171 acres than the area, 753,822 acres, irrigated in 1897-98, while the return on capital outlay fell only from 9·54 to 9·42 per cent. These results are satisfactory. The Sind Canals are entirely dependent upon the height and duration of the floods in the Indus during the irrigation season. In 1897-98 the floods were high and long sustained: in 1898-99 they were below the average in height and not above the average in duration and on the whole were not very favourable. In connection with the Sind Canals the Government of India consider that the suggestions made by Mr. James in his memorandum deserve the careful attention of the Sind Engineers, and note with satisfaction the terms of high commendation in which the services of these officers have been referred to by the Commissioner and the Government of Bombay.

In the Bombay Deccan and Gujarat, though the area irrigated was less than in the previous year, there was an increase in the net revenue, and the return on capital outlay was 2·08 per cent. against 1·28 per cent. in 1897-98—a result which was due to a reduction in the working expenses.

In Bengal the area irrigated was 710,544 acres as compered with 701,293 acres in 1897-98 and 630,489 acres, the average of the five previous years. The Government of India agree with the Government of Bengal in regarding these figures as a satisfactory indication that the value of irrigation as an insurance against disaster in years of failing rainfall is becoming more fully realized by cultivators. The statement made in the Resolution of the Local Government that in the famine year of 1896-97 the rice crop alone, which the Sone Canals saved from destruction, was valued at a sum more than half the entire capital cost of those canals, is a sufficient indication of the great protective value of this work. The Sone Canals covered their working expenses, the net revenue amounting to Rs. 4,63,167 equivalent to a return of 1·73 per cent. on the capital outlay. On the Orissa Canals the receipts fell short of the working expenses by Rs. 29,721 and on the Midnapore Canal by Rs. 45,248.

The Government of India note with great satisfaction the high standard which has now been attained in the work of collection on the Sone and Orissa Canals on both of which the outstanding demands at the end of the year were *nil*, while there was a notable reduction in the number of certificates issued. These results reflect great credit on all the officers concerned.

The gross revenue derived from the Productive Irrigation Works in operation in India in 1898-99 amounted to 317·60 lakhs of rupees or Rs. 3·32 per acre irrigated.

There are also in course of construction seven new projects which have been sanctioned as Productive Works. They are—

(i) The Mandalay Canal in Upper Burma, a perennial canal designed to irrigate 72,000 acres in the "dry zone" of Burma. The work was started in 1896-97 and is being vigorously pushed on.

(ii) The Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal in the North-Western Provinces. This is an extension, 106 miles in length, of the Ganges Canal from Cawnpore into the Allahabad District. A portion of the work has already been opened and irrigation from it begun. The whole project will soon be completed and will be capable of irrigating 116,000 acres.

(iii) The Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. This important project will bring a large desert tract under cultivation and is estimated to irrigate about 600,000 acres. Work was started during the year and is now in active progress.

(iv) The Jamrao Canal in Sind. This large canal is designed to supply water to 260,000 acres in a comparatively rainless tract in Sind. Work was started in 1895-96. The head works are completed and the canal was opened in November 1899.

(v) The Dad Canal, (vi) The Naulakhi Canal, (vii) The Nasrat Canal.

These are projects for improving and extending existing canals in Sind, so as to

bring an additional area of 277,563 acres under irrigation. Work on the Dad Canal was begun in 1896-97 and is in full progress. On the Naulakhi and Nasrat Canals preliminary works only have as yet been commenced.

PROTECTIVE WORKS.

4. There are only five works of the protective class in operation in India. They gave the results shown below during the year under review :—

Province.	Area irrigated.	Capital outlay to end of 1898-99.	Net revenue in 1898 99.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Swát River Canal (Punjab)	139 759	40,29,300	3,46,730	8·60
Betwa Canal (North-Western Provinces)	39,560	43,01,490	480	0·01
Rushikulya Project (Madras)	82,965	46,99,230	43,750	0·93
Mhasvad Tank (Bombay)	6,101	20,74,650	7,710	0·37
Nira Canal (Bombay)	34,360	56,82,990	78,560	1·38
Total ...	302,745	2,07,87,660	4,77,230	2·30

The most prominent of the results tabulated in the statement above are those of the Swat River Canal in the Punjab. This work though sanctioned as a Protective work might well have been included in the Productive class. It paid a return of no less than 8·6 per cent. during the year on its capital outlay, the net revenue exceeding the interest charges of the year by 124 per cent., while the outstanding debt of interest has been reduced from Rs. 5,58,153 to Rs. 3,66,207, a comparatively small balance that will soon be paid off.

5. The major works which paid over 4 per cent. on the capital outlay are as follows :—

	Percentages paid in			Capital outlay to end of 1898 99.	Area irrigated during 1898-99.
	1896 97.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
				Rs.	Acres.
1. Cauvery Delta system	45·86	44·87	41·56	21,12,340	994,118
2. Eastern Jumna Canal	26·77	34·04	28·13	38,67,420	297,072
3 Begari Canal	15·40	17·78	19·32	17 06,800	254,729
4. Godavari Delta system	16·41	19·15	18·42	1,30,65,510	776,493
5. Kistna Delta system	10 50	13·18	15·03	1,33,96,630	566,277
6. Unharwah Project	17·14	17·47	14·80	6,26,880	72,805
7. Bari Doab Canal	11 89	13 66	13·17	1,81,52,070	771,451
8. Sidhnai Canal	17·37	20·33	12·32	11,98,980	84,306
9. Lower Sohag and Para Canal	4·89	5·92	11·54	7,19,910	74,660
10. Western Jumna Canal	11·29	10·34	11·31	1,66,19,400	649,148
11. Ganges Canal	9·55	10·68	9·29	2,99,63,830	901,602
12. Swat River Canal (Protective) ...	6·52	7·38	8 60	40,29,300	139,759
13. Sirhind Canal	8 59	10·83	8·38	2,42,55,840	782,730
14. Penner Anicut	6 87	7·59	8·23	18,99,190	72,192
15. Chenab Canal	0·75	7·34	8·14	2,42,41,130	957,705
16. Desert Canal	2·91	6·30	7 25	12,92,090	104,827
17. Eastern Nara works	6·21	7 18	6 64	62,78,610	256,290
18. Srivaikuntham Anicut system ...	2·20	5·45	5·54	14,77,430	42,740
19. Agra Canal	6·02	7·67	4 50	95,53,400	209,966
20. Krishna Canal	2 92	5·24	4·14	8,64,890	3,970
21. Lower Ganges Canal	4 74	6·25	4·04	3,51,00,990	704,138
22. Sangam Anicut system	3 96	3 68	4·03	38,78,610	78,261

Sixteen of the large irrigation systems have paid off the accumulated interest on the capital invested in them and several more are shortly expected to do so. The total surplus which the 16 works have contributed amounts to nearly 16¾ crores of rupees, a sum which exceeds the capital invested in them by 2½ crores.

The following statement gives the cost of maintenance and working considered with reference to the area irrigated and to the gross revenue realized :—

Province.	Working expenses per acre irrigated.	Percentage of working expenses on gross revenue.
	Rs.	
Bombay—Sind ...	0·5	27·9
Madras ...	0·9	19·9
Punjab ...	1·0	28·6
North-Western Provinces ...	1·4	34·1
Bengal ...	1·9	77·6
Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat ...	3·5	42·7

The Sind Canals cost least to work per acre irrigated, while the Madras works were worked for the smallest share of the gross revenue. The high ratio of working expenses to gross revenue in Bengal is due in part to the absence of owner's rates and to the fact that the land being permanently settled no enhancement of land revenue on account of irrigation can be made. The high rate per acre in the Deccan and Gujarat is identical with that of the previous year, and with the average of former years, and is due to special causes.

MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

6. Taken collectively by Provinces these works gave the following results during the year :—

Province.	Number of works.	Area irrigated.	Capital outlay to end of 1898-99.	Net revenue in 1898-99.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Irrigation.					
Sind ...	7	981,049	39,23,870	7,34,080	18·71
Punjab ...	5	664,213	21,68,820	5,32,670	24·56
Madras ...	23	553,497	91,80,710	7,66,310	8·35
North-Western Provinces ...	4	101,464	28,17,620	1,45,680	5·17
Bombay ...	27	37,205	70,71,230	46,370	0·65
Rajputana ...	3	25,592	24,67,180	66,040	2·68
Baluchistan ...	2	5,653	16,12,780	33,220	2·06
Bengal ...	1	* ...	7,21,590	3,730	0·52
Burma (embankments) ...	...	† 453,317	33,70,010	6,50,560	19·30
Total Irrigation ...	72	2,831,990	3,33,33,810	29,78,660	8·93
Navigation.					
Madras ...	4	...	92,82,160	—12,370	...
Bengal ...	2	...	1,09,93,660	1,19,410	1·09
Total Navigation ...	6	...	2,02,75,820	1,07,040	0·52

*There was no irrigation from the Saran Canals, the net revenue of Rs. 3,730 comprising principally unrealized water-rates of the previous year collected during 1898-99.

†These figures represent the area the cultivation of which depends upon the protection afforded by the embankments.

The most important of the irrigation works of this class are the Inundation Canals in Sind and the Punjab. In Sind the area irrigated amounted to 981,049 acres as compared with 840,123 acres in the previous year. The return on capital outlay, however, decreased from 26¼ to 18¾ per cent., this decrease being due to an unusually large outlay on the Fuleli Canals. In the Punjab, on the other hand, the return on capital outlay of 24½ per cent. slightly exceeded that of 1897-98 though the area irrigated, 664,213 acres, was less than the area of that year by 152,193 acres.

In Burma these works consist of embankments which, by the protection they afford against floods, enable large tracts to be brought under cultivation. The area protected, which varies very little from year to year, amounted in 1898-99 to 453,317 acres and the return on capital outlay to 19·3 per cent. The total area irrigated by this class of minor works was 2,831,990 acres as compared with 2,915,560 acres in 1897-98 and value of the crops raised is estimated at 6·51 crores of rupees.

The navigation works consist of the Buckingham Canal and three other smaller canals in Madras, and the Calcutta and Eastern Canals and the Orissa Coast Canal in Bengal.

The traffic on the Buckingham Canal was less than usual and the maintenance charges, which were rather above the normal, exceeded the receipts by Rs. 8,736.

On the Circular and Eastern Canals in Bengal the total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,09,281 as compared with Rs. 4,26,203 in the previous year, the falling off being attributed to general dulness in trade and to the plague scare. The working expenses were higher than usual and the return on capital outlay was only 2 per cent. as compared with 3·1 per cent., the average of the five previous years.

On the Orissa Coast Canal the working expenses exceeded the receipts by Rs. 9,194. The opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is said to have affected the revenue of this canal and to be likely to continue to do so.

MINOR WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

7. The results obtained from these works during the year were as follows:—

Area irrigated	1,772,174 acres.
	Rs.
Gross receipts	48,70,460
Expenditure	23,46,210
Net revenue	25,24,250

The expenditure includes not only working expenses, but also the cost of extensions and improvements, which, in the case of works for which capital accounts are kept, would be charged against capital. The net revenue of 25¼ lakhs may, therefore, be said to represent the actual gain to the revenues of the country derived from these works.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN INDIA.

8. The statement in paragraph 2 of this review shows the surplus revenue derived from Productive Works after deducting interest at 4 per cent. on the total direct capital outlay. But though, for purposes of account, interest on the full capital outlay is charged against each work, it is not actually payable upon any portion of the outlay not met from borrowed money.

The results of Irrigation Works in India as they affect the general taxpayer may therefore be stated as follows :—

	During 1898-99.	To end of 1898-99.
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
PRODUCTIVE WORKS—		
Total direct Capital outlay from borrowed money	65,35,480	25,96,72,970
Interest on borrowed capital	98,96,210	17,47,27,270
Direct Capital outlay charged against revenue	1,43,520	6,05,67,850
Indirect charges	8,84,150	2,89,53,780
Working expenses (direct charges)	90,99,480	18,96,88,990
Total charges on taxpayer ...	2,00,23,360	45,39,37,890
Total revenue	*3,14,12,430	54,21,71,260
Surplus revenue	1,13,89,070	8,82,33,370
PROTECTIVE WORKS—		
Direct Capital outlay (charged against revenue)	1,16,690	2,19,52,900
Indirect charges	28,010	14,34,660
Working expenses (direct charges)	3,04,450	33,15,020
Total charges on taxpayer ...	4,49,150	2,67,02,580
Total revenue	*8,04,460	55,38,740
Surplus revenue	+3,55,310	−2,11,63,840
MINOR WORKS.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—		
Direct Capital outlay (charged against revenue)	6,39,970	5,10,77,360
Indirect charges	1,43,260	55,42,120
Working expenses (direct charges)	22,00,690	5,95,42,020
Total charges on taxpayer ...	29,83,920	11,61,61,500
Total revenue	*53,52,890	13,62,35,090
Surplus revenue	23,68,970	2,00,73,590
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—		
Total expenditure	23,46,210	4,16,02,680
Total revenue ...	*48,70,460	8,39,70,450
Surplus revenue	25,24,250	4,23,67,770
Total surplus revenue, Major and Minor Works	1,66,37,600	12,95,10,890

*These figures represent the gross revenue due to the expenditure of Government capital less collection charges.

The results shown above do not include those due to Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept. A large amount of land revenue depends upon the efficient maintenance of these works, but it is not possible to determine how much of it is directly due to the expenditure incurred upon them by Government. In Madras, however, where this class of works is most largely represented, the expenditure on them in 1898-99 is stated to have been Rs. 20,13,671, while the gross revenue dependent on their maintenance is estimated at Rs. 89,98,980.

9. The total area irrigated by all classes of irrigation works in India in 1898-99 was 18⅓ million acres and the value of the crops raised by means of this irrigation is estimated at 39$\frac{1}{7}$ crores of rupees.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Review, with a copy of the note by the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agricultural Departments, and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that the Review be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, and the note in the Supplement thereto.

Ordered further, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

T. HIGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 3, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 2nd November 1900.

No. 479.—The Reverend Kenric George Foster has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th October, 1900.

No. 441.—Captain W. F. Tilley, R.E., Military Works Services, temporarily employed on Famine Relief Works in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, is permanently appointed to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department in the rank of Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and is transferred from the Central Provinces to the Punjab.

T. HIGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 10, 1900.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Simla, the 1st November 1900.

No. 5579-*P.*—Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, is placed on special duty, with effect from the 15th of November 1900.

Mr. R. A. Mant, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department during the absence on deputation on special duty of Mr. J. B. Brunyate, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th November 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 1117.—The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895.

* * * * * * * *

Punjab Light Horse.

Trooper J. Brabson.
" G. W. H. Marshall.

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st October 1900.

No. 449.—The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, are posted as follows :—

* * * * * * * *

To Punjab.

Mr. Raymond Patrick Hadow.
" James Hutton Tabor Middleton.
" Arthur Ralph Astbury.
" Thomas Maurice Bostock.

* * * * * * * *

No. 450.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 449, dated 31st October 1900, Mr. W. H. Todd, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is temporarily posted to the Punjab for the first year of his service under Public Works Department Resolution No. 2352-G., dated the 1st September 1897.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1900.

No. 34.—The following Statutes are published for general information:—

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (LIABILITY OF SHIPOWNERS AND OTHERS) ACT, 1900.

[63 & 64 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 32.]

An act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, with respect to the Liability of Shipowners and others.

[*6th August* 1900]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Further limitation of liability of ship-owner.

1. The limitation of the liability of the owners of any ship set by section five hundred and three of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of loss of or damage to vessels, goods, merchandise, or other things, shall extend and apply to all cases where (without their actual fault or privity) any loss or damage is caused to property or rights of any kind, whether on land or on water, or whether fixed or moveable, by reason of the improper navigation or management of the ship 57 & 58 Vict, c. 60.

Limitation of liability of harbour conservancy authority.

2.—(1) The owners of any dock or canal, or a harbour authority or a conservancy authority, as defined by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall not, where without their actual fault or privity any loss or damage is caused to any vessel or vessels, or to any goods, merchandise, or other things whatsoever on board any vessel or vessels, be liable to damages beyond an aggregate amount not exceeding eight pounds for each ton of the tonnage of the largest registered British ship which, at the time of such loss or damage occurring, is, or within the period of five years previous thereto has been, within the area over which such dock or canal owner, harbour authority or conservancy authority, performs any duty or exercises any power. A ship shall not be deemed to have been within the area over which a harbour authority or a conservancy authority performs any duty, or exercises any powers, by reason only that it has been built or fitted out within such area, or that it has taken shelter within or passed through such area on a voyage between two places both situate outside that area, or that it has loaded or unloaded mails or passengers within that area.

(2) For the purpose of this section the tonnage of ships shall be ascertained as provided by section five hundred and three, sub-section two, of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the register of any ship shall be sufficient evidence that the gross tonnage and the deductions therefrom and the registered tonnage are as therein stated.

(3) Section five hundred and four of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply to this section as if the words "owner of a British or foreign ship" included a harbour authority and a conservancy authority, and the owner of a canal or of a dock.

(4) For the purpose of this section the term "dock" shall include wet docks and basins, tidal docks and basins, locks, cuts, entrances, dry docks, graving docks, gridirons, slips, quays, wharves, piers, stages, landing-places, and jetties.

(5) For the purposes of this section the term "owners of a dock or canal" shall include any person or authority having the control and management of any dock or canal, as the case may be.

(6) Nothing in this section shall impose any liability in respect of any such loss or damage on any such owners or authority in any case where no such liability would have existed if this Act had not passed.

Limitation of liability where several claims arise on one occasion.

3. The limitation of liability under this Act shall relate to the whole of any losses and damages which may arise upon any one distinct occasion, although such losses and damages may be sustained by more than one person, and shall apply whether the liability arises at common law or under any general or private Act of Parliament, and notwithstanding anything contained in such Act.

Short title.

4. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners and others) Act, 1900.

Construction.

57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.
60 & 61 Vict. c. 59.
60 & 61 Vict. c. 61.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 14.
61 & 62 Vict. c. 44.

5. This Act shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and that Act and the Merchant Shipping Act, 1897, the Merchant Shipping (Exemption from Pilotage) Act 1897, the Merchant Shipping (Liability of Shipowners) Act, 1898, the Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act, 1898, and this Act, may be cited together as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1900.

THE RESERVE FORCES ACT, 1900.

[63 & 64 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 42.]

An Act to amend the Reserve Forces Act, 1882.

[*6th August* 1900.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Amendment of 45 & 46 Vict. c. 48, s. 3, as to calling out on permanent service.

45 & 46 Vict c. 48.

1. Men in the second division of the 1st class of the army reserve shall be liable to be called out on permanent service, notwithstanding that directions have not been given for calling out the whole of the first division on such service ; and, accordingly, in section three of the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, the words "and in the event of such

direction being given men in the second division shall not be liable to be called out on permanent service until directions have been given for calling out the whole of the first division on such service," shall be repealed :

Provided that this section shall not apply to a man who entered the said second division before the passing of this Act, except with his consent.

Amendment of 45 & 46 Vict. c. 48, s. 10, as to rank of militia reservist on return to militia.

2. Sub-section four of section ten of the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, shall be subject to the following proviso :

Provided that—

(a) the rank of any such man shall not be lower than that to which he was entitled in the army immediately before he was released from permanent service ; and

(b) if, whilst on permanent service, his rank has been reduced below that to which he was entitled before being called out on permanent service, and continues below that rank until the time when he is released from permanent service, his rank in the militia shall be correspondingly reduced; and

(c) if, being of a rank above that of a private in the militia, he has served on permanent service as a private, and whilst so serving has been awarded any punishment which, had he at the time held the rank which he held in the militia, would have involved reduction to a lower rank, his rank in the militia on his being released from permanent service shall be reduced accordingly ; and

(d) if under the foregoing provisions the rank of any such man in the militia is raised or reduced above or below that which he held before he entered on permanent service, his pay shall be correspondingly raised or reduced.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Reserve Forces Act, 1900.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1900.

No. 3031.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department cited in the margin, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that clauses (c) and (d) of Part III of the like Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, shall be cancelled, and that, after Part III of the said notification, the following Part shall be inserted, namely :—

No. 877, dated the 5th May 1899.
No. 1067, dated the 22nd May 1899.

"III-A.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 27, to withdraw and exempt respectively from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act certain tracts and classes of persons within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab as follows :—

(a) the following tracts and classes of persons from all the prohibitions and directions contained in section 13 of the said Act, other than such as relate to arms of the kinds known as rifles, pistols and daggers, namely :—

(1) the parganas of Lahaul and Spiti in the Kángra District ;

(2) the Peshâwar and Kohât Districts, except the Cantonments and Municipalities included in the said districts ;

(3) the following portions of the Hazara District, namely :—

(i) the jagir of the Nawab of Amb, commonly known as Feudal Tanawal (including the Phulera Jagir) ; and

(ii) the villages of which a list is appended to Punjab Government Notification (Home Department) No. 2460, dated the 3rd July 1879, except the Municipality of Baffa ;

(4) the portions of the districts of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan not being part of a Cantonment or Municipality lying to the west of the road—

(i) from Bannu to Latammar,

(ii) from Bannu to Kasmor *viâ* Jani Khel, Mullazai, Tank, Kulachi, Draband, Vehoa, Mangrota, Vador, Harrand, Kot Ram and Toziani ;

(5) persons of the class known as Baloches belonging to any organized tuman while within the limits of their own or any other tuman in the Dera Ghazi Khan District ;

(6) armed guards required to accompany sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (I of 1874);

(7) villagers in the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Hazara, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan pursuing raiders or persons of the class known as trans-border Pathans and Baloches who have committed or attempted to commit an offence in British India :

(*b*) the following tracts and classes of persons from all the prohibitions and directions contained in Section 14 and Section 15 of the said Act, other than such as relate to arms of the kind known as rifles, pistols or daggers or to rifle ammunition, namely :—

(1) the parganas of Lahaul and Spiti in the Kangra District ;

(2) the Peshawar and Kohat Districts ;

(3) the following portions of the Hazara District, namely :—

(i) the jagir of the Nawab of Amb, commonly known as Feudal Tanawal (including the Phulera Jagir) ; and

(ii) the villages of which a list is appended to Punjab Government (Home Department) Notification No. 2460, dated the 3rd July 1879;

(4) the Bannn and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, except the portions thereof lying to the east of the river Indus ;

(5) the Dera Ghazi Khan District ;

(6) armed guards required to accompany sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (I of 1874);

(7) villagers in the Districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Hazara, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan pursuing raiders or persons of the class known as trans-border Pathans and Baloches who have committed or attempted to commit an offence in British India :

Provided that nothing in this Part shall be deemed to exempt any person of the class known as trans-border Pathans from any of the prohibitions or directions contained in the said Sections 13, 14 and 15 above specified."

No. 3035.—The following addition is made to Rule VIII of the Rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, published in Home Department Notification No. 707, dated the 29th March 1878 :—

"and must conclude with a specific prayer."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th November 1900.

No.—1853 G.—The services of Mr. J. G. Lorimer, of the Indian Civil Service, an Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th November 1900.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1126.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

The 9th November 1900.

* * * * * * * *

Bernhard Oswald Roe.

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL ESETABLISHMENT.

No. 1129.—In recognition of the service rendered by the undermentioned Military Assistant Surgeon in connection with famine relief work in the Hissar District, the following promotion is made, with effect from the 3rd November 1900, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

First Class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Theophilus Weston.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th November 1900.

No. 459.—It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in Public Works Department resolution No. 139-A. E., dated 17th June 1899, published in Notification No. 278, dated 29th June 1899, one vacancy in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service.

Applications for nominations should be addressed to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the rules referred to not later than the 15th January 1901.

The 15th November 1900.

No. 461.—Mr. E. duCane Smithe, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 24th October 1900.

The 16th November 1900.

No. 462.—Mr. H. Phillips, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, temporarily employed on Famine Relief Works in the Punjab, is retransferred to State Railways and placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the North-Western Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th October last.

T. HIGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ALLOTMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTED TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY IN 1900.

No. 770—810.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Calcutta, the 13th November 1900.

RESOLUTION.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below :—

Mr. Adelbert William James Talbot, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Felix Martin Levi, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Geoffrey Fitzhervey deMontmorency, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Punjab and Central Provinces.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Evelyn Berkeley Howell, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Henry Alexander Smith, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Donald James Boyd, North-Western Provices and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. John Hugo Hepburn Bill, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

* * * * * * * *

2. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to attach the abovementioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name as follows :—

* * * * * * * *

Mr. A. W. J. Talbot
" F. M. Levi
" G. F. deMontmorency
" E. B. Howell
" H. A. Smith
" D. J. Boyd
" J. H. H. Bill
} Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

4. * * * The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay * * *.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the dates on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma, and to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for information and guidance; and that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Assam for information. Also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

(True Extract.)

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER 24, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd November, 1900.

No. 851.—The services of Mr. B. N. Bosworth Smith, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd November, 1900.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 1141.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by Section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 24th day of December, 1900.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to amend, to the extent set forth below, the rules known as the Cantonment Code, 1899, and published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 664, dated the 16th June, 1899:

To Section 76 of the said Code, the following shall be added, namely:—

" or

(*m*) require any person, being the owner, or having the control, of any well, to disinfect or otherwise purify the same or protect it against contamination, in such manner and within such period as may be specified in the notice."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1142.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd October, 1900, pages 6478, 6479, 6480 and 6481.

* * * * * * *

India Office, 23rd October, 1900.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps * * * * * made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * * *

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 11th August, 1900.

* * * * * * *

Cecil Sydney de Butts Martindale.

* * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1900.

No. 465.—The services of Miyan Ilam-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was lent temporarily to the Government of India for the work of acquiring land for the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 29th September, 1900.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 1, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1900.

No. 513.—The Reverend W. B. Handford, M. A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 18th October 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1900.

No. 5909-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal shall be added to the list of British Possessions, for which the letter rate of postage is one anna per half-ounce, mentioned in Part I, Rule 3, of the Notification in this Department, No. 1429 C—S. R., dated March 30, 1899, published in the *Gazette of India* of the same date.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Punjab Government Gazette

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 8, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1900.

No. [illegible] W. [illegible], M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the [illegible] Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from [illegible] 1900.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Post Office.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1900.

No. 1909-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that [illegible] shall be added to the list of British [illegible] and the [illegible] in which the letter rate of postage is one anna per half-ounce, mentioned in [illegible] No. [illegible] C.-S. R., dated [illegible], published in the *Gazette of India* of the same date.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 8, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1900.

No. 3291.—I.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

II.—In exercise of the powers confered by section 6 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the manufacture, possession or importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this Notification to be an explosive:

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt:

Provided, also, that nothing in this Notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or re-charging of an apparatus properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene.

CENSUS.

The 7th December 1900.

No. 292.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Indian Census Act, 1900 (X of 1900), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for taking the census (1) of cantonments, and of troops on the march and elsewhere, and (2) of railway servants and others residing on railway premises and travellers by rail:—

RULES FOR TAKING THE CENSUS OF CANTONMENTS AND OF TROOPS ON THE MARCH AND ELSEWHERE.

A.—Military limits.

1. Within regimental lines or other purely military limits the census will be taken by the military authorities.

2. The determination of these limits should be undertaken, as soon as possible after the receipt of these instructions, by the military and civil authorities in consultation with each other, and should be shown on a map, so that both may know clearly the areas for the enumeration of which they are respectively responsible.

3. To prevent mistakes or double enumeration, it is advisable for the military authorities to have their limits cleared, between sunset on the 1st of March 1901 and sunrise on the 2nd idem, of all persons who are not residing temporarily or permanently within those limits as officers of any grade, fighting-men, non-combatants attached to the regiments, the servants of the above, regimental followers, or members of the families of any of these.

4. The census to be taken by the military authorities under the above orders will therefore include all persons, of whatever age, sex, race, or profession, who on the night of the 1st March are temporarily or permanently residing within military limits. In other words, it will include all persons who, though ordinarily residing elsewhere, may on that night be stopping temporarily within those limits; and also those who, while actually living at the time and taking their meals within the same, may be absent for a few hours on night duty, etc.

5. On the receipt of these orders, a list should be prepared showing every house or other building in the area in question which is inhabited, or is likely to be inhabited, on the 1st March. A convenient form for this list is the following:—

HOUSE LIST.

District *Cantonment or Station* *Regiment*

Serial No. of house.	Description of house *i. e.*, barracks, guard-house, dwelling-house, married quarters, follower's quarters, etc.	Name of chief occupant or officer in charge.	Usual number of occupants.	Language spoken.	Number of household schedules required.
1	2	3	4	5	6

6. If any large building has been divided into separate dwellings or tenements, such as married quarters occupied by distinct families or groups of persons, each of these dwellings should be given a separate number in column 1 of the list. Large buildings not so divided, such as the quarters of unmarried privates, should be given only one number.

7. An abstract of the list should be prepared in the following form and forwarded to the District or Political Officer, as the case may be. It serves as an indent for schedules, and must be carefully prepared.

ABSTRACT OF HOUSE LIST.

District *Cantonment or Station* *Regiment*

Total number of houses.	NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS SPEAKING				Number of household schedules required at one for four persons.	REMARKS.
	English.	Vernacular A.	Vernacular. B.	Vernacular. C.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

8. Some time before the 15th November the number entered against each house in the above list should be painted conspicuously upon the building, so that it may be easily noted on the night of the census.

9. After the numbers have been painted, the houses should be arranged in compact blocks, and these blocks grouped into circles. No block should contain more than 150 persons and no circle more than 2,500.

10. For each block an enumerator should be appointed and for each circle a supervisor. Non-commissioned officers will usually be selected for these posts. Native followers and servants attached to British regiments or employed by the officers should be enumerated by the regimental munshi, by a Commissariat native official, or by some one selected with reference to his knowledge of their language and customs.

11. A circle list should then be drawn up in the following form and forwarded to the District or Political Officer, as the case may be :—

CIRCLE LIST.

District *Cantonment or Station* *Regiment*

Circle No.	Name of Supervisor.	Number of block.	Name of Enumerator.	Number of houses in each block.	Number of persons in each block.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

12. As soon as the forms are received, the block list forming part of the book of schedules and showing the number and description of houses in each block should be written up from the house lists. A commissioned officer should then teach the supervisors and enumerators their work by making them fill up a few entries by way of experiment and correcting their mistakes. Spare forms will be supplied for this purpose at the rate of two leaves (four pages) for each enumerator.

13. At the beginning of February, each enumerator should go round his block and enter in the book of schedules full particulars every man, woman, or child whom he finds residing therein. This record should be carefully examined and initialled by the officer responsible for the census, and all errors rectified. The houses should be taken in the order in which they are entered in the house list, and exact observance of the instructions must be rigidly enforced. Black ink only must be provided for this preliminary enumeration. Europeans and Eurasians should not be enumerated on this occasion, but household schedules should be distributed to them and the signature of the head of the family taken in the last column of the block list.

14. After gunfire on the night of the 1st March 1901, the enumerator should again go over his block, check and bring up to date the entries previously made, and thus complete the census. All such additions or erasures must be made in red ink.

15. On the morning of the 2nd March the enumerators should collect all the household schedules that have been issued and sew them into their books. They will then assemble at some place fixed by the supervisor and prepare under his instructions the abstracts inside the covers. After testing the figures, the supervisor will compile them into a circle summary, and the various summaries will then be combined into a single statement by the officer in charge of the census and sent to the District or Political Officer, as the case may be. The books and schedules for each regiment or detachment should be packed and registered separately and despatched to the same officer.

16. As it is necessary that the scheme laid down for the census of the whole country should be strictly followed, arrangements will be made by Local Governments and Administrations to place a European district official in direct communication with the military authorities in each cantonment, so that he may give advice to the latter, and otherwise ensure uniformity and punctuality in the arrangements.

B.—Troops on the march and on duty outside Cantonments.

17. The census of regiments on the march and of troops on duty will be taken by the officer in command. The census will include all persons, of whatever sex, age, or profession, who are marching with the troops. It will probably be known beforehand what

troops will be on the march on the night of the 1st March, so that the officer in command should be provided with enumeration books and schedules at the cantonment from which the troops start. He should also arrange to make one of the weekly halts on the 1st March 1901. There will be no preliminary enumeration in this case, unless one has been completed before the troops left their last cantonment.

18. If the regiment or detachment be travelling by rail on the night of the census the enumeration should be effected at the first place at which the men alight. Such troops will not be enumerated by the railway authorities, who will, however, enumerate the families, servants and followers travelling with them.

19. The books and schedules for detachments on the march should be sent to the head-quarters of their regiments if it be within the province where they are enumerated. For regiments on the march, the books, etc., should be despatched to the military authorities of the cantonment at which they were last stationed, and will be then dealt with as prescribed in paragraph 15 above.

20. Troops or military outposts beyond the administrative frontier will be recorded in the final tables as belonging to the cantonment or station within the administrative frontier from which or in connexion with which they are detailed or which is nearest to the post they occupy. Their schedules will be dealt with accordingly.

C.—Cantonment Bazars and Civil limits.

21. The census of so much of each cantonment as lies beyond regimental or other purely military limits will be taken by the Cantonment Magistrate acting under the direct orders of the civil authorities of the District or State. Exceptional cases will probably be found, such as that of Mhow, in which the whole arrangements will have to be controlled by the Officer Commanding, who will thus be responsible for their efficiency and punctuality. The rules to be followed are those laid down in the Imperial and Provincial Census Code.

D.—General.

22. The Provincial Superintendents will issue the necessary subsidiary instructions, and in particular will see that the general schedules and instructions are supplied in English in a form suitable for the enumeration of British troops. This can be most readily done by reproducing the instructions on the back of the household schedule with such modifications as may be necessary.

RAILWAY CENSUS.

1. *Open line.*—In the case of an open line of railway the term—

(1) *Railway premises* includes a railway station within distant signals, a workshop, a colliery, a steamer-ghât and all other premises within the railway boundaries on which permanent or temporary employés of the railway reside, except gangmen's and gatemen's huts and similar isolated buildings, outside the distant signals of stations.

(2) *Charge* means the section of line, falling with a given District or State, under a Charge Superintendent appointed by the railway authorities for this purpose.

(3) *Circle* means a station or railway premises under a supervisor, who will ordinarily be the station master or other official in charge of the premises. Large circles will be divided into blocks.

(4) *Block* means a group of not more than 50 houses under the charge of an enumerator and forming part of a circle.

2. *Line under construction.*—In the case of a line under construction, the census operations will be under the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief, who will be guided by the above definitions so far as they are applicable, and will act in consultation with the District Officer.

3. *Persons to be enumerated.*—The classes of the population to be enumerated by the railway authorities are—

A.—Persons residing within railway premises, whether on open lines or lines under construction.

B.—Persons travelling by rail on the night of the 1st March 1901.

CLASS A.—*Residents.*

4. *Residents defined.*—The term "residents" includes all persons sleeping on "railway premises" on the night of the 1st March 1901.

It does not include—

(*a*) Signalmen, gangmen or gatemen living in small isolated houses and huts beyond distant signals, whether within or without the railway fences. These will be included in one of the blocks of the nearest village or town, and will be enumerated by the civil officers along with the ordinary population of that block.

(*b*) Railway servants or others who work on railway premises either by day or night, but who habitually return to their houses outside "railway premises" when off work.

But it does include—

(*c*) Large collections of railway labourers sleeping near the railway works on which they are employed, but outside station limits or "railway premises" as defined by the distant signals. Such should be enumerated by the railway officials who employ them.

5. *Census Divisions.*—The first step to be taken is to parcel out all railway premises into charges for superintendents, circles for supervisors, and blocks for enumerators. The partition should be territorial and not departmental, and in each charge a single officer of the railway must be made responsible for all the census arrangements therein. Ordinarily a station or premises will form a circle, which will be divided into blocks, if large enough to render this necessary. Very large premises, such as collieries or extensive workshops, may be treated as a distinct charge which may be divided into circles of about 500 houses each. The form of register annexed (Appendix No. 1) should be used in forming census divisions. The instructions annexed to it show how each column should be filled up. An extract comprising all the entries for each Province or State should be sent to the Provincial Superintendent of Census, or to the British Political Officer, as the case may be, and a similar extract of the entries for a charge should go to the District Officer in British territory and to the Political Officer in Native States. The preparation of the register should be commenced at once, and completed by the end of August 1900. Where railway permises are much mixed up with the houses of the civil population, a map should be prepared, and the respective jurisdictions settled in consultation with the civil officials.

6. *House numbering.*—A list for each station or railway settlement should be prepared, in the form of the block list annexed to the general schedule, showing the number and description of buildings included in each block; and all buildings must be numbered with paint or some other material for the guidance of the enumerator. The numbers should run in the order in which he will visit each building on the night of the 1st March. In writing up this list a note should be made in the last column against the houses where household or private schedules have to be left.

7. *Appointment of Census Officers.*—Superintendents, supervisors and enumerators should be appointed in writing by the chief railway authorities, and, as far as possible, should be their employés. In circles where there is a considerable European or Eurasian colony they should be Europeans or should know English well. At small stations the same person may enumerate both residents and travellers, so as to save training two different men. Collectors and Deputy Commissioners will be instructed (*a*) to superintend the training of the supervisors and enumerators; (*b*) to assist in procuring enumerators where the railway employés are not natives of the province and are not acquainted with the names of the castes, sects and occupations of the people.

8. *Schedules.*—The enumeration will be effected through schedules of which three kinds will be issued—(*a*) ***household schedules***, in English for Europeans and Eurasians, to be filled in by the head of each family, and returned to the enumerator on the morning of the 2nd March: (*b*) ***private schedules*** in vernacular for native employés of the superior grades to be dealt with in the same way; and (*c*) ***general schedules***, in which the enumerator fills in the entries for each person at the dictation of the head of the family. The Supervisor of the circle is responsible for seeing that all three kinds are correctly filled up. Each schedule contains room for ten persons per page. In the case of Europeans and Eurasians the return for native servants and their families on the premises is to be made by the enumerator of the block on the general schedule with the other native residents of the block schedule.

Along with the schedules there will be issued a cover containing detailed instructions for enumeration, a specimen schedule, and an abstract to be filled up by the enumerator after the census. After the block list has been written up, the number of

general schedules required to enumerate the block should, with the block list, be stitched inside the cover, in such a manner that the stitching can be undone later on when the household and private schedules have to be bound up with the general schedules. A register in Form No. 3 must be kept of all forms issued to supervisors and enumerators.

9. *Preliminary enumeration by general schedules.*—Early in February every enumerator should fill in the general schedule for each house in the manner prescribed in the instructions printed on the cover. This task should be completed by the 20th February, and during its progress the supervisor should test all the entries by house-to-house visits.

10. *Final enumeration.*—On the night of the 1st March beginning from about 8 or 9 o'clock, the enumerator must again visit every house in its block and see that the entries are brought up to date, in accordance wite his instructions regarding visitors, births, and deaths not previously recorded. It may be noted that, according to those instructions, employés who are on duty on the night of the 1st March, but are not travelling with any train, should be recorded as present in the houses where they are entered in the general schedule, or where a household schedule or private schedule has been left.

11. *Procedure with household and private schedules.*—The household schedules and private schedules should be left with the head of each family about the 24th of February and his signature taken in the last column of the block list. On the morning of the 2nd March they must be collected, examined on the spot by the enumerator, and corrected, where necessary, on his suggestion. They must then be bound up in the book of schedules.

12. *Provisional Totals.*—On the morning of the 2nd March the supervisor will have the enumerator's abstract compiled for each block according to the instructions inside the cover. He should then compile the totals from the enumerator's abstract into a return for the circle (Appendix No. 4), make a list of the books by blocks, checking his list with the original block lists and the Register No. 3 of forms issued, pack the books in serial order accordingly, and despatch the whole without delay to the superintendent of the charge in which he is employed, who will at once send the parcels for his charge, if in British territory, to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district, or to the abstracting centre designated by the Provincial Census Superintendent, and if in Native territory to such office as may have been previously arranged, certifying at the same time to the chief officer of the railway that he has done so.

CLASS B.—*Travellers by rail.*

13. *Station enumeration.*—A special official called the station enumerator should be told off at each station to enumerate all persons taking tickets at that station, or alighting from a train during the night of the 1st March 1901. Persons about to travel usually arrive at a station some time before their train is due, and should, so far as possible, be enumerated by the station enumerator before they enter the train, each being provided with an enumeration-pass to prevent his being enumerated again.

In the case of persons alighting from the train the station-enumerator should first ask if they have been enumerated already, and, if they produce enumeration passes or assert that they have been so counted, the enumerator should accept the answer, and let them go by. If they say they have not, the enumerator should fill up the schedule entries for each person in full and give him an enumeration-pass, telling him to show it if any enumerator offers to count him again.

14. *Train enumeration: Civil population.*—In the case of 1st and 2nd class passengers, whether European or Native, and of Europeans and Eurasians travelling intermediate or 3rd class, or on duty with the train, household schedules in English or private schedules in vernacular, as the case may be, should be distributed by the guard in charge of the train on the evening of the 1st March. The rest of the persons in the train will be enumerated by general schedules. All passengers found in the train at 6 A. M. on the 2nd March, who cannot produce enumeration-passes, or who otherwise do not appear to have been enumerated anywhere else, and all employés on duty with the train, must be counted at the first large station at which the train stops at or about that hour. A place should be chosen where the train is timed to stop for a sufficient period, which may, if necessary, be slightly prolonged. Enumeration-passes need not be given on this occasion. The household and private schedules given the evening before to 1st and 2nd class passengers and others who have not alighted during the night should be collected and examined by an intelligent official, who should also fill up the form or cause it to be filled up for those who have omitted to do so for themselves. He should finally see that the schedules thus collected are securely stitched into a cover together with the general schedules for the other passengers, thus forming a compact book of schedules for the train.

Where the local staff is insufficient for the speedy enumeration of passengers at this halt, a few clerks should be sent temporarily from another station. A plan of enumeration found effective on former occasions was for two enumerators to enter a compartment as the train drew up, accompanied, if at night, by porters with lamps. Starting from opposite ends of the compartment, each enumerated all the persons on one side of the compartment. They then moved on to the next compartment, which had been locked till their arrival, and prepared the process, the compartment they had left being then unlocked, and the passengers allowed to alight.

Travelling enumerators may also be appointed to enumerate some of the passengers in each carriage at every halt until all are returned, when the next carriage will be taken up.

15. *Train enumeration : Troops.*—Troops travelling by rail on the night in question will be enumerated by their officers, and the return separately sent in. But the native servants travelling with them should be enumerated with the rest of the persons in the train.

16. *Provisional Totals.*—For the purpose of the provisional totals the station enumeration and train enumeration should be treated as constituting separate blocks within the circle (station) at which the enumeration takes place. That is to say, the schedules containing the result of each enumeration should be bound up in a cover, abstracted, and included in the circle return, under the heading station enumeration or train enumeration, as the case may be, after the numbered blocks. See specimen entries in Form No. 4.

General.

17. *Administration.*—On all general arrangements connected with the census, the Agent or Manager should consult with the Superintendent of Census for the Province or Agency concerned, and in Rajputana, Central India, Quetta, Hyderabad, and Mysore, with the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident respectively. All points which cannot be settled by these officials should be referred to the Census Commissioner for India. On minor local details the chief officer of the railway should consult the Collector, Deputy Commissioner, or Political Officer concerned. In order that the arrangements may be carried out successfully, it is important that a register of the railway charges, circles and blocks in each district or State should be sent as soon as they are settled, and in any case by the end of August 1900, to the Provincial Census Superintendent, and also that the instructions given in paragraph 5 as to the territorial arrangement of census divisions should be strictly followed.

18. *Indents.*—The indents for forms should be sent, in Form No. 2 annexed, by the chief officer of the railway to the Superintendent of Census Operations for the Province, or in Feudatory territory to the chief Political authority, unless it be otherwise arranged with the railway management. It should be stated in the column of remarks in what language the private and general schedules are to be supplied at each station or premises.

On the basis on this indent, which can be tested by comparison with the particulars shown in the census register, the Provincial Superintendent or Political authority will supply for the census of residents (columns 4 to 8 of Form No. 2)—

(*a*) household or private schedules at the rate of two for each family;

(*b*) general schedules at the rate of one page for each house;

(*c*) block lists at the rate of two per block;

(*d*) covers one per block, *plus* 10 per cent. for spoilage.

For the census of travellers (columns 9 to 13 of Form No. 2) the requirements of each station should be based on the average number of passengers passing through the station on the 1st March for the last three years, with special extra provision for the station where the train enumeration under paragraph 14 is to take place.

The full supply of schedules and books, classes A and B, together with a supply of enumeration-passes for passengers, should be indented for in September at the latest, and should be prepared for household distribution and use by enumerators respectively by the middle of January 1901.

19. *Expenses.*—The schedules, passes and books will be supplied by Government. The agency employed will be chiefly officially attached to the railway. Unavoidable extra expenditure, such as payment for overtime on the night of the 1st March, remuneration of outsiders where no officials are available as enumerators, charges for oil, and petty stationery, may be entered in a bill under the above heads, and sent through the Provincial Census Superintendent to the Census Commissioner for submission to the Government of India for sanction.

No. 1.

CENSUS REGISTER OF RAILWAY PREMISES.

Railway—East India Railway. *Officer in General Charge of Census Operations*—W. A. DRING, Traffic Manager.

Serial No.	Name of station within distant signals or premises.	No. of houses.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.		Name and appointment of Supervisor.	Names and appointments of Enumerators.	Proposed No. of blocks.	Charge in which included.	Name and appointment of Charge Superintendent.	REMARKS.
			European.	Native.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	Asansol Station ...	225	60	240	J. Cook, Station Master.	1. S. C. Das, Goods Clerk. 2. J. P. Unthorp, Assistant Accountant. 3. 4. 5. 6.	5	Section of line in Burdwan District.	W. Taylor, Assistant Traffic Manager.	Enumerator No. 6 will be station-enumerator for travellers.
123	Jamalpur Station ...									
124	Jamalpur Workshops									

Instructions for filling up Form I.

Column 1.—Enter a serial number for all stations and premises, each of which (unless extensive enough to be made a charge) will be treated as a circle for railway purposes.

Column 2.—Enter name of station, adding the letter S, or name and description of premises, such as workshops, coal mine, etc.

Column 3.—In the case of barracks, coolie line, etc., each dwelling place having a separate independent entrance from the common way should be treated as a separate house.

Columns 4 and 5.—The entries will be of use in estimating the number of schedules required.

Column 6.—Ordinarily the station or premises will form the circle, and the station master or the officer in chief executive charge of the premises will be the supervisor. If any station or premises should be large enough to form a charge comprising several circles, the circles should be entered with the name of the supervisor appointed to each in this column, thus: No. I Circle.—John Jones, Station Master.

At very small stations the same officer can probably do the work of supervisor and enumerator.

Column 7.—One enumerator should be provided for each block and one or more, according to the size of the station, to serve as station enumerators on the night of the 1st March 1901. Natives of India should be enumerated by natives, who will be best able to deal with the entries relating to religion, caste, occupation and language. It is advisable to provide a reserve of enumerators to fill vacancies caused by illness.

Column 8.—In forming blocks the point to be considered is the number of houses for which the enumerator can reasonably be expected to complete the final enumeration between about 7 P. M. and midnight on the 1st March 1901. If the houses lie tolerably close together, an enumerator can deal with about 50; if they are scattered, the number in the block must be reduced.

Column 9—See definition of "charge" which practically corresponds with the sections prescribed for accident returns. As the statistics have to be compiled by districts or States, it is important that charges should be allotted in strict accordance with the definition. The name of the civil district or State which constitutes the charge should be carefully entered in this column.

Column 10.—The officer selected as Charge Superintendent must be in a position to exercise effective control over the supervisors, to see that their work is properly done, and to test some portion of it personally.

No. 2.

Indent for Census Forms.

Name of station or premises.	Name of supervisor.	No. of blocks.	No. of Forms required for Residents.					No. of Forms required for travellers.					Remarks.
			Covers.	Household schedules.	Private schedules.	General schedules.	Block lists.	Covers.	Household schedules.	Private schedules.	General schedules.	Enumeration passes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

No. 3.

Register of Census Forms issued.

Name of station or premises.	No. of block.	No. of Forms issued for enumeration of Residents.						No. of Forms issued for enumeration of Travellers.					Date of issue to Supervisor.	Date of issue to Enumerator.	Date of return of books by Supervisor	Remarks.
		Name of enumerator.	Covers.	Household schedules.	Private schedules.	General schedules	Block lists.	Covers.	Household schedules.	Private schedules.	General schedules.	Enumeration passes.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

No. 4.

Circle Summary.

Name of circle (station or premises).	No. of block.	No. of books of schedules filled up for each block.	No. of occupied houses.	TOTAL POPULATION.		
				Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
	1	1				
	2	1				
	3	1				
	4	1				
	5	1				
	Station enumeration	1				
	Train enumeration	1				
Total of Circle ...						

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 6th December 1900.

No. 2210—30-12.—The services of Captain H. Murray, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry, which were placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for famine duty by Notification No. 997-F., dated 17th May 1900, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 12th October 1900.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th December, 1900.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 1162.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (*1*), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the following persons, residing in the cantonment of Dharmsala in the Kangra

District of the Punjab, from the operation of the conservancy tax imposed in that cantonment by the Notification of the Punjab Government, No. 1244, dated the 29th June 1899, namely :—

1. Widow of Havildar Bahadur Rana.
2. Shuhi Lati.
3. Mangli Thakur.
4. Pendi Gurang.
5. Chhachu Boharani.
6. Gangi Lati.
7. Bishmi. Maya.
8. Lalee.
9. Subhadra.
10. Sarsota Kumyani.
11. Suhi.
12. Kirhi.
13. Seoti.
14. Subedarni.
15. Sepoy Kesar Khawas.
16. Sepoy Nawal Singh.
17. Amla Nand.
18. Devi Saran.
19. Nandi.
20. Jamna.
21. Alaph Khan.
22. Mani Ram.
23. Chenuki Gurang.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 1164.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

* * * * * *

Lieutenants to be Captains.

4th December, 1900.

Clement Bensley Thornhill.

* * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 15, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1900.

No. 3328.—The following note is added to clause (6) of rule XII of the Rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, published with Home Department Notification No. 707, dated the 29th March 1878 :—

"NOTE.—If the memorial is practically an appeal for mercy or pardon, it must be transmitted. But in the case of capital sentences the discretion allowed to Local Governments and Administrations by Home Department Resolution, dated the 15th August 1890, must be exercised, the memorial being dealt with in the manner laid down therein."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

COTTON DUTIES.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1900.

No. 6208 *S. R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 3421 S. R., dated the 6th July 1900, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows with effect from the 22nd instant :—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

No.	Description	Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
1.	Blankets and blanketings, unraised	7	3
2.	,, ,, raised	8	0
3.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain or with borders not over ¼″ ...	7	0
4.	Dangari cloth, including khadi	6	6
5.	Dhutis, cholas or sallas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders not over ¼″	7	0
6.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (calendared)	7	3
7.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, with borders over ¼″ but not over 1½″	7	6
8.	Domestics, T Cloth, Shirtings, longcloth, sheetings, with borders not over ¼″	7	0
9.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (calendared)	7	3
10.	Dorias, including charkhani and corded trouserings	8	0
11.	Drills and jeans, plain	7	0
12.	Fents	5	6
13.	Jaconets	10	3
14.	Madapollams	8	6
15.	Mulls	11	0
16.	Printers	7	3
17.	,, (bhagavad)	7	0
18.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	7	3
19.	,, ,, bleached	8	6
20.	Tent, sail, Commissariat, and double cloth (dosuti)	6	9
21.	Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	7	0
	Figured or coloured goods.		
22.	Bed-covers, quilts, twilled sheets, and table cloths, with borders not over ¼″		
23.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	7	6
24.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, coloured weft and weft ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, coloured warp	8	0
25.	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9	6
26.	Blankets and blanketings, unraised	8	3
27.	,, ,, ,, raised	8	3
28.	Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl check)	8	6
29.	,, not twilled, coloured, calico wove, shawl pattern ...	13	0
30.	Charsas and coloured sheets	10	0
31.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	8	6
32.	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana twill, and Thana check ...	9	6
33.	Cotton tweed, known as English checks, trouserings, and coatings ...	9	6
34.	Dhotis and saris, thin coloured stripes on grey ground with border not over 1″	10	0
35.	Drills and jeans, striped	7	9
36.	,, ,, ,, checked	8	0
37.	Fents	8	9
38.	Flannelettes and ventula cloth	6	6
39.	Lungis, coloured	8	9
40.	Napkins, grey	9	6
41.	,, bleached	7	3
42.	Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes	8	3
43.	,, ,, ,, weft	8	0
44.	,, ,, fancy dobby pattern and ordinary susi checks ...	8	6
45.	,, ,, ,, ,, coloured weft ...	9	0
46.	,, ,, flannel pattern, grey weft	10	0
47.	,, ,, ,, ,, coloured weft...	8	3
48.	Towels, Turkish, grey	9	0
49.	,, ,, bleached	8	6
50.	,, ,, honeycomb and other sorts, grey	9	6
51.	,, ,, ,, ,, bleached	7	6
52.	Zephyr and Madras cloth	8	6
53.	,, ,, ,, ,, (imitation)	9	3
	... ...	9	0

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem.*

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th December 1900.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1182.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles*—

Norman Scott Rudolf, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd October 1900, *vice* Sanders, resigned.

No. 1188.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Charles Dundas Dove Wilson resigns his Commission with effect from the 9th November 1900.

Lieutenant Charles Fitzwilliam White to be Captain, with effect from the 10th November 1900, *vice* Wilson, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Herbert Henry Spalding to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th November 1900, *vice* White, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John Silvester to be Lieutenant with effect from the 1st November 1900, *vice* Cole, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Thomas Ryan, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 25th October 1900, *vice* Hill, transferred.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1900.

No. 493.—Mr. R. B. Yates, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 22nd December 1900, under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. W. ODLING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 22, 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th December 1900.

No. 518.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Classes of Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation Branch, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Baker, H. V. S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	28th August 1900.
Field, G. M. R.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	20th October 1900.
* * *	* * *	* *	* *

C. W. ODLING,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th January, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. I OF 1900.

An Act to amend the Indian Articles of War.

1869. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Articles of War; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1900; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new sub-articles for sub-article (2) of article 4, Act V, 1869.

2. For sub-article (*2*) of article 4 of the said Indian Articles of War, the following sub-articles shall be substituted, namely :— V of 1869

"(*2*) Unattested recruits who, in the opinion of their Commanding Officer, are not likely to make good soldiers, and persons attested under these Articles who are serving in a cavalry corps and who have, in the opinion of their Commanding Officer, failed to become good riders, shall be liable to discharge from the service by order of the Commanding Officer of the corps or department to which they may belong:

"Provided that, in the case of persons attested under these Articles, this liability shall cease on the completion of their third year of service.

"(*3*) Every person so dismissed or discharged shall forfeit all claim to pension."

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 2nd February, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1900.

An Act to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Transfer of Property Act, 1900; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to section 3, Act IV, 1882.

2. In section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, after the definition of "attached to the earth" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Actionable claim" means a claim to any debt, other than a debt secured by mortgage of immovable property or by hypothecation or pledge of moveable property, or to any beneficial interest in moveable property not in the possession, either actual or constructive, of the claimant, which the Civil Courts recognize as affording grounds for relief, whether such debt or beneficial interest be existent, accruing, conditional or contingent."

Amendment of section 6, Act IV, 1882.

3. In section 6 of the same Act—

(i) in clause (*e*) the words "for compensation for a fraud or for harm illegally caused" shall be omitted; and

(ii) in clause (*h*) the words "for an illegal purpose" shall be omitted and instead thereof the words "for an unlawful object or consideration within the meaning of section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872," shall be inserted. IX of 1872.

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter VIII, Act IV, 1882.

4. For Chapter VIII of the same Act, the following Chapter shall be substituted, namely:—

"CHAPTER VIII.

"OF TRANSFERS OF ACTIONABLE CLAIMS.

Transfer of actionable claim.

"130. (*1*) The transfer of an actionable claim shall be effected only by the execution of an instrument in writing signed by the transferor or his duly authorized agent, and shall be complete and effectual upon the execution of such instrument, and thereupon all the rights and remedies of the transferor, whether by way of damages or otherwise, shall vest in the transferee, whether such notice of the transfer as is hereinafter provided be given or not:

Provided that every dealing with the debt or other actionable claim by the debtor or other person from or against whom the transferor would, but for such instrument of transfer as aforesaid, have been entitled to recover or enforce such debt or other actionable claim, shall

(save where the debtor or other person is a party to the transfer or has received express notice thereof as hereinafter provided) be valid as against such transfer.

(2) The transferee of an actionable claim may, upon the execution of such instrument of transfer as aforesaid, sue or institute proceedings for the same in his own name without obtaining the transferor's consent to such suit or proceedings and without making him a party thereto.

Exception.—Nothing in this section applies to the transfer of a marine or fire policy of insurance.

Illustrations.

(i) A owes money to B, who transfers the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who, not having received notice of the transfer, as prescribed in section 131, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(ii) A effects a policy on his own life with an Insurance Company and assigns it to a Bank for securing the payment of an existing or future debt. If A dies, the Bank is entitled to receive the amount of the policy and to sue on it without the concurrence of A's executor, subject to the proviso in sub-section (1) of section 130 and to the provisions of section 132.

Notice to be in writing, signed.

"131. Every notice of transfer of an actionable claim shall be in writing, signed by the transferor or his agent duly authorized in this behalf, or, in case the transferor refuses to sign, by the transferee or his agent, and shall state the name and address of the transferee.

Liability of transferee of actionable claim.

"132. The transferee of an actionable claim shall take it subject to all the liabilities and equities to which the transferor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the transfer.

Illustrations.

(i) A transfers to C a debt due to him by B, A being then indebted to B. C sues B for the debt due by B to A. In such suit B is entitled to set off the debt due by A to him, although C was unaware of it at the date of such transfer.

(ii) A executed a bond in favour of B under circumstances entitling the former to have it delivered up and cancelled. B assigns the bond to C for value and without notice of such circumstances. C cannot enforce the bond against A.

Warranty of solvency of debtor.

"133. Where the transferor of a debt warrants the solvency of the debtor, the warranty, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, applies only to his solvency at the time of the transfer, and is limited, where the transfer is made for consideration, to the amount or value of such consideration.

Mortgaged debt.

"134. Where a debt is transferred for th[e] purpose of securing a[n] existing or future debt, th[e] debt so transferred, [if] received by the transferor or recovered by th[e] transferee, is applicable, first, in payment of th[e] costs of such recovery: secondly, in or towa[rds] satisfaction of the amount for the time bei[ng] secured by the transfer; and the residue, if an[y], belongs to the transferor or other pers[on] entitled to receive the same.

Assignment of rights under marine or fire policy of insurance.

"135. Every assignee, by endorsement o[r] other writing, of a polic[y] of marine insurance or of [a] policy of insurance agains[t] fire, in whom the property in the subject insur[ed] shall be absolutely vested at the date of th[e] assignment, shall have transferred and veste[d] in him all rights of suit as if the contract con[tained] tained in the policy had been made with himsel[f].

Incapacity of officers connected with Courts of Justice.

"136. No Judge, legal practitioner, or offic[er] connected with any Cou[rt] of Justice shall buy o[r] traffic in, or stipulate fo[r], or agree to receive, any share of, or interest i[n], any actionable claim, and no Court of Justi[ce] shall enforce, at his instance or at the instan[ce] of any person claiming by or through him, an[y] actionable claim so dealt with by him as afor[e]said.

Saving of negotiable instruments, etc.

"137. Nothing in the foregoing sections [of] this Chapter applies [to] stocks, shares or debentu[res] or to instruments which are for the time being, [by] law or custom, negotiable, or to any mercant[ile] document of title to goods.

Explanation.—The expression "mercant[ile] document of title to goods" includes a bill [of] lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's cer[ti]ficate, railway receipt, warrant or order [for] the delivery of goods, and any other docume[nt] used in the ordinary course of business as pro[of] of the possession or control of goods, or auth[or]izing or purporting to authorize, either [by] endorsement or by delivery, the possessor of th[e] document to transfer or receive goods thereb[y] represented."

Repeal.

5. So much of the Policies of Insuran[ce] (Marine and Fire) Assign[]ment Act, 1866, as is u[n]repealed, and so much of the Indian Short Tit[les] Act, 1897, as relates thereto, are hereby re[]pealed.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of Ind[ia].

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 2nd February, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. III OF 1900.

THE PRISONERS ACT.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

PART II.

GENERAL.

PART III.

PRISONERS IN THE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

SECTIONS.

PART IV.

PRISONERS OUTSIDE THE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

PART V.

PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE OF PENAL SERVITUDE.

PART VI.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

PART VII.

PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

SECTIONS.

PART VIII.

DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

PART IX.

PROVISIONS FOR REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF PRISONERS AND OBTAINING THEIR EVIDENCE.

Attendance of Prisoners in Court.

SECTIONS.

Commissions for Examination of Prisoners.

Service of Process on Prisoners.

Miscellaneous.

SCHEDULES.

The Prisoners Act.

(Part I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.—Part II.—General.—Sections 3-4.—Part III.—Prisoners in the Presidency-towns.—Sections 5-11.)

An Act to consolidate the law relating to Prisoners confined by order of a Court.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to prisoners confined by order of a Court; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Prisoners Act, 1900.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Court" includes a Coroner and any officer lawfully exercising civil, criminal or revenue jurisdiction ; and

(*b*) "prison" includes any place which has been declared by the Local Government, by general or special order, to be a subsidiary jail.

PART II.

GENERAL.

Officers in charge of prisons to detain persons duly committed to their custody.

3. The officer in charge of a prison shall receive and detain all persons duly committed to his custody, under this Act or otherwise, by any Court, according to the exigency of any writ, warrant, or order by which such person has been committed, or until such person is discharged or removed in due course of law.

Officers in charge of prisons to return writs, etc., after execution or discharge.

4. The officer in charge of a prison shall forthwith, after the execution of every such writ, order or warrant as aforesaid other than a warrant of commitment for trial, or after the discharge of the person committed thereby, return such writ, order or warrant to the Court by which the same was issued or made, together with a certificate, endorsed thereon and signed by him, showing how the same has been executed, or why the person committed thereby has been discharged from custody before the execution thereof.

PART III.

PRISONERS IN THE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

Warrants, etc., to be directed to Police-officers.

5. Every writ or warrant for the arrest of any person issued by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary, extraordinary or other criminal jurisdiction shall be directed to and executed by a Police-officer within the local limits of such jurisdiction.

Power for Local Governments to appoint Superintendents of Presidency prisons.

6. The Local Government may appoint officers who shall have authority to receive and detain prisoners committed to their custody under this Part.

Explanation.—Any officer so appointed, by whatever designation he may be styled, is hereinafter referred to as "the Superintendent".

Delivery of persons sentenced to imprisonment or death by High Court.

7. Where any person is sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction to imprisonment or to death, the Court shall cause him to be delivered to the Superintendent together with its warrant, and such warrant shall be executed by the Superintendent and returned by him to the High Court when executed.

Delivery of persons sentenced to transportation or penal servitude by High Court.

8. Where any person is sentenced by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction to transportation or penal servitude, the Court shall cause him to be delivered for intermediate custody to the Superintendent, and the transportation or penal servitude of such person shall be deemed to commence from such delivery.

Delivery of persons committed by High Court in execution of a decree or for contempt.

9. Where any person is committed by the High Court, whether in execution of a decree or for contempt of Court or for any other cause, the Court shall cause him to be delivered to the Superintendent, together with its warrant of commitment.

Delivery of persons sentenced by Presidency Magistrates.

10. Where any person is sentenced by a Presidency Magistrate to imprisonment, or is committed to prison for failure to find security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, the Magistrate shall cause him to be delivered to the Superintendent, together with his warrant.

Delivery of persons committed for trial by High Court.

11. Every person committed by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Coroner for trial by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction shall be delivered to the Superintendent,

The Prisoners Act.

(Part III.—Prisoners in the Presidency-towns.—Sections 12-13. Part IV.—Prisoners outside the Presidency-towns.—Sections 14-18.)

together with a warrant of commitment, directing the Superintendent to produce such person before the Court for trial; and the Superintendent shall, as soon as practicable, cause such person to be taken before the Court at a criminal session thereof, together with the warrant of commitment, in order that he may be dealt with according to law.

Custody pending hearing by High Court under section 350 of the Code of Civil Procedure of application for insolvency.

XIV of 1882.

12. The High Court may, pending the hearing, under section 350 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of any application for a declaration of insolvency, cause the judgment-debtor concerned to be delivered to the Superintendent, subject to the provisions as to release on security of section 349 of the said Code, and the Superintendent shall detain the said judgment-debtor in safe custody until he is re-delivered to an officer of the High Court for the purpose of being taken before it in pursuance of its order, or until he is released in due course of law.

Delivery of persons arrested in pursuance of warrant of High Court or Civil Court in Presidency-town.

13. (*1*) Every person arrested in pursuance of a writ, warrant or order of the High Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction, or in pursuance of a warrant of any Civil Court established in a Presidency-town under any law or enactment for the time being in force, or in pursuance of a warrant issued under section 5, shall be brought without delay before the Court by which, or by a Judge of which, the writ, warrant or order was issued, awarded or made, or before a Judge thereof, if the said Court, or a Judge thereof, is then sitting for the exercise of original jurisdiction.

(*2*) If the said Court, or a Judge thereof, is not then sitting for the exercise of original jurisdiction, such person arrested as aforesaid shall, unless a Judge of the said Court otherwise directs, be delivered to the Superintendent for intermediate custody, and shall be brought before the said Court, or a Judge thereof, at the next sitting of the said Court, or of a Judge thereof, for the exercise of original jurisdiction in order that such person may be dealt with according to law; and the said Court or Judge shall have power to make or award all necessary orders or warrants for that purpose.

PART IV.

PRISONERS OUTSIDE THE PRESIDENCY-TOWNS.

References in this Part to prisons, etc., to be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools.

14. In this Part all references to prisons or to imprisonment or confinement shall be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools or to detention therein.

Power for officers in charge of prisons to give effect to sentences of certain Courts.

15. (*1*) Officers in charge of prisons outside the Presidency-towns may give effect to any sentence or order or warrant for the detention of any person passed or issued—

(*a*) by any Court or tribunal acting, whether

(*b*) by any Court or tribunal in the territories of any Native Prince, or State in India—

(i) if the presiding Judge, or if the Court or tribunal consists of two or more Judges, at least one of the Judges, is an officer of the British Government authorized to sit as such Judge by the Native Prince or State or by the Governor General in Council, and

(ii) if the reception, detention or imprisonment in British India or in any province of British India of persons sentenced by any such Court or tribunal has been authorized by general or special order by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, or

(*c*) by any other Court or tribunal in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or of the Local Government in the case of each such sentence, order or warrant.

(*2*) Where a Court or tribunal of such a Native Prince or State has passed a sentence which cannot be executed without the concurrence of an officer of the British Government, and such sentence has been considered on the merits and confirmed by any such officer specially authorized in that behalf, such sentence, and any order or warrant issued in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed to be the sentence, order or warrant of a Court or tribunal acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council.

Warrant of officer of such Court to be sufficient authority.

16. A warrant under the official signature of an officer of such Court or tribunal as is referred to in section 15 shall be sufficient authority for holding any person in confinement, or for sending any person for transportation, in pursuance of the sentence passed upon him.

Procedure where officer in charge of prison doubts the legality of warrant sent to him for execution under this Part.

17. (*1*) Where an officer in charge of a prison doubts the legality of a warrant or order sent to him for execution under this Part, or the competency of the person whose official seal or signature is affixed thereto to pass the sentence and issue the warrant or order, he shall refer the matter to the Local Government, by whose order on the case he and all other public officers shall be guided as to the future disposal of the prisoner.

(*2*) Pending a reference made under sub-section (*1*), the prisoner shall be detained in such manner and with such restrictions or mitigations as may be specified in the warrant or order.

Execution in British India of certain capital sentences not

18. (*1*) Where a British Court exercising, in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India, jurisdiction

The Prisoners Act.

(Part V.—Persons under Sentence of Penal Servitude.—Sections 19-25)

(b) being of opinion that such sentence should, by reason of there being in such territory no secure place for the confinement of such person or no suitable appliances for his execution in a decent and humane manner, be executed in British India, has issued its warrant for the execution of such sentence to the officer in charge of a prison in British India,

such officer shall, on receipt of the warrant, cause the execution to be carried out at such place as may be prescribed therein in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in all respects as if it were a warrant duly issued under the provisions of section 381 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(2) The prisons of which the officers in charge are to execute sentences under any such warrants as aforesaid shall be such as the Governor General in Council or a Local Government authorized by the Governor General in Council in this behalf may, by general or special order, direct.

(3) A Court shall be deemed to be a British Court for the purposes of this section if the presiding Judge, or if the Court consists of two or more Judges, at least one of the Judges, is an officer of the British Government authorized to act as such Judge by any Native Prince or State in India or by the Governor General in Council:

Provided that every warrant issued under this sub-section by any such tribunal shall, if the tribunal consists of more than one Judge, be signed by a Judge who is an officer of the British Government authorized as aforesaid.

PART V.

PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE OF PENAL SERVITUDE.

Persons under sentence of penal servitude how to be dealt with.

19. (1) Every person under sentence of penal servitude may be confined in such prison within British India as the Governor General in Council, by general order, directs, and may, while so confined, be kept to hard labour and, until he can conveniently be removed to such prison, be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, and dealt with in all other respects as persons under sentence of rigorous imprisonment may, for the time being, by law be dealt with.

(2) The time of such intermediate imprisonment, and the time of removal from one prison to another, shall be taken and reckoned in discharge or part discharge of the term of the sentence.

Enactments respecting persons under sentence of transportation or imprisonment with hard labour applied to persons under sentence of penal servitude.

20. Every enactment now in force in British India with respect to persons under sentence of transportation, or under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour, shall, so far as is consistent with this Act, be construed to apply to persons under sentence of penal servitude.

Power to grant license to person sentenced to penal servitude.

21. (1) The Governor General in Council may grant to any person under sentence of penal servitude a license to be at large within British India or in such part thereof as is in such license expressed, during such portion of his term of penal servitude and upon such conditions as the Governor General in Council may think fit.

(2) The Governor General in Council may revoke or alter any license granted under sub-section (1).

Licensee to be allowed to go at large.

22. So long as any license granted under section 21, sub-section (1), continues in force and unrevoked, the licensee shall not be liable to imprisonment or penal servitude by reason of his sentence, but shall be allowed to go and remain at large according to the terms of the license.

Apprehension of convict where license revoked.

23. In case of the revocation of any such license as aforesaid, any Secretary to the Government of India may, by order in writing, signify to any Justice of the Peace or Magistrate that the license has been revoked, and require him to issue a warrant for the arrest of the licensee, and such Justice or Magistrate shall issue his warrant accordingly.

Execution of warrant.

24. A warrant issued under section 23 may be executed by any officer to whom it is directed or delivered for that purpose in any part of British India, and shall have the same force in any place within British India as if it had been originally issued or subsequently endorsed by the Justice of the Peace or Magistrate or other authority having jurisdiction in the place where it is executed.

Licensee when arrested to be brought up for recommitment.

25. (1) When the licensee, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued under section 23, is arrested thereunder, he shall be brought, as soon as conveniently may be, before the Justice or Magistrate by whom the warrant was issued, or before some other Justice or Magistrate of the same place, or before a Justice or Magistrate having jurisdiction in the district in which the licensee has been arrested.

The Prisoners Act.

(Part V.—Persons under Sentence of Penal Servitude.—Sections 26-27. Part VI.—Removal of Prisoners.—Sections 28-31.)

(2) Such Justice or Magistrate as aforesaid shall thereupon make out a warrant under his hand and seal for the recommitment of the licensee to the prison from which he was released under the license.

Recommitment.

26. When a warrant has been issued under section 25, sub-section (2), the licensee shall be recommitted accordingly, and shall thereupon be liable to be kept in penal servitude for such further term as, with the time during which he may have been imprisoned under the original sentence and the time during which he may have been at large under an unrevoked cense is equal to the term mentioned in the original sentence.

Penalty for breach of condition of the license.

27. If a license is granted under section 21 upon any condition specified therein, and the licensee—

(a) violates any condition so specified, or

(b) goes beyond the limits so specified, or

(c) knowing of the revocation of the license, neglects forthwith to surrender himself, or conceals himself, or endeavours to avoid arrest,

he shall be liable upon conviction to be sentenced to penal servitude for a term not exceeding the full term of penal servitude mentioned in the original sentence.

PART VI.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

References in this Part to prisons, etc., to be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools.

28. In this Part, all references to prisons or to imprisonment or confinement shall be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools or to detention therein.

Removal of prisoners from one prison to another in the same Province.

29. Where any person is, or has been, sentenced to imprisonment or transportation by any Court, or, in default of giving security for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, has been committed to, or is detained in prison under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Local Government or (subject to its orders and under its control) the Inspector General of Prisons may order his removal during the period for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment or transportation or the security has been ordered to be given, as the case may be, from the prison in which he is confined to any other prison within the Province.

V of 1898.

Lunatic prisoners how to be dealt with.

30. (1) Where it appears to the Local Government that any person detained or imprisoned under any order or sentence of any Court is of unsound mind, the Local Government may, by a warrant setting forth the grounds of belief that the person is of unsound mind, order his removal to a lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody within the Province, there to be kept and treated as the Local Government directs during the remainder of the term for which he has been ordered or sentenced to be detained or imprisoned, or, if on the expiration of that term it is certified by a medical officer that it is necessary for the safety of the prisoner or others that he should be further detained under medical care or treatment, then until he is discharged according to law.

(2) Where it appears to the Local Government that the prisoner has become of sound mind, the Local Government shall, by a warrant directed to the person having charge of the prisoner, if still liable to be kept in custody, remand him to the prison from which he was removed, or to another prison within the Province, or, if the prisoner is no longer liable to be kept in custody, order him to be discharged.

(3) The provisions of section 9 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1858, shall apply to every person confined in a lunatic asylum under sub-section (1) after the expiration of the term for which he was ordered or sentenced to be detained or imprisoned; and the time during which a prisoner is confined in a lunatic asylum under that sub-section shall be reckoned as part of the term of detention or imprisonment which he may have been ordered or sentenced by the Court to undergo.

(4) In any case in which a Local Government is competent under sub-section (1) to order the removal of a prisoner to a lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody within the Province, the Governor General in Council may order his removal to any lunatic asylum or other place of safe custody in any part of British India; and the provisions of this section respecting the custody, detention, remand and discharge of a prisoner removed by order of a Local Government shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to a prisoner removed by order of the Governor General in Council.

Removal of prisoners from territories under one Local Government to territories under another.

31. When any person is or has been sentenced to imprisonment or transportation by any Court, or, in default of giving security for maintaining good behaviour, has been committed to or is detained in prison under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor General in Council may order his removal during the period for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment or transportation or the security has been ordered to be given, as the case may be, from the prison in which he is confined to any other prison in British India.

The Prisoners Act.

(Part VII—Persons under Sentence of Transportation.—Section 32. Part VIII.—Discharge of Prisoners.—Section 33. Part IX.—Provisions for requiring the Attendance of Prisoners and obtaining their Evidence.—Sections 34-38.)

PART VII.

PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Appointment of places for confinement of persons under sentence of transportation and removal thereto.

32. The Governor General in Council may appoint places within British India to which persons under sentence of transportation shall be sent; and the Local Government, or some officer duly authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, shall give orders for the removal of such persons to the places so appointed, except when sentence of transportation is passed on a person already undergoing transportation under a sentence previously passed for another offence.

PART VIII.

DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

Release, on recognizance, by order of High Court, of prisoner recommended for pardon.

33. Any Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, may, in any case in which it has recommended to Her Majesty the granting of a free pardon to any prisoner, permit him to be at liberty on his own recognizance.

PART IX.

PROVISIONS FOR REQUIRING THE ATTENDANCE OF PRISONERS AND OBTAINING THEIR EVIDENCE.

Attendance of Prisoners in Court.

References in this Part to prisons, etc., to be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools.

34. In this Part, all references to prisons or to imprisonment or confinement shall be construed as referring also to Reformatory Schools or to detention therein.

Power for Civil Courts to require appearance of prisoner to give evidence.

35. Subject to the provisions of section 39, any Civil Court may, if it thinks that the evidence of any person confined in any prison within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, if it is a High Court, or, if it is not a High Court, then within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which it is subordinate, is material in any matter pending before it, make an order in the form set forth in the first schedule, directed to the officer in charge of the prison.

District Judge in certain cases to countersign orders made under section 35.

36. (*1*) Where an order under section 35 is made in any civil matter pending—

(*a*) in a Court subordinate to the District Judge, or

(*b*) in a Court of Small Causes outside a Presidency-town,

it shall not be forwarded to the officer to whom it is directed, or acted upon by him, until it has been submitted to, and countersigned by,—

(i) the District Judge to which the Court is subordinate, or

(ii) the District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Court of Small Causes is situate.

(*2*) Every order submitted to the District Judge under sub-section (*1*) shall be accompanied by a statement, under the hand of the Judge of the subordinate Court or Court of Small Causes, as the case may be, of the facts which in his opinion render the order necessary, and the District Judge may, after considering such statement, decline to countersign the order.

Power for certain Criminal Courts to require attendance of prisoner to give evidence or answer to charge.

37. Subject to the provisions of section 39, any Criminal Court may, if it thinks that the evidence of any person confined in any prison within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, if it is a High Court, or, if it is not a High Court, then within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which it is subordinate, is material in any matter pending before it, or if a charge of an offence against such person is made or pending, make an order in the form set forth in the first or second schedule, as the case may be, directed to the officer in charge of the prison:

Provided that if such Criminal Court is inferior to the Court of a Magistrate of the first class, the order shall be submitted to, and countersigned by, the District Magistrate to whose Court such Criminal Court is subordinate or within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such Criminal Court is situated.

Order to be transmitted through Magistrate of the district or subdivision in which person is confined.

38. Where any person, for whose attendance an order as in this Part provided is made, is confined in any district other than that in which the Court making or countersigning the order is situate, the order shall be sent by the Court by which it is made or countersigned to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person is confined, and that Magistrate shall cause it to be delivered to the officer in charge of the prison in which the person is confined.

The Prisoners Act.

(Part IX.—Provisions for requiring the Attendance of Prisoners and obtaining their Evidence.—Sections 39-43.)

Procedure where removal is desired of person confined in Presidency-town or more than one hundred miles from place where evidence is required.

39. (*1*) Where a person is confined in a prison within a Presidency-town, or in a prison more than one hundred miles distant from the place where any Court, subordinate to a High Court, in which his evidence is required, is held, the Judge or presiding officer of the Court in which the evidence is so required, shall, if he thinks that such person should be removed under this Part for the purpose of giving evidence in such Court, and if the prison is within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which such Court is subordinate, apply in writing to the High Court, and the High Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order in the form set forth in the first schedule, directed to the officer in charge of the prison.

(*2*) The High Court making an order under sub-section (*1*) shall send it to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person named therein is confined, or, in the case of a person confined in a prison within a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner shall cause it to be delivered to the officer in charge of the prison in which the person is confined.

Persons confined beyond limits of appellate jurisdiction of High Court.

40. Where a person is confined in a prison beyond the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of a High Court, any Judge of such Court may, if he thinks that such person should be removed under this Part for the purpose of answering a charge of an offence or of giving evidence in any criminal matter in such Court or in any Court subordinate thereto, apply in writing to the Local Government of the territories within which the prison is situate, and the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that the person be so removed, subject to such rules regulating the escort of prisoners as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

Prisoner to be brought up.

41. Upon delivery of any order under this Part to the officer in charge of the prison in which the person named therein is confined, that officer shall cause him to be taken to the Court in which his attendance is required, so as to be present in the Court at the time in such order mentioned, and shall cause him to be detained in custody in or near the Court until he has been examined or until the Judge or presiding officer of the Court authorizes him to be taken back to the prison in which he was confined.

Power to Government to exempt certain prisoners from operation of this Part.

42. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, direct that any person or any class of persons shall not be removed from the prison in which he or they may be confined; and thereupon, and so long as such notification remains in force, the provisions of this Part, other than those contained in sections 44 to 46, shall not apply to such person or class of persons.

Officer in charge of prison when to abstain from carrying out orders.

43. In any of the following cases, that is to say,—

(*a*) where the person named in any order made under section 35, section 37 or section 39 appears to be, from sickness or other infirmity, unfit to be removed, the officer in charge of the prison in which he is confined, shall apply to the District or Subdivisional Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the prison is situate, and if such Magistrate, by writing under his hand, declares himself to be of opinion that the person named in the order is, from sickness or other infirmity, unfit to be removed; or

(*b*) where the person named in any such order is under committal for trial; or

(*c*) where the person named in any such order is under a remand pending trial or pending a preliminary investigation; or

(*d*) where the person named in any such order is in custody for a period which would expire before the expiration of the time required for removing him under this Part and for taking him back to the prison in which he is confined;

the officer in charge of the prison shall abstain from carrying out the order, and shall send to the Court from which the order has been issued, a statement of the reason for so abstaining:

Provided that such officer as aforesaid shall not so abstain where—

(i) the order has been made under section 37; and

(ii) the person named in the order is confined under committal for trial, or under a remand pending trial or pending a preliminary investigation, and does not appear to be, from sickness or other infirmity, unfit to be removed; and

(iii) the place, where the evidence of the person named in the order is required, is not more than five miles distant from the prison in which he is confined.

The Prisoners Act.

(Part IX.—Provisions for requiring the Attendance of Prisoners and obtaining their Evidence.—Sections 44-50.)

Commissions for Examination of Prisoners.

Commissions for examination of prisoners.

44. In any of the following cases, that is to say,—

(*a*) where it appears to any Civil Court that the evidence of a person confined in any prison within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of such Court, if it is a High Court, or if it is not a High Court, then within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court to which it is subordinate, who, for any of the causes mentioned in section 42 or section 43, cannot be removed, is material in any matter pending before it; or

(*b*) where it appears to any such Court as aforesaid that the evidence of a person confined in any prison so situate and more than ten miles distant from the place at which such Court is held, is material in any such matter; or

(*c*) where the District Judge declines, under section 36, to countersign an order for removal;

the Court may, if it thinks fit, issue a commission, under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the examination of the person in the prison in which he is confined. 1882.

Commissions for examination of prisoners beyond limits of appellate jurisdiction of High Court.

45. Where it appears to a High Court that the evidence of a person confined in a prison beyond the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction is material in any civil matter pending before it or before any Court subordinate to it, the High Court may, if it thinks fit, issue a commission, under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the examination of the person in the prison in which he is confined. 1882.

Commission how to be directed.

46. Every commission for the examination of a person issued under section 44 or section 45 shall be directed to the District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the prison in which the person is confined is situate, and the District Judge shall commit the execution of the commission to the officer in charge of the prison, or to such other person as he may think fit.

Service of Process on Prisoners.

Process how served on prisoners.

47. When any process directed to any person confined in any prison is issued from any Criminal or Revenue Court, it may be served by exhibiting to the officer in charge of the prison the original of the process and depositing with him a copy thereof.

Process served to be transmitted at prisoner's request.

48. (*1*) Every officer in charge of a prison upon whom service is made under section 47 shall, as soon as may be, cause the copy of the process deposited with him to be shown and explained to the person to whom it is directed, and shall thereupon endorse upon the process and sign a certificate to the effect that such person as aforesaid is confined in the prison under his charge and has been shown and had explained to him a copy of the process.

(*2*) Such certificate as aforesaid shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the service of the process, and, if the person to whom the process is directed, requests that the copy shown and explained to him be sent to any other person and provides the cost of sending it by post, the officer in charge of the prison shall cause it to be so sent.

Miscellaneous.

Application of Part in certain cases.

49. (*1*) For the purposes of this Part, the Courts of Small Causes established in the Presidency-towns and the Courts of Presidency Magistrates shall be deemed to be subordinate to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

(*2*) For the purposes of this Part, every prison in Lower Burma shall be deemed to be within the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner, and the Recorder of Rangoon may issue orders under section 35 or section 37, and may issue a commission under sections 44 to 46 for the examination of any person confined in any prison in Lower Burma.

(*3*) To obtain the removal of a person confined in a prison outside Lower Burma for the purpose of giving evidence in any criminal matter in any Court within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon, the Recorder shall have the power conferred on a Judge of a High Court by section 40, and the other provisions of that section shall, as far as they can be made applicable, apply.

Deposit of costs.

50. No order in any civil matter shall be made by a Court under any of the provisions of this Part until the amount of the costs and charges of the execution of such order (to be determined by the Court) is deposited in such Court:

Provided that, if upon any application for such order it appears to the Court to which the application is made, that the applicant has not sufficient means to meet the said costs and charges, the Court may pay the same out of any fund applicable to the contingent expenses of such Court, and every sum so expended may be recovered by the Government from any person ordered by the Court to pay the same, as if it were costs in a suit recoverable under the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, **JULY 5, 1900.**

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th June, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. VIII OF 1900.

An Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows :

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1900.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

(*3*) It shall remain in force for two years from the commencement thereof.

Substitution of a new section for section 13A, Act XX of 1882.

2. For section 13A of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, the following section shall be substituted, namely :

Gold coin or bullion held as a reserve by Secretary of State.

"13A. (*1*) If the Secretary of State for India shall consent to hold in gold coin or gold bullion the equivalent in value to notes issued in India as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes, the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct that currency notes shall be issued to an amount equal to the value of gold so held by the Secretary of State for India at the rate fixed by section 12 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.

Gold, if transmitted to India, to form part of reserve.

"(*2*) If the Secretary of State for India shall transmit the gold held by him under sub-section (*1*) or any part thereof in the form of gold coin or gold bullion to the Government of India, the coin or bullion so transmitted shall, when received by the Government of India, form part of the currency reserve under section 19.

Transmission of silver bullion by Secretary of State.

"(*3*) If the Secretary of State for India shall think it expedient to expend the gold coin or bullion held by him under sub-section (*1*) or any other funds at his disposal in the purchase of silver bullion and to transmit the same to India for currency purposes, then—

(*a*) the silver bullion so purchased shall, until rupees are added to the currency reserve under clause (*b*) of this sub-section, be held as security for currency notes ; and

(*b*) the Government of India shall, on receiving such silver bullion, give directions for coining the same into rupees as soon as convenient, and shall add to the currency reserve a number of the rupees so coined equal in value at the rate fixed by section 12 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, to the price of the silver bullion so purchased and transmitted as aforesaid." XXIII of 1870.

Purchase of silver by Government of India.

"(*4*) (*a*) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit the Government of India from expending any gold coin or gold bullion held as part of the currency reserve under section 19 in the purchase of silver bullion.

"(*b*) The silver bullion so purchased shall, until rupees are added to the currency reserve under clause (*c*) of this sub-section, take the place of the gold so expended as security for the currency notes issued.

"(c) On receiving such silver bullion, the Government of India shall give directions for coining the same into rupees as soon as convenient, and shall add to the currency reserve under section 19 a number of the rupees so coined equal in value, at the rate fixed by section 12 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, to the gold so expended by the Government of India.

XXIII of 1870.

"(5) If the Government of India shall appropriate and set apart in India as a part of the currency reserve under section 19 an amount of coin of the Government of India equal in value to any notes issued under this section, the gold held by the Secretary of State for India as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes shall be dealt with as the Secretary of State shall direct.

Gold held as reserve by Secretary of State may be replaced by coin added to reserve in India.

"(6) Coin or bullion held by the Secretary of State or in transit to India or in the custody of the Mint Master during coinage, shall be separately shown in the abstract of accounts made up under section 27."

Account.

3. The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898, and the Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment Act, 1898, are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th June, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. IX OF 1900.

An Act to provide for the Court-fee payable on certain Applications to the Court of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the court-fee payable on applications to the Court of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 84 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows: XVI of 1887.

Amendment of No. 13, First Schedule, Act VII, 1870.

1. To the first column of No. 13 of the First Schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870, as inserted therein by section 71 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, as amended by the Punjab Courts Act, 1899, the following words shall be added, namely :—"or to the Court of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 84 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887."

VII of 1870. XVIII of 1884. XXV of 1899. XVI of 1887.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1900.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th August, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. X OF 1900.

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India during the year 1901, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Census Act, 1900.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Appointment of census-officers.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint any person to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

(*2*) Persons so appointed shall be called census-officers.

(*3*) The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census-officers which is conferred by this section.

Proof of appointment of census-officers, and their status as public servants.

3. (*1*) A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(*2*) All census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Discharge of duties of census-officers in certain cases.

4. (*1*) (*a*) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or to Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service or of any vessel of war,

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(*c*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*d*) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, and

(*e*) every occupant of immoveable property and every manager or officer of a railway or other commercial or industrial enterprise who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than fifty persons employed under him, or living on or in such property,

shall, if so required by the District Magistrate, or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house or present on or in such

immoveable property, as such Magistrate or officer may, by written order, direct.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Power of District Magistrate to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

5. (1) The District Magistrate, or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order, which shall have effect throughout the limits of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

(a) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, or their agents, (VII of 1875. III of 1889.)

(b) all village-officers and servants in estates as defined in the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, (Madras), and (Mad. II of 1894.)

(c) all members of panchayats appointed under the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870 (Bengal), or the Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation, 1883, all ghatwals and all circle-tahsildars appointed under the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act, 1887 (Bengal), and all village-headmen in the Kumaun Division of the North-Western Provinces, (Ben. VI of 1870. I of 1883. Ben. V of 1887.)

to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of the taking of the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages or other areas for which such village-officers and servants, panchayats, ghatwals, circle-tahsildars or village-headmen are appointed, as the case may be.

(2) Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees, lessees or their agents, and such village-officers and servants, the members of such panchayats and such ghatwals, circle-tahsildars and village-headmen shall be bound to obey it.

Asking of questions by census-officers.

6. Every census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

Obligation to answer questions.

7. Every person of whom any question is asked under the last foregoing section shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to allow access, and permit affixing of numbers.

8. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on or affix to the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

Occupier to fill up schedule.

9. (1) Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any census-officer may leave, or cause to be left, at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, a schedule for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill it up, or cause it to be filled up, to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the inmates of such house or part, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as he may direct.

Penalties.

10. In any of the following cases, namely:

(a) if a census-officer or a person appointed to be a census-officer or a person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act, or with any rule duly made thereunder,

(b) if a census-officer intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return,

(c) if any person refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 7 so to answer,

(d) if any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 8 to allow,

(e) if any person removes, obliterates, alters or injures before the thirty-first day of March, 1901, any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census,

(f) if any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of section 9 or makes any false return under that section,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

11. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act may be instituted.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

(*2*) Unless and until a notification is published under sub-section (*1*), all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere before the District Magistrate.

(*3*) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, or with the previous sanction of some officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

12. No person shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer or any schedule delivered under section 9, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Records of census not open to inspection or admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

13. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority may, at the time appointed for the taking of the census of British India during the year 1901, cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by this Act.

Temporary suspension of local enactments and rules as to mode of taking census in municipalities.

14. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule, in regard to municipal, local or village funds, the Local Government may direct that the whole or any part of any expenses incurred for anything done in accordance with this Act, may be charged to any municipal, local or village fund constituted for, and on behalf of, the area within which such expenses were incurred.

Power in regard to expenses.

15. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council may make rules providing—

(*a*) for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons;

(*b*) for the enumeration of persons employed on railways and their families and of other classes of the population for whom it may be necessary or expedient to make special provision;

(*c*) for the enumeration of persons travelling on the night when a census is taken.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that all or any of the powers conferred upon him by this section may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

[illegible] may direct that the whole or any part of the expenses incurred [illegible] in accordance with this Act, may be charged to any municipal, local or village fund [illegible] or the part which [illegible] expenses were incurred.

5. (1) The Governor General in Council may by rule [illegible] make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council may make rules providing—

(a) for the appointment of census officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census, and for the general instructions to be given to such officers and persons;

(b) for the enumeration of persons employed on railways and their families, and [illegible] of the public for whom it may be necessary [illegible] make special provision;

(c) for the enumeration of persons travelling on the night when a census is taken.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that any of the powers conferred upon him by this section may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

[illegible]

[illegible] Secretary to the Government [illegible]

[illegible] or municipality [illegible] as may be notified [illegible] be inspected.

[illegible] District Magistrate [illegible] the towns of Calcutta, Madras and [illegible] before a Presidency [illegible] District [illegible]

[illegible] under this Act shall be [illegible] with the previous sanction of [illegible] generally or with the previous [illegible] authorized by the Local [illegible] in this behalf.

[illegible] shall have a right to inspect [illegible] any book, register or record made by a census officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer or [illegible] according to the Indian Evidence Act, 67, no entry [illegible] such book [illegible] shall be [illegible] in any civil proceeding or [illegible] Chapter XII [illegible] Chapter [illegible] of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

[illegible] Notwithstanding anything in any enactment [illegible] or made under [illegible] to be taken of [illegible] any municipality, the [illegible] may, at the [illegible] the census of [illegible] year 1901, cause the [illegible] municipality to be taken wholly or [illegible] authorized by this Act.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th August, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XI OF 1900.

An Act further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

1877. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Limitation Amendment Act, 1900; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to second schedule, Act XV, 1877.

2. After No. 146 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the following shall be inserted, namely: XV of 1877

146A. By or on behalf of any local authority for possession of any public street or road or any part thereof from which it has been dispossessed or of which it has discontinued the possession.	Thirty years	The date of dispossession or discontinuance.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

4 *b*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 24th August, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XII OF 1900.

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891; It is hereby enacted as follows :

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1900; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amended definition of "company".

2. For the definition of "company" contained in section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :

"(*1*) 'company' means a company registered under any of the enactments relating to companies for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or any of the Colonies or Dependencies thereof or in British India or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor General in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent;".

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1900.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 19th October, 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XIII OF 1900.

An Act to amend the law relating to agricultural land in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to agricultural land in the Punjab; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900.

(2) It extends to all the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) the expression "agriculturist" means a person holding agricultural land who either in his own name or in the name of his ancestor in the male line was recorded as the owner of land or as a hereditary tenant or as an occupancy-tenant in any estate at the first regular settlement, or, if the first regular settlement was made in or since the year 1870, then at the first regular settlement or at such previous settlement as the Local Government may, by order in writing, determine:

Provided that, if since the making of any such settlement a Civil Court or other competent authority has before the commencement of this Act decided that any person was wrongly included in or omitted from the record thereof or that any right recorded in the record is erroneously stated, this definition shall be construed with due regard to such decision:

Provided also that the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend or restrict this definition so as to include or exclude any persons or classes of persons in any part of the territories to which this Act extends:

(2) all expressions which are defined by section 4 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or by section 3 of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the meanings assigned to them in the said sections respectively; and the expressions "record-of-rights" and "annual record" shall have the meanings assigned to them respectively in Chapter IV of the said last-mentioned Act: XVI of 1887. XVII of 1887.

(3) the expression "land" means land which is not occupied as the site of any building in a town or village and is occupied or let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture or for pasture, and includes—

(*a*) the sites of buildings and other structures on such land;

(*b*) a share in the profits of an estate or holding;

(*c*) any dues or any fixed percentage of the land-revenue payable by an inferior landowner to a superior landowner;

(*d*) a right to receive rent; and

(*e*) any right to water enjoyed by the owner or occupier of land as such:

(4) the expression "permanent alienation" includes sales, exchanges, gifts and wills, but does not include any gift for a religious or charitable purpose whether made *inter vivos* or by will:

(5) the expression "usufructuary mortgage" means a mortgage by which the mortgagor delivers possession of the mortgaged land to the mortgagee and authorises him to retain such possession until payment of the mortgage-money, and to receive the rents and profits of the land and to appropriate them in lieu of interest or in payment of the mortgage-money or partly in lieu of interest and partly in payment of the mortgage-money: and

(6) the expression "conditional sale" includes any agreement whereby in default of payment of the mortgage-money or interest at a certain time the land will be absolutely transferred to the mortgagee.

Permanent Alienation of Land.

Sanction of Deputy Commissioner required to certain permanent alienation.

3. (1) A person who desires to make a permanent alienation of his land shall be at liberty to make such alienation where—

(a) the alienor is not a member of an agricultural tribe; or

(b) the alienor is a member of an agricultural tribe and the alienee holds land as an agriculturist in the village where the land alienated is situated; or

(c) the alienor is a member of an agricultural tribe and the alienee is a member of the same tribe or of a tribe in the same group:

Provided that, if an agriculturist desires to make a permanent alienation of land acquired under clause (b), he shall not be at liberty to make such permanent alienation under this sub-section unless the alienee is a member of an agricultural tribe or a person holding land as an agriculturist in the village.

(2) Except in the cases provided for in sub-section (1), a permanent alienation of land shall not take effect as such unless and until sanction is given thereto by a Deputy Commissioner:

Provided that sanction may be given after the act of alienation is otherwise completed.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall inquire into the circumstances of the alienation and shall have discretion to grant or refuse the sanction required by sub-section (2).

Agricultural tribes.

4. The Local Government shall, by notification in the local official Gazette published with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, determine what bodies of persons in any district or group of districts are to be deemed to be agricultural tribes or groups of agricultural tribes for the purposes of this Act.

Saving for rights in land alienated.

5. When a Deputy Commissioner sanctions a permanent alienation of land, his order shall not be taken to decide or affect any question of title, or any question relating to any reversionary right or right of pre-emption.

Temporary Alienations of Land.

Forms of mortgage permitted in certain cases.

6. (1) If a member of an agricultural tribe mortgages his land and the mortgagee is not a member of the same tribe, or of a tribe in the same group, the mortgage shall be made in one of the following forms:

(a) in the form of a usufructuary mortgage, by which the mortgagor delivers possession of the land to the mortgagee and authorizes him to retain such possession and to receive the rents and profits of the land in lieu of interest and towards payment of the principal, on condition that after the expiry of the term agreed on, or (if no term is agreed on, or if the term agreed on exceeds twenty years) after the expiry of twenty years, the land shall be re-delivered to the mortgagor; or

(b) in the form of a mortgage without possession, subject to the condition that, if the mortgagor fails to pay principal and interest according to his contract, the mortgagee may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to place him in possession for such term, not exceeding twenty years, as the Deputy Commissioner may consider to be equitable, the mortgage to be treated as a usufructuary mortgage for the term of the mortgagee's possession and for such sum as may be due to the mortgagee on account of the balance of principal due and of interest due not exceeding the amount claimable as simple interest at such rate and for such period as the Deputy Commissioner thinks reasonable; or

(c) in the form of a written usufructuary mortgage by which the mortgagor recognises the mortgagee as a landlord and himself remains in cultivating occupancy of the land as a tenant subject to the payment of rent at such rate as may be agreed upon not exceeding sixteen annas per rupee of the amount of the land-revenue in addition to the amount of the land-revenue of the tenancy and the rates and cesses chargeable thereon and for such term as may be agreed on, the mortgagor having no right to alienate his right of cultivating occupancy and the mortgagee having no right to eject the mortgagor unless on the grounds mentioned in section 39 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887; or

(d) in any form which the Local Government may, by general or special order, permit to be used.

(2) If in the case of a mortgage in form (c) the mortgagor is ejected or relinquishes or abandons cultivating occupancy of the land, the mortgage shall take effect as a usufructuary mortgage in form (a) for such term not exceeding twenty years from the date of ejectment, relinquishment or abandonment, and for such sum of money as the Deputy Commissioner considers to be reasonable.

7. In the case of mortgages made under section 6—

Rules applying to permitted mortgages.

(1) no interest shall accrue during the period for which the mortgagee is in possession of the land or in receipt of rent;

(2) if the mortgage is in form (*a*) or form (*b*), then at the end of such period of possession the mortgage-debt shall be extinguished;

(3) the mortgagor may redeem his land at any time during the currency of the mortgage, on payment of the mortgage-debt or, in the case of a mortgage in form (*a*) or form (*b*), of such proportion of the mortgage-debt as the Deputy Commissioner determines to be equitable; and

(4) in the case of a usufructuary mortgage the mortgagor shall not be deemed to bind himself personally to repay the mortgage-money.

8. (1) In a mortgage made under section 6, the following conditions may be added by agreement between the parties:

Conditions in permitted mortgages.

(*a*) a condition fixing the time of the agricultural year at which a mortgagor redeeming his land may resume possession thereof;

(*b*) conditions limiting the right of a mortgagor or morgagee in possession to cut, sell or mortgage trees or to do any act affecting the permanent value of the land; and

(*c*) any condition which the Local Government by general or special order may declare to be admissible.

(2) In mortgages made under section 6 any condition not permitted by or under this Act shall be null and void.

9. (1) If a member of an agricultural tribe makes a mortgage of his land in any manner or form not permitted by or under this Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall have authority to revise and alter the terms of the mortgage so as to bring it into accordance with such form of mortgage permitted by or under this Act as the mortgagee appears to him to be equitably entitled to claim.

Power to revise mortgage made in form not permitted.

(2) If a member of an agricultural tribe has before the commencement of this Act made a mortgage of his land in which there is a condition intended to operate by way of conditional sale, the Deputy Commissioner shall be empowered at any time during the currency of the mortgage to put the mortgagee to his election whether he will agree to the said condition being struck out, or to accept in lieu of the said mortgage a mortgage which may at the mortgagee's option be either in form (*a*) or in form (*b*) as permitted by section 6 and which shall be made for such period not exceeding the period permitted by the said section and for such sum of money as the Deputy Commissioner considers to be reasonable.

(3) If proceedings for the enforcement of a condition intended to operate by way of conditional sale are instituted or are pending at the commencement of this Act in any Civil Court or if a suit is instituted in any Civil Court on a mortgage to which sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) applies, the Court shall refer the case to the Deputy Commissioner with a view to the exercise of the power conferred by the sub-section applying thereto.

10. In any mortgage of land made after the commencement of this Act any condition which is intended to operate by way of conditional sale shall be null and void.

Future mortgage by way of conditional sale not permitted.

11. Any member of an agricultural tribe may make a lease or farm of his land for any term not exceeding twenty years, and any lease or farm made by a member of an agricultural tribe for a longer term than twenty years shall, if the lessee or farmer is not a member of the same tribe or of a tribe in the same group, be deemed to be a lease or farm for the term permitted by this section.

Leases and farms.

12. (1) During the currency of a mortgage made under section 6 in form (*a*) or form (*b*) or of a lease or farm under this Act the owner shall be at liberty to make a further temporary alienation of the same land for such term as together with the term of the current mortgage, lease or farm will make up a term not exceeding the full term of twenty years.

Restriction on power to make further temporary alienation.

(2) Any such further temporary alienation, if made for a longer term than is permitted by this section, shall be deemed to be a temporary alienation for the term permitted by this section.

13. If a mortgagee, lessee or farmer holding possession under a mortgage made under section 6 or under a lease or farm made under section 11 or under a mortgage, lease or farm made under section 12 remains in possession after the expiry of the term for which he is entitled to hold under his mortgage, lease or farm, the Deputy Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of the person entitled to possession, eject such mortgagee, lessee or farmer and place the person so entitled in possession.

Ejectment of mortgagee, lessee or farmer remaining in possession after term.

General Provisions.

14. Any permanent alienation which under section 3 is not to take effect as such until the sanction of a Deputy Commissioner is given thereto shall, until such sanction is given or if such sanction has been refused, take effect as a usufructuary mortgage in form (*a*) permitted by section 6 for such term not exceeding twenty years and on such conditions as the Deputy Commissioner considers to be reasonable.

Effect of permanent alienation made without sanction.

15. Every agreement whereby a member of an agricultural tribe purports to alienate or charge the produce of his land or any part of, or share in, such produce for more than one year shall not take effect for more than

Sanction of Deputy Commissioner required to certain alienations of, or charges on, produce of land.

one year from the date of the agreement unless the sanction of a Deputy Commissioner is given thereto, and shall, until such sanction is given or if such sanction is refused, take effect as if it had been made for one year.

Explanation.—The produce of land means—

(*a*) crops and other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) crops and other products of the earth which have been grown on the land during the past year and have been reaped or gathered.

Execution-sale of land forbidden.

16. (*1*) No land belonging to a member of an agricultural tribe shall be sold in execution of any decree or order of any Civil or Revenue Court, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of Government to recover arrears of land-revenue, or any dues which are recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, in any manner now permitted by law.

Registration.

III of 1877.

17. Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, or in any rules made under section 69 of that Act,—

(*1*) an instrument which contravenes any provision of this Act shall not be admitted to registration;

(*2*) an instrument which records or gives effect to any transaction which requires the sanction of a Deputy Commissioner shall not be admitted to registration until a certified copy of the order giving such sanction is produced to the officer empowered to register such instrument.

Record-of-rights and annual record.

XVII of 1887.

18. (*1*) Where, by reason of any transaction which under this Act requires the sanction of a Deputy Commissioner, a person claims to have acquired a right the acquisition whereof he is bound to report under section 34 of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887, such person shall, in making his report, state whether the sanction required has been obtained or not, and his right so acquired shall not be entered in the record-of-rights or in any annual record until he produces such evidence of the order by which such sanction is given as may be required by any rules made under this Act.

(*2*) No right claimed by reason of any transaction or condition which is declared by this Act to be null and void shall be entered in the record-of-rights or in any annual record.

Application of certain provisions of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887.

19. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the provisions of Chapter II of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887, shall, in so far as they are applicable, apply to the proceedings of Revenue-officers under this Act.

Appearance of legal practitioners forbidden.

20. No legal practitioner shall appear on behalf of any party interested in any proceeding before a Revenue-officer under this Act.

Explanation.—The term "legal practitioner" includes a mukhtar.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts excluded.

21. (*1*) A Civil Court shall not have jurisdiction in any matter which the Local Government or a Revenue-officer is empowered by this Act to dispose of.

(*2*) No Civil Court shall take cognisance of the manner in which the Local Government or any Revenue-officer exercises any power vested in it or in him by or under this Act.

Addition to section 77, Act XVI, 1887.

22. In sub-section (*3*) of section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the following words shall be added to clause (*c*) of the First Group of suits therein mentioned, namely:

"and suits relating to the rent to be paid under a mortgage made in accordance with form (*c*) as prescribed by section 6 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900."

Exercise of powers of Deputy Commissioner.

23. The powers conferred by this Act upon a Deputy Commissioner may be exercised by a Revenue-officer of higher rank, or by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

Exemption.

24. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt any district or part of a district or any person or class of persons from the operation of this Act or of any of the provisions thereof.

Power to make rules.

25. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Local Government may make rules prescribing the Revenue-officers to whom applications may be made, and the manner and form in which such applications shall be made and disposed of.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.

PART IV.—A.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council, received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 3rd May 1900, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 26th May 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

PUNJAB ACT No. I OF 1900.

(*First published in the Punjab Government Gazette on the 21st June* 1900.)

An Act to regulate the period of limitation of suits arising out of the alienation of ancestral land by persons who are subject to the Customary Law in force in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient more clearly to prescribe the period of limitation applicable to certain suits arising out of the alienation of ancestral land by persons who are subject to the Customary Law in force in the Punjab:

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900;

(*2*) It shall extend to the whole of the Punjab; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Dismissal of suits of the descriptions specified in the Act if instituted after the period of limitation therein prescribed has expired.

India Act XV of 1877.

2. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-five (inclusive) of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the second schedule of the same Act contained, every suit of any description specified in the schedule annexed to this Act, instituted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor in the same schedule, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Meaning of the expressions "instituted" and "land," respectively.

3. For the purposes of this Act—

India Act XV of 1877.

(*a*) the expression "instituted" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the explanation to section 4 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877; and

"(*b*) the expression "land" shall mean land which is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes, or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture, and shall include buildings and other structures on such land and also land included within the limits of village sites and buildings and other structures on such land."

Schedule.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. Suit under the Customary Law of the Punjab, by a son or reversioner of a male proprietor, to have an alienation of ancestral land made by such proprietor declared void, except for the life of the alienor.	12 years	*First*—in any case in which, at the time of the alienation, possession is given or agreed to be given— (*a*) the date (if any) on which the alienation was attested, by the Revenue-officer having jurisdiction, in the Register of Mutations maintained under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887; (*b*) or, if the alienation has not been so attested—the date on which the alienee takes physical possession of the land alienated; (*c*) or, in cases not provided for in (*a*) or (*b*)—when the facts entitling the plaintiff to impeach the alienation first become known to him. *Second*—in the case of a mortgage without possession—the date of the alienation.

Schedule—concluded.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
2. Suit by the heir of a male proprietor governed by the Customary Law of the Punjab to recover possession of ancestral land alienated by such proprietor during his lifetime.	12 years	*First*—if no declaratory decree has been obtained— (*a*) as in (*a*) above; (*b*) as in (*b*) above; (*c*) or, in cases not provided for in (*a*) or (*b*)—when the facts entitling the plaintiff to impeach the alienation first become known to him, or the date of the alienor's death, whichever event happens first. *Second*—if a declaratory decree has been obtained—the date of the alienor's death. *Explanation.*—It is immaterial whether the declaratory decree was obtained by the plaintiff or any other reversioner.

H. A. CASSON,

Secy. to Govt., Punjab,

Home (Legislative) Dept.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—11-6-1900—715.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

PART IV.—A.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Second publication.]

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council, received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 3rd May 1900, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 26th May 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

PUNJAB ACT No. I OF 1900.

(*First published in the Punjab Government Gazette on the 21st June 1900.*)

An Act to regulate the period of limitation of suits arising out of the alienation of ancestral land by persons who are subject to the Customary Law in force in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient more clearly to prescribe the period of limitation applicable to certain suits arising out of the alienation of ancestral land by persons who are subject to the Customary Law in force in the Punjab:

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900;

(*2*) It shall extend to the whole of the Punjab; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Dismissal of suits of the descriptions specified in the Act if instituted after the period of limitation therein prescribed has expired.

2. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-five (inclusive) of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the second schedule of the same Act contained, every suit of any description specified in the schedule annexed to this Act, instituted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor in the same schedule, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence. India Act XV of 1877.

Meaning of the expressions "instituted" and "land," respectively.

3. For the purposes of this Act—

(*a*) the expression "instituted" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the explanation to section 4 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877; and India Act XV of 1877.

"(*b*) the expression "land" shall mean land which is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes, or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture, and shall include buildings and other structures on such land and also land included within the limits of village sites and buildings and other structures on such land."

Schedule.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. Suit under the Customary Law of the Punjab, by a son or reversioner of a male proprietor, to have an alienation of ancestral land made by such proprietor declared void, except for the life of the alienor.	12 years	*First*—in any case in which, at the time of the alienation, possession is given or agreed to be given— (*a*) the date (if any) on which the alienation was attested, by the Revenue-officer having jurisdiction, in the Register of Mutations maintained under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887; (*b*) or, if the alienation has not been so attested—the date on which the alienee takes physical possession of the land alienated ; (*c*) or, in cases not provided for in (*a*) or (*b*)—when the facts entitling the plaintiff to impeach the alienation first become known to him. *Second*—in the case of a mortgage without possession—the date of the alienation.

Schedule—concluded.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
2. Suit by the heir of a male proprietor governed by the Customary Law of the Punjab to recover possession of ancestral land alienated by such proprietor during his lifetime.	12 years	*First*—if no declaratory decree has been obtained— (*a*) as in (*a*) above; (*b*) as in (*b*) above; (*c*) or, in cases not provided for in (*a*) or (*b*)—when the facts entitling the plaintiff to impeach the alienation first become known to him, or the date of the alienor's death, whichever event happens first. *Second*—if a declaratory decree has been obtained—the date of the alienor's death. *Explanation.*—It is immaterial whether the declaratory decree was obtained by the plaintiff or any other reversioner.

H. A. CASSON,

Secy. to Govt., Punjab,

Home (Legislative) Dept.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—28-6-1900—715.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.

PART IV.—A.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council, received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 3rd May 1900, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 26th May 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

PUNJAB ACT No. I OF 1900.

(First published in the Punjab Government Gazette on the 21st June 1900.)

An Act to regulate the period of limitation of suits arising out of the alienation of ancestral land by persons who are subject to the Customary Law in force in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient more clearly to prescribe the period of limitation applicable to certain suits arising out of the alienation of ancestral land by persons who are subject to the Customary Law in force in the Punjab :

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Limitation (Ancestral Land Alienation) Act, 1900 ;

(*2*) It shall extend to the whole of the Punjab ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Dismissal of suits of the descriptions specified in the Act if instituted after the period of limitation therein prescribed has expired.

2. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-five (inclusive) of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the second schedule of the same Act contained, every suit of any description specified in the schedule annexed to this Act, instituted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor in the same schedule, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence. India Act XV of 1877.

Meaning of the expressions "instituted" and "land," respectively.

3. For the purposes of this Act—

(*a*) the expression "instituted" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the explanation to section 4 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 ; and India Act XV of 1877.

"(*b*) the expression "land" shall mean land which is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes, or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture, and shall include buildings and other structures on such land and also land included within the limits of village sites and buildings and other structures on such land,"

Schedule.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. Suit under the Customary Law of the Punjab, by a son or reversioner of a male proprietor, to have an alienation of ancestral land made by such proprietor declared void, except for the life of the alienor.	12 years	*First*—in any case in which, at the time of the alienation, possession is given or agreed to be given— (*a*) the date (if any) on which the alienation was attested, by the Revenue-officer having jurisdiction, in the Register of Mutations maintained under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887; (*b*) or, if the alienation has not been so attested—the date on which the alienee takes physical possession of the land alienated; (*c*) or, in cases not provided for in (*a*) or (*b*)—when the facts entitling the plaintiff to impeach the alienation first become known to him. *Second*—in the case of a mortgage without possession—the date of the alienation.

Schedule—concluded.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
2. Suit by the heir of a male proprietor governed by the Customary Law of the Punjab to recover possession of ancestral land alienated by such proprietor during his lifetime.	12 years	*First*—if no declaratory decree has been obtained— (*a*) as in (*a*) above; (*b*) as in (*b*) above; (*c*) or, in cases not provided for in (*a*) or (*b*)—when the facts entitling the plaintiff to impeach the alienation first become known to him, or the date of the alienor's death, whichever event happens first. *Second*—if a declaratory decree has been obtained—the date of the alienor's death. *Explanation.*—It is immaterial whether the declaratory decree was obtained by the plaintiff or any other reversioner.

H. A. CASSON,

Secy. to Govt., Punjab,

Home (Legislative) Dept.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—5-7-1900—715.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1900.

PART IV.—A.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council, received the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th August 1900, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 10th October 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

PUNJAB ACT No. II OF 1900.

(First published in the Punjab Government Gazette on the 15th November 1900.)

An Act to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the Siwálik *mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of forests within that range, or by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called* chos, *flowing through or from it.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the *Siwálik* mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of forests within that range, or by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called *chos*, flowing through or from it;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title and commencement.

1\. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Land Preservation (*Chos*) Act, 1900; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2\. In this Act, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "land" means land within any local area preserved and protected or otherwise dealt with in manner in this Act provided, and includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;

(*b*) the expression "*cho*" means a stream or torrent flowing through or from the *Siwálik* mountain range within the Punjab;

(*c*) the expressions "tree," "timber," "forest-produce" and "cattle," respectively, shall have the meanings severally assigned thereto in section 2 of the Indian Forests Act, 1878;

India Act VII of 1878.

(*d*) the expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming any interest in compensation to be made on account of any measures taken under this Act; and

(*e*) the expression "Deputy Commissioner" includes any officer or officers at any time specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Notification and regulation of Areas.

Notification of areas.

3. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is desirable to provide for the better preservation and protection of any local area, situate within or adjacent to the *Siwálik* mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of forests in that range or by the action of *chos*, such Government may, by notification, make a direction accordingly.

Power to regulate, restrict or prohibit, by *general* or *special* order, within notified areas, certain matters.

4. In respect of areas notified under section 3 generally, or the whole or any part of any such area, the Local Government may, by general or special order, temporarily or permanently, regulate, restrict or prohibit—

(*a*) the clearing or breaking up or cultivating of land not ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*b*) the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime, at places where such stone or lime had not ordinarily been so quarried or burnt prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*c*) the cutting of trees or timber, or the collection or removal or subjection to any manufacturing process, otherwise than as described in clause (*b*) of this sub-section, of any forest-pro duce other than grass, save for *boná fide* domestic or agricultural purposes;

(*d*) the setting on fire of trees, timber or forest-produce;

(*e*) the admission, herding, pasturing or retention of sheep or goats;

(*f*) the examination of forest-produce passing out of any such area; and

(*g*) the granting of permits to the inhabitants of towns and villages situate within the limits or in the vicinity of any such area, to take any tree, timber or forest-produce for their own use therefrom, or to pasture sheep or goats or to cultivate or erect buildings therein, and the production and return of such permits by such persons.

Power, in certain cases, to regulate, restrict or prohibit, by special order, within notified areas, certain further matters.

5. In respect of any specified village or villages, or part or parts thereof, comprised within the limits of any area notified under section 3, the Local Government may, by special order, temporarily or permanently, regulate, restrict or prohibit—

(*a*) the cultivating of any land ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*b*) the quarrying of any stone or the burning of any lime at places where such stone or lime had ordinarily been so quarried or burnt prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*c*) the cutting of trees or timber, or the collection or removal or subjection to any manufacturing process, otherwise than as described in clause (*b*) of this sub-section, of any forest-produce for *boná fide* domestic or agricultural purposes; and

(*d*) the admission, herding, pasturing or retention of cattle generally, other than sheep and goats, or of any class or description of such cattle.

Necessity for regulation, restriction or prohibition to be recited in the order under section 4 or 5. Publication of order.

6. Every order made under section 4 or section 5, shall be published in the Gazette and shall set forth that the Local Government is satisfied, after due inquiry, that the regulations, restrictions or prohibitions contained in the order are necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

Proclamation of regulations, restrictions and prohibitions and admission of claims for compensation for rights which are restricted or extinguished.

7. (*1*) When, in respect of any local area, a notification has been published under section 3, and—

(*a*) upon such publication any general order made under section 4 becomes applicable to such area, or

(*b*) any special order under section 4 or section 5, is made in respect of such area,

the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice of the provisions of such general or special order to be given, and, if the provisions of any such order restrict or extinguish any existing rights, shall also publish, in the language of the country, in every town and

village the boundaries of which include any portion of the area within or over which any such rights are so restricted or extinguished, a proclamation stating the regulations, restrictions and prohibitions which have been imposed, by any such order, within the limits of such area or in any part or parts thereof; fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any compensation in respect of any right so restricted or prohibited, within such period, either to present to such officer a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature and extent of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

(2) Any claim not preferred within the time fixed in the proclamation made under sub-section (1), shall be rejected :

Provided that, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may admit any such claim as if it had been made within such period.

Control over the beds of Chos.

Action when Local Government considers it desirable to take measures to regulate the beds of *chos*. Vesting of such beds in the Government.

8. (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is desirable that measures should be taken in the bed of any *cho* for the purpose of—

(a) regulating the flow of water within and preventing the widening or extension of such bed, or of

(b) reclaiming or protecting any land situate within the limits of such bed;

such Government may, either proceed at once in manner in sub-section (2) provided, or, in the first instance, by notification specifying the nature and extent of the measures to be taken and the locality in and the time within which such measures are to be so taken, require all persons possessing proprietary or occupancy rights in land situate in such locality to themselves carry out the measures specified in such notification accordingly.

(2) If the whole or any part of the bed of any *cho* be unclaimed, or, if, in the opinion of the Local Government, the measures deemed necessary under sub-section (1) are of such a character, in regard to extent and cost, that the interference of the Local Government is absolutely necessary, or in the event of the owner or occupier of any portion of the bed of any *cho* failing to comply with the requirements of any notification issued under sub-section (1), such Government may, by notification, declare that the whole or any part of the area comprised within the limits of the bed of any *cho* shall vest in the Government either absolutely and in perpetuity or for such period and subject to such conditions (if any) as may be specified in the notifiction :

Provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of or shall affect any land included within the limits of the bed of any such *cho*, which, at the date of the publication of the notification making such declaration, is cultivated or culturable, or yields any produce of substantial value.

(3) When the owners or occupiers of such locality are unable to agree among themselves regarding the carrying out of such measures, the decision of those paying the larger amount of land revenue shall be held to be binding on all.

(4) The Local Government may from time to time, by like notification, extend the period during which any such area shall remain vested in the Government.

Effect of notification to suspend or extinguish private rights in the area notified under section 8.

9. Upon the making of any declaration under sub-section (2) of section 8, all private rights of whatever kind existing in or relating to any land comprised within the area specified in the notification containing such declaration at the time of the publication thereof, shall—

(a) if no period is specified in such declaration—cease and determine absolutely;

(a) if any period is specified in such declaration—be suspended for such period and for such further period (if any) to which such period may at any time be extended :

Provided that, as far as circumstances admit, such rights of way and water shall be reserved, in respect of every such area, as may be necessary to meet the reasonable requirements and convenience of the persons (if any) who, at the time of the making of such declaration, possessed any such rights over such area.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to delimit the bed and to decide what constitutes such bed. Power to take possession of bed when vested in the Government.

10. (1) The Deputy Commissioner shall, for the purposes of every notification issued under sub-section (2) of section 8, fix the limits of the area comprised within the bed of the *cho* to which such notification is to apply.

(2) Upon the publication of a notification containing any declaration under sub-section (2) of section 8, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner to—

(a) take possession of the area specified in such declaration;

(b) eject all persons therefrom; and to

(*c*) deal with such area, while it remains vested in the Government, as if it were the absolute property of Government.

11. No person shall be entitled to any compensation for anything at any time done, in good faith, in exercise of any power conferred by section 8, section 9 or section 10.

Bar of compensation for acts done under sections 8, 9 or 10.

12. (*1*) If in any case the Local Government decides to dispose of any land acquired absolutely and in perpetuity under the provision of section 8 (*2*), it shall in the first instance offer the proprietary right of the land to the original owner or owners thereof for such price as it considers proper not exceeding—

Condition as to sale of land acquired under the Act and obligation of Local Government to keep account of monies expended on such land.

(*a*) the amount expended by Government on the reclamation of the land, or

(*b*) the capitalised value of the net income arising from the land reclaimed.

(*2*) For the purpose of ascertaining the amount expended on the reclamation of the land, the Local Government shall at the time of declaring the land to be vested in it under section 8, clause (*2*), give such directions as it may consider necessary for keeping proper accounts of the expenditure it may incur in reclaiming and protecting the said land.

Power to enter upon and delimit notified areas and beds.

13. It shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner and for his subordinate officers, servants, care-takers and workmen, from time to time, as occasion may require,—

Power to enter upon survey and demarcate local areas notified under section 3 or section 8.

(*a*) to enter upon and survey any land comprised within any local area in regard to which any notification has been issued under section 3 or section 8;

(*b*) to erect bench-marks on and to delimit and demarcate the boundaries of any such local area; and

(*c*) to do all other acts and things which may be necessary in order adequately to preserve or protect any land or to give effect to all or any of the provisions of this Act:

Provided that reasonable compensation, to be assessed and determined in the manner in this Act provided, shall be made in respect of any damage or injury caused to the property or rights of any person in carrying out any operations under the provisions of this section, but no such compensation shall be payable in respect of anything done under the said provisions within the limits of any local area notified under section 8.

Inquiry into claims and award of compensation.

14. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner shall—

Inquiries into claims and awards thereupon.

(*a*) fix a date for inquiring into all claims made under section 7 or section 12, and may, in his discretion, from time to time, adjourn the inquiry to a date to be fixed by him;

(*b*) record in writing all statements made under section 7;

(*c*) inquire into all claims duly preferred under section 7 or section 12; and

(*d*) make an award upon each such claim, setting out therein the nature and extent of the right claimed, the person or persons making such claim, the extent (if any) to which, and the person or persons in whose favour, the right claimed is established, the extent to which it is to be restricted or extinguished, and the nature and amount of the compensation (if any) awarded.

(*2*) For the purposes of every such inquiry the Deputy Commissioner may exercise all or any of the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits under the Code of Civil Procedure. India Act XIV of

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner shall announce his award to such persons interested, or their representatives, as are present, and shall record the acceptance of those who accept it. To such as are not present, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause immediate notice of his award to be given.

15. (*1*) In determining the amount of compensation, the Deputy Commissioner shall be guided, so far as may be, by the provisions of sections 23 and 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and, as to matters which cannot be dealt with under those provisions, by what is just and reasonable in the circumstances of each case. India Act 1894.

Method of awarding compensation and effect of such award.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Local Government and the consent of the person entitled, instead of money, award compensation in land or by reduction in revenue or in any other form.

(3) If, in any case, the exercise of any right is prohibited for a time only, compensation shall be awarded only in respect of the period during which the exercise of such right is so prohibited.

(4) When compensation has been awarded or when no compensation is claimed, in respect of any right the exercise of which has been permanently prohibited, such right shall vest absolutely in the Government and shall not revive upon the rescission of the notification or proclamation affecting the area in which it orginally existed.

Procedure, Records and Appeal.

Record-of-rights in respect of notified areas.

16. (1) For every area, notified under section 3 or section 8, the Deputy Commissioner shall prepare a record setting forth the nature, description, local situation and extent of all rights mentioned in section 4 and section 5—

(a) existing within such area at the time of the publication of the notification relating thereto under section 3 or section 8;

(b) regulated, restricted, suspended or extinguished by any order under section 4 or section 5.

(2) When any award is made under section 14, its effect upon any rights shall also be recorded therein.

Mode of proclaiming notifications and of serving notices, orders and processes, issued under the Act.

17. (1) Upon the publication of a notification issued under any of the provisions of this Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice of the substance thereof to be given at convenient places in the locality to which such notification relates.

Act of 1887.

(2) The procedure prescribed in sections 20, 21 and 22 of the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887, shall be followed, as far may be, in proceedings under this Act.

Act of 1887.

Appeal, review and revision.

18. Every order passed and every award made by a Deputy Commissioner under this Act, shall, for the purposes of appeal, review and revision, respectively, be deemed to be the order of a Collector within the meaning of sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887:

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to exclude the jurisdiction of any Civil Court to decide any dispute arising between the persons interested in any compensation awarded as to the apportionment or distribution thereof amongst such persons or any of them.

Penalties, bar of suits and rules.

Penalty for offences.

19. Any person who, within the limits of any local area notified under section 3, commits any breach of any regulation made, or restriction or prohibition imposed under section 4 or section 5, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Application of provisions of Act VII of 1898.

20. The provisions of sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63 (excluding the last sentence), 64, 65, 66, 67 and 72 of the Indian Forests Act, 1878, shall, so far as applicable, be read as part of this Act, and, for the purposes of those provisions, every offence punishable under section 19 shall be deemed to be a "forest offence," and every officer employed in the management of any area notified under section 3 or section 8, as care-taker or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a Forest-officer. India Act VII of 1878.

Bar of suits.

21. No suit shall lie against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government, for anything done under this Act, and no suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done, or purporting to have been done, by him, in good faith, under this Act.

Power to make rules.

22. (1) The Local Government may make rules, consistent with this Act,—

(a) regulating the procedure to be observed in any inquiry or proceeding under this Act; and

(b) generally for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette.

H. A. CASSON,

Secy. to Govt., Punjab,

Home (Legislative) Dept.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—15-11-1900—730.

(d) in any case, the exercise of any [illegible] prohibited for a temporary period [illegible] shall be awarded only in respect of the period during which the exercise of such right is prohibited.

(3) When compensation has been awarded or [illegible] compensation is claimed, in respect of any right the exercise of which has been permanently prohibited, such right shall vest absolutely in the Government and shall not revive upon the rescission of the notification or notification affecting the area in which it originally existed.

Procedure, Records and Appeal.

16. (1) For every area notified under section 3 or section 8, the Deputy Commissioner shall prepare a record setting forth the nature, description, local extent and extent of all rights [illegible] sections 4 and section 5,—

(a) existing within such area at the time of the publication of the notification relating thereto under section 3 or section 8;

(b) [illegible], restricted, suspended or extinguished under section 4 or section 5.

(2) When any award is made under [illegible] the effect upon any rights shall also be recorded therein.

(3) Upon the publication of a notification issued under any of the provisions of this Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice of the substance thereof to be given at convenient places in the locality to which such notification relates.

(4) The procedure prescribed in [illegible] 20, 21 and 22 of the Punjab Land [illegible] Act, 1887, shall be followed as far as [illegible] in proceedings under this Act.

17. Every order passed and every award made by a Deputy Commissioner under this Act [illegible] the purposes of appeal, review and revision be deemed to be made by a Collector acting in the management of [illegible] of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to exclude the jurisdiction of the civil court to decide any dispute arising between parties as to the apportionment or distribution thereof among such persons or any of them.

Penalties, &c. & Miscellaneous.

19. Any person who, within the limits of any local area notified under section 3, commits any breach of any regulation, command, or restriction or prohibition imposed under section 4 or section 5 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

20. The provisions of sections 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66 (2) of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, [illegible] 67, 68, 69 and 70 of the Indian Forests Act, 1878, shall so far as applicable, be read as part of this Act, and, for the purposes of those provisions, every offence punishable under section 19 shall be deemed to be a "forest offence," and every officer employed in the management of any area notified under section 3 or section 8, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be a Forest-officer.

21. No suit shall lie against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Deputy Commissioner, for anything done under this Act, and shall lie against any public servant for anything done, or purporting to have been done, by him, in good faith under this Act.

22. (1) The Local Government may make rules, consistent with this Act,—

(a) regulating the procedure to be observed in inquiries or proceedings under this Act; and

(b) generally for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette.

H. A. C[illegible],
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Revenue Department.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

PART IV.—A.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council, received the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th August 1900, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 10th October 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

PUNJAB ACT No. II OF 1900.

(First published in the Punjab Government Gazette on the 15th November 1900.)

An Act to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the Siwálik *mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of forests within that range, or by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called* chos, *flowing through or from it.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the *Siwálik* mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of forests within that range, or by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called *chos*, flowing through or from it;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Land Preservation (*Chos*) Act, 1900; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "land" means land within any local area preserved and protected or otherwise dealt with in manner in this Act provided, and includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;

(*b*) the expression "*cho*" means a stream or torrent flowing through or from the *Siwálik* mountain range within the Punjab;

(*c*) the expressions "tree," "timber," "forest-produce" and "cattle," respectively, shall have the meanings severally assigned thereto in section 2 of the Indian Forests Act, 1878; India Act VII of 1878.

(*d*) the expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming any interest in compensation to be made on account of any measures taken under this Act; and

(*e*) the expression "Deputy Commissioner" includes any officer or officers at any time specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Notification and regulation of Areas.

Notification of areas.

3. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is desirable to provide for the better preservation and protection of any local area, situate within or adjacent to the *Siwâlik* mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of forests in that range or by the action of *chos*, such Government may, by notification, make a direction accordingly.

Power to regulate, restrict or prohibit, by *general* or *special* order, within notified areas, certain matters.

4. In respect of areas notified under section 3 generally, or the whole or any part of any such area, the Local Government may, by general or special order, temporarily or permanently, regulate, restrict or prohibit—

(*a*) the clearing or breaking up or cultivating of land not ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*b*) the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime, at places where such stone or lime had not ordinarily been so quarried or burnt prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*c*) the cutting of trees or timber, or the collection or removal or subjection to any manufacturing process, otherwise than as described in clause (*b*) of this sub-section, of any forest-produce other than grass, save for *bonâ fide* domestic or agricultural purposes;

(*d*) the setting on fire of trees, timber or forest-produce;

(*e*) the admission, herding, pasturing or retention of sheep or goats;

(*f*) the examination of forest-produce passing out of any such area; and

(*g*) the granting of permits to the inhabitants of towns and villages situate within the limits or in the vicinity of any such area, to take any tree, timber or forest-produce for their own use therefrom, or to pasture sheep or goats or to cultivate or erect buildings therein, and the production and return of such permits by such persons.

Power, in certain cases, to regulate, restrict or prohibit, by special order, within notified areas, certain further matters.

5. In respect of any specified village or villages, or part or parts thereof, comprised within the limits of any area notified under section 3, the Local Government may, by special order, temporarily or permanently, regulate, restrict or prohibit—

(*a*) the cultivating of any land ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*b*) the quarrying of any stone or the burning of any lime at places where such stone or lime had ordinarily been so quarried or burnt prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*c*) the cutting of trees or timber, or the collection or removal or subjection to any manufacturing process, otherwise than as described in clause (*b*) of this sub-section, of any forest-produce for *bonâ fide* domestic or agricultural purposes; and

(*d*) the admission, herding, pasturing or retention of cattle generally, other than sheep and goats, or of any class or description of such cattle.

Necessity for regulation, restriction or prohibition to be recited in the order under section 4 or 5. Publication of order.

6. Every order made under section 4 or section 5, shall be published in the Gazette and shall set forth that the Local Government is satisfied, after due inquiry, that the regulations, restrictions or prohibitions contained in the order are necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

Proclamation of regulations, restrictions and prohibitions and admission of claims for compensation for rights which are restricted or extinguished.

7. (*1*) When, in respect of any local area, a notification has been published under section 3, and—

(*a*) upon such publication any general order made under section 4 becomes applicable to such area, or

(*b*) any special order under section 4 or section 5, is made in respect of such area,

the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice of the provisions of such general or special order to be given, and, if the provisions of any such order restrict or extinguish any existing rights, shall also publish, in the language of the country, in every town and

village the boundaries of which include any portion of the area within or over which any such rights are so restricted or extinguished, a proclamation stating the regulations, restrictions and prohibitions which have been imposed, by any such order, within the limits of such area or in any part or parts thereof; fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any compensation in respect of any right so restricted or prohibited, within such period, either to present to such officer a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature and extent of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

(2) Any claim not preferred within the time fixed in the proclamation made under sub-section (1), shall be rejected:

Provided that, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may admit any such claim as if it had been made within such period.

Control over the beds of Chos.

Action when Local Government considers it desirable to take measures to regulate the beds of *chos*. Vesting of such beds in the Government.

8. (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is desirable that measures should be taken in the bed of any *cho* for the purpose of—

(a) regulating the flow of water within and preventing the widening or extension of such bed, or of

(b) reclaiming or protecting any land situate within the limits of such bed;

such Government may, either proceed at once in manner in sub-section (2) provided, or, in the first instance, by notification specifying the nature and extent of the measures to be taken and the locality in and the time within which such measures are to be so taken, require all persons possessing proprietary or occupancy rights in land situate in such locality to themselves carry out the measures specified in such notification accordingly.

(2) If the whole or any part of the bed of any *cho* be unclaimed, or, if, in the opinion of the Local Government, the measures deemed necessary under sub-section (1) are of such a character, in regard to extent and cost, that the interference of the Local Government is absolutely necessary, or in the event of the owner or occupier of any portion of the bed of any *cho* failing to comply with the requirements of any notification issued under sub-section (1), such Government may, by notification, declare that the whole or any part of the area comprised within the limits of the bed of any *cho* shall vest in the Government either absolutely and in perpetuity or for such period and subject to such conditions (if any) as may be specified in the notifiction:

Provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of or shall affect any land included within the limits of the bed of any such *cho*, which, at the date of the publication of the notification making such declaration, is cuitivated or culturable, or yields any produce of substantial value.

(3) When the owners or occupiers of such locality are unable to agree among themselves regarding the carrying out of such measures, the decision of those paying the larger amount of land revenue shall be held to be binding on all.

(4) The Local Government may from time to time, by like notification, extend the period during which any such area shall remain vested in the Government.

Effect of notification to suspend or extinguish private rights in the area notified under section 8.

9. Upon the making of any declaration under sub-section (2) of section 8, all private rights of whatever kind existing in or relating to any land comprised within the area specified in the notification containing such declaration at the time of the publication thereof, shall—

(a) if no period is specified in such declaration—cease and determine absolutely;

(a) if any period is specified in such declaration—be suspended for such period and for such further period (if any) to which such period may at any time be extended:

Provided that, as far as circumstances admit, such rights of way and water shall be reserved, in respect of every such area, as may be necessary to meet the reasonable requirements and convenience of the persons (if any) who, at the time of the making of such declaration, possessed any such rights over such area.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to delimit the bed and to decide what constitutes such bed. Power to take possession of bed when vested in the Government.

10. (1) The Deputy Commissioner shall, for the purposes of every notification issued under sub-section (2) of section 8, fix the limits of the area comprised within the bed of the *cho* to which such notification is to apply.

(2) Upon the publication of a notification containing any declaration under sub-section (2) of section 8, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner to—

(a) take possession of the area specified in such declaration;

(b) eject all persons therefrom; and to

(*c*) deal with such area, while it remains vested in the Government, as if it were the absolute property of Government.

Bar of compensation for acts done under sections 8, 9 or 10.

11. No person shall be entitled to any compensation for anything at any time done, in good faith, in exercise of any power conferred by section 8, section 9 or section 10.

Condition as to sale of land acquired under the Act and obligation of Local Government to keep account of monies expended on such land.

12. (*1*) If in any case the Local Government decides to dispose of any land acquired absolutely and in perpetuity under the provision of section 8 (*2*), it shall in the first instance offer the proprietary right of the land to the original owner or owners thereof for such price as it considers proper not exceeding—

(*a*) the amount expended by Government on the reclamation of the land, or

(*b*) the capitalised value of the net income arising from the land reclaimed.

(*2*) For the purpose of ascertaining the amount expended on the reclamation of the land, the Local Government shall at the time of declaring the land to be vested in it under section 8, clause (*2*), give such directions as it may consider necessary for keeping proper accounts of the expenditure it may incur in reclaiming and protecting the said land.

Power to enter upon and delimit notified areas and beds.

Power to enter upon survey and demarcate local areas notified under section 3 or section 8.

13. It shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner and for his subordinate officers, servants, care-takers and workmen, from time to time, as occasion may require,—

(*a*) to enter upon and survey any land comprised within any local area in regard to which any notification has been issued under section 3 or section 8;

(*b*) to erect bench-marks on and to delimit and demarcate the boundaries of any such local area; and

(*c*) to do all other acts and things which may be necessary in order adequately to preserve or protect any land or to give effect to all or any of the provisions of this Act:

Provided that reasonable compensation, to be assessed and determined in the manner in this Act provided, shall be made in respect of any damage or injury caused to the property or rights of any person in carrying out any operations under the provisions of this section, but no such compensation shall be payable in respect of anything done under the said provisions within the limits of any local area notified under section 8.

Inquiry into claims and award of compensation.

Inquiries into claims and awards thereupon.

14. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner shall—

(*a*) fix a date for inquiring into all claims made under section 7 or section 12, and may, in his discretion, from time to time, adjourn the inquiry to a date to be fixed by him;

(*b*) record in writing all statements made under section 7;

(*c*) inquire into all claims duly preferred under section 7 or section 12; and

(*d*) make an award upon each such claim, setting out therein the nature and extent of the right claimed, the person or persons making such claim, the extent (if any) to which, and the person or persons in whose favour, the right claimed is established, the extent to which it is to be restricted or extinguished, and the nature and amount of the compensation (if any) awarded.

(*2*) For the purposes of every such inquiry the Deputy Commissioner may exercise all or any of the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits under the Code of Civil Procedure. India Act XIV of 1882.

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner shall announce his award to such persons interested, or their representatives, as are present, and shall record the acceptance of those who accept it. To such as are not present, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause immediate notice of his award to be given.

Method of awarding compensation and effect of such award.

15. (*1*) In determining the amount of compensation, the Deputy Commissioner shall be guided, so far as may be, by the provisions of sections 23 and 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and, as to matters which cannot be dealt with under those provisions, by what is just and reasonable in the circumstances of each case. India Act I of 1894.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Local Government and the consent of the person entitled, instead of money, award compensation in land or by reduction in revenue or in any other form.

(3) If, in any case, the exercise of any right is prohibited for a time only, compensation shall be awarded only in respect of the period during which the exercise of such right is so prohibited.

(4) When compensation has been awarded or when no compensation is claimed, in respect of any right the exercise of which has been permanently prohibited, such right shall vest absolutely in the Government and shall not revive upon the rescission of the notification or proclamation affecting the area in which it orginally existed.

Procedure, Records and Appeal.

16. (1) For every area, notified under section 3 or section 8, the Deputy Commissioner shall prepare a record setting forth the nature, description, local situation and extent of all rights mentioned in section 4 and section 5—

Record-of-rights in respect of notified areas.

(a) existing within such area at the time of the publication of the notification relating thereto under section 3 or section 8;

(b) regulated, restricted, suspended or extinguished by any order under section 4 or section 5.

(2) When any award is made under section 14, its effect upon any rights shall also be recorded therein.

17. (1) Upon the publication of a notification issued under any of the provisions of this Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice of the substance thereof to be given at convenient places in the locality to which such notification relates.

Mode of proclaiming notifications and of serving notices, orders and processes, issued under the Act.

(2) The procedure prescribed in sections 20, 21 and 22 of the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887, shall be followed, as far may be, in proceedings under this Act.

18. Every order passed and every award made by a Deputy Commissioner under this Act, shall, for the purposes of appeal, review and revision, respectively, be deemed to be the order of a Collector within the meaning of sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887:

Appeal, review and revision.

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to exclude the jurisdiction of any Civil Court to decide any dispute arising between the persons interested in any compensation awarded as to the apportionment or distribution thereof amongst such persons or any of them.

Penalties, bar of suits and rules.

19. Any person who, within the limits of any local area notified under section 3, commits any breach of any regulation made, or restriction or prohibition imposed under section 4 or section 5, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for offences.

20. The provisions of sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63 (excluding the last sentence), 64, 65, 66, 67 and 72 of the Indian Forests Act, 1878, shall, so far as applicable, be read as part of this Act, and, for the purposes of those provisions, every offence punishable under section 19 shall be deemed to be a "forest offence," and every officer employed in the management of any area notified under section 3 or section 8, as care-taker or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a Forest-officer.

Application of provisions of Act VII of 1898.

India Act, VII of 1878.

21. No suit shall lie against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government, for anything done under this Act, and no suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done, or purporting to have been done, by him, in good faith, under this Act.

Bar of suits.

22. (1) The Local Government may make rules, consistent with this Act,—

Power to make rules.

(a) regulating the procedure to be observed in any inquiry or proceeding under this Act; and

(b) generally for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette.

H. A. CASSON,

Secy. to Govt., Punjab,

Home (Legislative) Dept.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—22-11-1900—730.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

PART IV.—A.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council, received the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th August 1900, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 10th October 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

PUNJAB ACT No. II OF 1900.

(*First published in the Punjab Government Gazette on the 15th November 1900.*)

An Act to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the Siwálik *mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of forests within that range, or by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called* chos, *flowing through or from it.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the *Siwálik* mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of forests within that range, or by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called *chos*, flowing through or from it;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Land Preservation (*Chos*) Act, 1900; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "land" means land within any local area preserved and protected or otherwise dealt with in manner in this Act provided, and includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth ;

(*b*) the expression "*cho*" means a stream or torrent flowing through or from the *Siwálik* mountain range within the Punjab ;

(*c*) the expressions "tree," "timber," "forest-produce" and "cattle," respectively, shall have the meanings severally assigned thereto in section 2 of the Indian Forests Act, 1878 ; India Act VII of 1878.

(*d*) the expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming any interest in compensation to be made on account of any measures taken under this Act ; and

(*e*) the expression "Deputy Commissioner" includes any officer or officers at any time specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Notification and regulation of Areas.

Notification of areas.

3. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is desirable to provide for the better preservation and protection of any local area, situate within or adjacent to the *Siwálik* mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of forests in that range or by the action of *chos*, such Government may, by notification, make a direction accordingly.

Power to regulate, restrict or prohibit, by *general* or *special* order, within notified areas, certain matters.

4. In respect of areas notified under section 3 generally, or the whole or any part of any such area, the Local Government may, by general or special order, temporarily or permanently, regulate, restrict or prohibit—

(*a*) the clearing or breaking up or cultivating of land not ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*b*) the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime, at places where such stone or lime had not ordinarily been so quarried or burnt prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*c*) the cutting of trees or timber, or the collection or removal or subjection to any manufacturing process, otherwise than as described in clause (*b*) of this subsection, of any forest-pro duce other than grass, save for *boná fide* domestic or agricultural purposes;

(*d*) the setting on fire of trees, timber or forest-produce;

(*e*) the admission, herding, pasturing or retention of sheep or goats;

(*f*) the examination of forest-produce passing out of any such area; and

(*g*) the granting of permits to the inhabitants of towns and villages situate within the limits or in the vicinity of any such area, to take any tree, timber or forest-produce for their own use therefrom, or to pasture sheep or goats or to cultivate or erect buildings therein, and the production and return of such permits by such persons.

Power, in certain cases, to regulate, restrict or prohibit, by special order, within notified areas, certain further matters.

5. In respect of any specified village or villages, or part or parts thereof, comprised within the limits of any area notified under section 3, the Local Government may, by special order, temporarily or permanently, regulate, restrict or prohibit—

(*a*) the cultivating of any land ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*b*) the quarrying of any stone or the burning of any lime at places where such stone or lime had ordinarily been so quarried or burnt prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*c*) the cutting of trees or timber, or the collection or removal or subjection to any manufacturing process, otherwise than as described in clause (*b*) of this sub-section, of any forest-produce for *boná fide* domestic or agricultural purposes; and

(*d*) the admission, herding, pasturing or retention of cattle generally, other than sheep and goats, or of any class or description of such cattle.

Necessity for regulation, restriction or prohibition to be recited in the order under section 4 or 5. Publication of order.

6. Every order made under section 4 or section 5, shall be published in the Gazette and shall set forth that the Local Government is satisfied, after due inquiry, that the regulations, restrictions or prohibitions contained in the order are necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

Proclamation of regulations, restrictions and prohibitions and admission of claims for compensation for rights which are restricted or extinguished.

7. (*1*) When, in respect of any local area, a notification has been published under section 3, and—

(*a*) upon such publication any general order made under section 4 becomes applicable to such area, or

(*b*) any special order under section 4 or section 5, is made in respect of such area,

the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice of the provisions of such general or special order to be given, and, if the provisions of any such order restrict or extinguish any existing rights, shall also publish, in the language of the country, in every town and

village the boundaries of which include any portion of the area within or over which any such rights are so restricted or extinguished, a proclamation stating the regulations, restrictions and prohibitions which have been imposed, by any such order, within the limits of such area or in any part or parts thereof; fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any compensation in respect of any right so restricted or prohibited, within such period, either to present to such officer a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature and extent of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

(*2*) Any claim not preferred within the time fixed in the proclamation made under sub-section (*1*), shall be rejected:

Provided that, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may admit any such claim as if it had been made within such period.

Control over the beds of Chos.

Action when Local Government considers it desirable to take measures to regulate the beds of *chos*. Vesting of such beds in the Government.

8. (*1*) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is desirable that measures should be taken in the bed of any *cho* for the purpose of—

(*a*) regulating the flow of water within and preventing the widening or extension of such bed, or of

(*b*) reclaiming or protecting any land situate within the limits of such bed;

such Government may, either proceed at once in manner in sub-section (*2*) provided, or, in the first instance, by notification specifying the nature and extent of the measures to be taken and the locality in and the time within which such measures are to be so taken, require all persons possessing proprietary or occupancy rights in land situate in such locality to themselves carry out the measures specified in such notification accordingly.

(*2*) If the whole or any part of the bed of any *cho* be unclaimed, or, if, in the opinion of the Local Government, the measures deemed necessary under sub-section (*1*) are of such a character, in regard to extent and cost, that the interference of the Local Government is absolutely necessary, or in the event of the owner or occupier of any portion of the bed of any *cho* failing to comply with the requirements of any notification issued under sub-section (*1*), such Government may, by notification, declare that the whole or any part of the area comprised within the limits of the bed of any *cho* shall vest in the Government either absolutely and in perpetuity or for such period and subject to such conditions (if any) as may be specified in the notifiction:

Provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of or shall affect any land included within the limits of the bed of any such *cho*, which, at the date of the publication of the notification making such declaration, is cultivated or culturable, or yields any produce of substantial value.

(*3*) When the owners or occupiers of such locality are unable to agree among themselves regarding the carrying out of such measures, the decision of those paying the larger amount of land revenue shall be held to be binding on all.

(*4*) The Local Government may from time to time, by like notification, extend the period during which any such area shall remain vested in the Government.

Effect of notification to suspend or extinguish private rights in the area notified under section 8.

9. Upon the making of any declaration under sub-section (*2*) of section 8, all private rights of whatever kind existing in or relating to any land comprised within the area specified in the notification containing such declaration at the time of the publication thereof, shall—

(*a*) if no period is specified in such declaration—cease and determine absolutely;

(*a*) if any period is specified in such declaration—be suspended for such period and for such further period (if any) to which such period may at any time be extended:

Provided that, as far as circumstances admit, such rights of way and water shall be reserved, in respect of every such area, as may be necessary to meet the reasonable requirements and convenience of the persons (if any) who, at the time of the making of such declaration, possessed any such rights over such area.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to delimit the bed and to decide what constitutes such bed. Power to take possession of bed when vested in the Government.

10. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner shall, for the purposes of every notification issued under sub-section (*2*) of section 8, fix the limits of the area comprised within the bed of the *cho* to which such notification is to apply.

(*2*) Upon the publication of a notification containing any declaration under sub-section (*2*) of section 8, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner to—

(*a*) take possession of the area specified in such declaration;

(*b*) eject all persons therefrom; and to

(*c*) deal with such area, while it remains vested in the Government, as if it were the absolute property of Government.

Bar of compensation for acts done under sections 8, 9 or 10.

11. No person shall be entitled to any compensation for anything at any time done, in good faith, in exercise of any power conferred by section 8, section 9 or section 10.

Condition as to sale of land acquired under the Act and obligation of Local Government to keep account of monies expended on such land.

12. (*1*) If in any case the Local Government decides to dispose of any land acquired absolutely and in perpetuity under the provision of section 8 (*2*), it shall in the first instance offer the proprietary right of the land to the original owner or owners thereof for such price as it considers proper not exceeding—

(*a*) the amount expended by Government on the reclamation of the land, or

(*b*) the capitalised value of the net income arising from the land reclaimed.

(*2*) For the purpose of ascertaining the amount expended on the reclamation of the land, the Local Government shall at the time of declaring the land to be vested in it under section 8, clause (*2*), give such directions as it may consider necessary for keeping proper accounts of the expenditure it may incur in reclaiming and protecting the said land.

Power to enter upon and delimit notified areas and beds.

Power to enter upon survey and demarcate local areas notified under section 3 or section 8.

13. It shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner and for his subordinate officers, servants, care-takers and workmen, from time to time, as occasion may require,—

(*a*) to enter upon and survey any land comprised within any local area in regard to which any notification has been issued under section 3 or section 8;

(*b*) to erect bench-marks on and to delimit and demarcate the boundaries of any such local area; and

(*c*) to do all other acts and things which may be necessary in order adequately to preserve or protect any land or to give effect to all or any of the provisions of this Act:

Provided that reasonable compensation, to be assessed and determined in the manner in this Act provided, shall be made in respect of any damage or injury caused to the property or rights of any person in carrying out any operations under the provisions of this section, but no such compensation shall be payable in respect of anything done under the said provisions within the limits of any local area notified under section 8.

Inquiry into claims and award of compensation.

Inquiries into claims and awards thereupon.

14. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner shall—

(*a*) fix a date for inquiring into all claims made under section 7 or section 12, and may, in his discretion, from time to time, adjourn the inquiry to a date to be fixed by him;

(*b*) record in writing all statements made under section 7;

(*c*) inquire into all claims duly preferred under section 7 or section 12; and

(*d*) make an award upon each such claim, setting out therein the nature and extent of the right claimed, the person or persons making such claim, the extent (if any) to which, and the person or persons in whose favour, the right claimed is established, the extent to which it is to be restricted or extinguished, and the nature and amount of the compensation (if any) awarded.

(*2*) For the purposes of every such inquiry the Deputy Commissioner may exercise all or any of the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits under the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner shall announce his award to such persons interested, or their representatives, as are present, and shall record the acceptance of those who accept it. To such as are not present, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause immediate notice of his award to be given.

Method of awarding compensation and effect of such award.

15. (*1*) In determining the amount of compensation, the Deputy Commissioner shall be guided, so far as may be, by the provisions of sections 23 and 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and, as to matters which cannot be dealt with under those provisions, by what is just and reasonable in the circumstances of each case.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Local Government and the consent of the person entitled, instead of money, award compensation in land or by reduction in revenue or in any other form.

(3) If, in any case, the exercise of any right is prohibited for a time only, compensation shall be awarded only in respect of the period during which the exercise of such right is so prohibited.

(4) When compensation has been awarded or when no compensation is claimed, in respect of any right the exercise of which has been permanently prohibited, such right shall vest absolutely in the Government and shall not revive upon the rescission of the notification or proclamation affecting the area in which it orginally existed.

Procedure, Records and Appeal.

16. (1) For every area, notified under section 3 or section 8, the Deputy Commissioner shall prepare a record setting forth the nature, description, local situation and extent of all rights mentioned in section 4 and section 5—

Record-of-rights in respect of notified areas.

(a) existing within such area at the time of the publication of the notification relating thereto under section 3 or section 8;

(b) regulated, restricted, suspended or extinguished by any order under section 4 or section 5.

(2) When any award is made under section 14, its effect upon any rights shall also be recorded therein.

17. (1) Upon the publication of a notification issued under any of the provisions of this Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice of the substance thereof to be given at convenient places in the locality to which such notification relates.

Mode of proclaiming notifications and of serving notices, orders and processes, issued under the Act.

(2) The procedure prescribed in sections 20, 21 and 22 of the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887, shall be followed, as far may be, in proceedings under this Act.

18. Every order passed and every award made by a Deputy Commissioner under this Act, shall, for the purposes of appeal, review and revision, respectively, be deemed to be the order of a Collector within the meaning of sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887:

Appeal, review and revision.

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to exclude the jurisdiction of any Civil Court to decide any dispute arising between the persons interested in any compensation awarded as to the apportionment or distribution thereof amongst such persons or any of them.

Penalties, bar of suits and rules.

19. Any person who, within the limits of any local area notified under section 3, commits any breach of any regulation made, or restriction or prohibition imposed under section 4 or section 5, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for offences.

20. The provisions of sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63 (excluding the last sentence), 64, 65, 66, 67 and 72 of the Indian Forests Act, 1878, shall, so far as applicable, be read as part of this Act, and, for the purposes of those provisions, every offence punishable under section 19 shall be deemed to be a "forest offence," and every officer employed in the management of any area notified under section 3 or section 8, as care-taker or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a Forest-officer. India Act. VII of 1878.

Application of provisions of Act VII of 1898.

21. No suit shall lie against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government, for anything done under this Act, and no suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done, or purporting to have been done, by him, in good faith, under this Act.

Bar of suits.

22. (1) The Local Government may make rules, consistent with this Act,—

Power to make rules.

(a) regulating the procedure to be observed in any inquiry or proceeding under this Act; and

(b) generally for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette.

H. A. CASSON,

Secy. to Govt., Punjab,

Home (Legislative) Dept.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—29-11-1900—730.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900.

PART IV.—A.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 13th October 1900, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 28th October 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

PUNJAB ACT No. III OF 1900.

(First published in the Punjab Government Gazette on the 13th December 1900.)

An Act to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 ; (Punjab Act XX of 1891.)

It is hereby enacted as follows :— (Ibid.)

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1900 ; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Meaning of "section."

2. The word "section" as used in sections 3 to 17, both inclusive, of this Act, means a section of the said Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

Addition of new clause after clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 11 of Act XX of 1891.

3. In sub-section (*1*) of section 11, after clause (*d*), the word "or" shall be omitted, and after clause (*e*) the word "or" and the following clause shall be added, namely—

"(*f*) in the case of an elected member, if he has, since his election, become subject to any disqualification which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under any rule for the time being in force regulating the qualifications of candidates for election or if it appears that he was at the time of his election subject to any such disqualification."

Addition of proviso to section 18 of Act XX of 1891.

4. To section 18 the following proviso shall be added, namely—

"Provided that the Local Government and, in the case of any municipality of the second class, the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may refuse to notify the election of any person who could be removed from office by the Local Government under any of the provisions of section 11, and, upon such refusal, the election of such person shall be void."

Amendment of clause (*b*) of section 71 of Act XX of 1891.

5. In clause (*b*) of section 71, for the word "rules" the words "bye-laws made thereunder," shall be substituted, and after the word and figures "Act, 1890," the words "or under the Hackney Carriages Act, 1879, or the rules made thereunder," shall be added.

6. To sub-section (1) of section 92, the following further proviso shall be added, namely—

Addition of further proviso to sub-section (1) of section 92 of Act XX of 1891.

"But the committee shall not be liable to make any compensation in respect of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building which, for a period of three years or more immediately preceding such prohibition, has ceased to be fit for occupation or to exist, or having been demolished and destroyed has not been re-erected."

7. In sub-section (3) of section 100, for the words "by bye-laws" the words "by public notice," shall be substituted.

Amendment of sub-section (3) of section 100 of Act XX of 1891.

8. In section 103, after the word "collecting," the word "timber," shall be added.

Amendment of section 103 of Act XX of 1891.

9. After section 120, the following sections shall be added, namely—

Addition of sections after section 120 of Act XX of 1891.

"*Laying and connecting pipes, sewers and the like.*

"120 A. The committee may carry any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel of any kind, for the purpose of establishing telephonic or other similar communication or of carrying out and establishing or maintaining any system of lighting, water-supply, drainage or sewerage, through, across, under or over any road, street or place laid out as or intended for a road or street, and, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under, over or up the side of any land or building whatsoever situate within the limits of the municipality, and, for the purpose of the introduction, distribution or outfall of water or for the removal or outfall of sewage, without such limits, and may at all times do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for repairing or maintaining any such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel, as the case may be, in an effective state for the purpose for which the same may be used or intended to be used:

"Power of committee to lay or carry wires, pipes, drains or sewers through private land, subject to payment of compensation for damage sustained and provided that no nuisance is created."

Provided that no nuisance more than is necessarily caused by the proper execution of the work is created by any such operations: and

Provided, further, that reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner or occupier for any damage sustained by him and directly occasioned by the carrying out of any such operations.

"120 B. In the event of any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel being laid or carried above the surface of any land or through over or up the side of any building, such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel, as the case may be, shall be so laid or carried as to interfere as little as possible with the rights of the owner or occupier to the due enjoyment of such land or building and reasonable compensation shall be paid in respect of any substantial interference with any such right to such enjoyment.

"Provision as to wires, pipes, drains or sewers laid or carried above of ground."

"120 C. The committee shall cause not less than fourteen days' notice in writing to be given to the owner or occupier before commencing any operations under section 120 A.

"Previous notice to be given."

"120 D. No person shall, without the permission of the committee, at any time make, or cause to be made, any connection or communication with any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel constructed or maintained by or vested in the committee, for any purpose whatsoever.

"Connections with mains not to be made without permission of committee."

"120 E. In municipalities to which the provisions of this section may at any time, by notification, be extended by the Local Government, the committee may, at any time, establish any connection or communication between any main water-pipe, drain or sewer and any premises, or may require the owner or occupier of any such premises to establish any such connection or communication, in such manner and within such time as the committee, by notice in that behalf, may prescribe, at the cost of such owner or occupier.

"Connections may be made or required by the committee in the case of water or sewage."

"120 F. The committee may prescribe the size of the ferrules to be used for the supply of water or gas, and may establish meters or other appliances for the purpose of testing the quantity or quality of any water, gas or electricity supplied to the premises of any person or to or for the use of any person or business.

"Power to prescribe size of ferrules and to establish meters and the like."

"120 G. The ferrules, communication pipes, connections, meters, stand-pipes and all fittings thereon or connected therewith, leading from mains or service cables, wires, pipes, drains, sewers or channels into any house or land, and the wires, pipes, fittings and works inside any such house or within the limits of any such land, shall in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the committee.

"Communications and connections to be made subject to inspection by and to the satisfaction of committee."

"120 H. The committee may, from time to time, fix the rates and charges to be made in respect of communications from and connections with mains or service cables, wires and pipes for the supply of lighting, telephonage, gas or water, and in respect of meters or other appliances for testing the quantity or quality thereof supplied, and may levy such rates and charges accordingly."

"Rates and charges may be fixed."

10. In sub-section (*1*) of section 122, after the word "privy," the words "latrine, urinal," and after the word "privies," the words "latrines, urinals," shall be added. In sub-section (*3*) of section 122 after the word "privy" wherever it occurs the words "latrine or urinal" shall be added. In section 123, after the word "privy," wherever it occurs, the words "latrine, urinal," and in section 125, after the word "drain," the word "privy," shall be added.

Amendment of sections 122, 123 and 125 of Act XX of 1891.

11. (*1*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 143, after clause (*k*), the word "and" shall be omitted and the following clauses shall be added, namely—

Addition of clauses to sub-section (*1*) of section 143 of Act XX of 1891.

"(*l*) prohibit the letting off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons or bombs, except (*1*) with the permission of the committee or of a municipal officer empowered by the committee to give such permission and (*2*) on payment of such fees (if any) as may at any time have been fixed, by the committee, in that behalf;

"(*m*) regulate the making and use of connections or communications between private houses and premises and main or service cables, wires, pipes, drains, sewers and other channels established or maintained, by the committee, under any of the provisions of this Act; and"

(*2*) Clause (*l*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 143, shall be indicated as clause (*n*).

12. After sub-section (*3*) of section 143, the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

Addition after sub-section (*3*) of section 143 of Act XX of 1891.

"(*4*) The operation of any bye-law made under the provisions of clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), or of any rules made under the Hackney Carrages Act, 1879, may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be extended to—

(*a*) any railway station;

(*b*) the whole or any part of any road so far as such road is situate within ten miles of the limits of the municipality;

(*c*) the whole or any part of any road leading from the limits of any one municipality to the limits of any other municipality:

Provided that the distance between the said municipalities does not exceed fifty miles, and that the committees of both the said municipalities consent to the extension of such bye-law."

13. After clause (*a*) of section 144, the following, clause shall be added, namely—

Addition of clause to section 144 of Act XX of 1891.

"(*aa*) for fixing places where timber or wood of any description, may be stacked, and for regulating the manner in which such timber or wood, as the case may be, may be stacked, where such regulation appears to the committee to be necessary for the prevention of fire or other danger or grave inconvenience to the public or of landslips or other injurious disturbance of the surface of any land."

14. In section 159, the words "at more than a walking pace," are hereby repealed.

Repeal of certain words in section 159 of Act XX of 1861.

15. After section 168, the following section shall be added, namely—

Addition of section after section 168 of Act XX of 1891.

"168 A. Whoever, without the consent of the owner or occupier or other person for the time being in charge, affixes any posting-bill, notice, placard or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any building, wall, tree, board, fence or pale, or writes upon, soils, defaces or marks any such building, wall, tree, board, fence or pale with chalk or paint or in any other way whatsoever, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees."

"Bill sticking without permission."

16. In sub-section (*1*) of section 173 the following clause shall be added, namely—

Addition to section 173 of Act XX of 1891.

"when any Government building is endangered by such a fire the officer of the Public Works Department for the time being in

charge of the building may exercise the powers conferred on a Magistrate by this sub-section."

Amendment of section 211 of Act XX of 1891 by adding to clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) and adding a sub-section after sub-section (*2*).

17. To clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 211, the following words shall be added, namely—

"and fix the term of office of members of the committee ;"

and after sub-section (*2*) of the same section, the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

"(*3*) The Local Government may delegate to the Commissioner of any division the power, to be exercised within such division, to appoint the members of a committee under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*)."

H. A. CASSON,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
Home (Legislative) Dept.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—13-12-00—730.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1900.

PART IV.—A.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 13th October 1900, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 28th October 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

PUNJAB ACT No. III OF 1900.

(*First published in the Punjab Government Gazette on the 13th December* 1900.)

An Act to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Municipal Amendment Act, 1900 ; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Meaning of "section."

2. The word "section" as used in sections 3 to 17, both inclusive, of this Act, means a section of the said Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

Addition of new clause after clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 11 of Act XX of 1891.

3. In sub-section (1) of section 11, after clause (d), the word "or" shall be omitted, and after clause (e) the word "or" and the following clause shall be added, namely—

"(*f*) in the case of an elected member, if he has, since his election, become subject to any disqualification which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under any rule for the time being in force regulating the qualifications of candidates for election or if it appears that he was at the time of his election subject to any such disqualification."

Addition of proviso to section 18 of Act XX of 1891.

4. To section 18 the following proviso shall be added, namely—

"Provided that the Local Government and, in the case of any municipality of the second class, the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may refuse to notify the election of any person who could be removed from office by the Local Government under any of the provisions of section 11, and, upon such refusal, the election of such person shall be void."

Amendment of clause (b) of section 71 of Act XX of 1891.

5. In clause (*b*) of section 71, for the word "rules" the words "bye-laws made thereunder," shall be substituted, and after the word and figures "Act, 1890," the words "or under the Hackney Carriages Act, 1879, or the rules made thereunder," shall be added.

6. To sub-section (*1*) of section 92, the following further proviso shall be added, namely—

Addition of further proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of Act XX of 1891.

"But the committee shall not be liable to make any compensation in respect of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building which, for a period of three years or more immediately preceding such prohibition, has ceased to be fit for occupation or to exist, or having been demolished and destroyed has not been re-erected."

7. In sub-section (*3*) of section 100, for the words "by bye-laws" the words "by public notice," shall be substituted.

Amendment of sub-section (*3*) of section 100 of Act XX of 1891.

8. In section 103, after the word "collecting," the word "timber," shall be added.

Amendment of section 103 of Act XX of 1891.

9. After section 120, the following sections shall be added, namely—

Addition of sections after section 120 of Act XX of 1891.

"*Laying and connecting pipes, sewers and the like.*

"Power of committee to lay or carry wires, pipes, drains or sewers through private land, subject to payment of compensation for damage sustained and provided that no nuisance is created."

"120 A. The committee may carry any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel of any kind, for the purpose of establishing telephonic or other similar communication or of carrying out and establishing or maintaining any system of lighting, water-supply, drainage or sewerage, through, across, under or over any road, street or place laid out as or intended for a road or street, and after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under, over or up the side of any land or building whatsoever situate within the limits of the municipality, and, for the purpose of the introduction, distribution or outfall of water or for the removal or outfall of sewage, without such limits, and may at all times do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for repairing or maintaining any such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel, as the case may be, in an effective state for the purpose for which the same may be used or intended to be used:

Provided that no nuisance more than is necessarily caused by the proper execution of the work is created by any such operations: and

Provided, further, that reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner or occupier for any damage sustained by him and directly occasioned by the carrying out of any such operations.

"Provision as to wires, pipes, drains or sewers laid or carried above of ground."

"120 B. In the event of any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel being laid or carried above the surface of any land or through over or up the side of any building, such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel, as the case may be, shall be so laid or carried as to interfere as little as possible with the rights of the owner or occupier to the due enjoyment of such land or building and reasonable compensation shall be paid in respect of any substantial interference with any such right to such enjoyment.

"Previous notice to be given."

"120 C. The committee shall cause not less than fourteen days' notice in writing to be given to the owner or occupier before commencing any operations under section 120 A.

"Connections with mains not to be made without permission of committee."

"120 D. No person shall, without the permission of the committee, at any time make, or cause to be made, any connection or communication with any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel constructed or maintained by or vested in the committee, for any purpose whatsoever.

"Connections may be made or required by the committee in the case of water or sewage."

"120 E. In municipalities to which the provisions of this section may at any time, by notification, be extended by the Local Government, the committee may, at any time, establish any connection or communication between any main water-pipe, drain or sewer and any premises, or may require the owner or occupier of any such premises to establish any such connection or communication, in such manner and within such time as the committee, by notice in that behalf, may prescribe, at the cost of such owner or occupier.

"Power to prescribe size of ferrules and to establish meters and the like."

"120 F. The committee may prescribe the size of the ferrules to be used for the supply of water or gas, and may establish meters or other appliances for the purpose of testing the quantity or quality of any water, gas or electricity supplied to the premises of any person or to or for the use of any person or business.

"Communications and connections to be made subject to inspection by and to the satisfaction of committee."

"120 G. The ferrules, communication pipes, connections, meters, stand-pipes and all fittings thereon or connected therewith, leading from mains or service cables, wires, pipes, drains, sewers or channels into any house or land, and the wires, pipes, fittings and works inside any such house or within the limits of any such land, shall in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the committee.

"120 H. The committee may, from time to time, fix the rates and charges to be made in respect of communications from and connections with mains or service cables, wires and pipes for the supply of lighting, telephonage, gas or water, and in respect of meters or other appliances for testing the quantity or quality thereof supplied, and may levy such rates and charges accordingly."

"Rates and charges may be fixed."

10. In sub-section (*1*) of section 122, after the word "privy," the words "latrine, urinal," and after the word "privies," the words "latrines, urinals," shall be added. In sub-section (*3*) of section 122 after the word "privy" wherever it occurs the words "latrine or urinal" shall be added. In section 123, after the word "privy," wherever it occurs, the words "latrine, urinal," and in section 125, after the word "drain," the word "privy," shall be added.

Amendment of sections 122, 123 and 125 of Act XX of 1891.

11. (*1*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 143, after clause (*k*), the word "and" shall be omitted and the following clauses shall be added, namely—

Addition of clauses to sub-section (1) of section 143 of Act XX of 1891.

"(*l*) prohibit the letting off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons or bombs, except (*1*) with the permission of the committee or of a municipal officer empowered by the committee to give such permission and (*2*) on payment of such fees (if any) as may at any time have been fixed, by the committee, in that behalf;

"(*m*) regulate the making and use of connections or communications between private houses and premises and main or service cables, wires, pipes, drains, sewers and other channels established or maintained, by the committee, under any of the provisions of this Act; and"

(*2*) Clause (*l*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 143, shall be indicated as clause (*n*).

12. After sub-section (*3*) of section 143, the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

Addition after sub-section (3) of section 143 of Act XX of 1891.

"(*4*) The operation of any bye-law made under the provisions of clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), or of any rules made under the Hackney Carrages Act, 1879, may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be extended to—

(*a*) any railway station;

(*b*) the whole or any part of any road so far as such road is situate within ten miles of the limits of the municipality;

(*c*) the whole or any part of any road leading from the limits of any one municipality to the limits of any other municipality:

Provided that the distance between the said municipalities does not exceed fifty miles, and that the committees of both the said municipalities consent to the extension of such bye-law."

13. After clause (*a*) of section 144, the following clause shall be added, namely—

Addition of clause to section 144 of Act XX of 1891.

"(*aa*) for fixing places where timber or wood of any description, may be stacked, and for regulating the manner in which such timber or wood, as the case may be, may be stacked, where such regulation appears to the committee to be necessary for the prevention of fire or other danger or grave inconvenience to the public or of land-slips or other injurious disturbance of the surface of any land."

14. In section 159, the words "at more than a walking pace," are hereby repealed.

Repeal of certain words in section 159 of Act XX of 1861.

15. After section 168, the following section shall be added, namely—

Addition of section after section 168 of Act XX of 1891.

"168 A. Whoever, without the consent of the owner or occupier or other person for the time being in charge, affixes any posting-bill, notice, placard or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any building, wall, tree, board, fence or pale, or writes upon, soils, defaces or marks any such building, wall, tree, board, fence or pale with chalk or paint or in any other way whatsoever, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees."

"Bill sticking without permission."

16. In sub-section (*1*) of section 173 the following clause shall be added, namely—

Addition to section 173 of Act XX of 1891.

"when any Government building is endangered by such a fire the officer of the Public Works Department for the time being in

charge of the building may exercise the powers conferred on a Magistrate by this sub-section."

Amendment of section 211 of Act XX of 1891 by adding to clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) and adding a sub-section after sub-section (*2*).

17. To clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 211, the following words shall be added, namely—

"and fix the term of office of members of the committee ;"

and after sub-section (*2*) of the same section, the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

"(*3*) The Local Government may delegate to the Commissioner of any division the power, to be exercised within such division, to appoint the members of a committee under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*)."

H. A. CASSON,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
Home (Legislative) Dept.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—20-12-00—730.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900.

PART IV.—A.

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council which have received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 13th October 1900, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 28th October 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

PUNJAB ACT No. III OF 1900.

(*First published in the Punjab Government Gazette on the 13th December* 1900.)

An Act to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1900 ; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Meaning of "section."

2. The word "section" as used in sections 3 to 17, both inclusive, of this Act, means a section of the said Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

Addition of new clause after clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 11 of Act XX of 1891.

3. In sub-section (*1*) of section 11, after clause (*d*), the word "or" shall be omitted, and after clause (*e*) the word "or" and the following clause shall be added, namely—

"(*f*) in the case of an elected member, if he has, since his election, become subject to any disqualification which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under any rule for the time being in force regulating the qualifications of candidates for election or if it appears that he was at the time of his election subject to any such disqualification."

Addition of proviso to section 18 of Act XX of 1891.

4. To section 18 the following proviso shall be added, namely—

"Provided that the Local Government and, in the case of any municipality of the second class, the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may refuse to notify the election of any person who could be removed from office by the Local Government under any of the provisions of section 11, and, upon such refusal, the election of such person shall be void."

Amendment of clause (*b*) of section 71 of Act XX of 1891.

5. In clause (*b*) of section 71, for the word "rules" the words "bye-laws made thereunder," shall be substituted, and after the word and figures "Act, 1890," the words "or under the Hackney Carriages Act, 1879, or the rules made thereunder," shall be added.

6. To sub-section (*1*) of section 92, the following further proviso shall be added, namely—

Addition of further proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of Act XX of 1891.

"But the committee shall not be liable to make any compensation in respect of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building which, for a period of three years or more immediately preceding such prohibition, has ceased to be fit for occupation or to exist, or having been demolished and destroyed has not been re-erected."

7. In sub-section (*3*) of section 100, for the words "by bye-laws" the words "by public notice," shall be substituted.

Amendment of sub-section (*3*) of section 100 of Act XX of 1891.

8. In section 103, after the word "collecting," the word "timber," shall be added.

Amendment of section 103 of Act XX of 1891.

9. After section 120, the following sections shall be added, namely—

Addition of sections after section 120 of Act XX of 1891.

"*Laying and connecting pipes, sewers and the like.*

"120 A. The committee may carry any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel of any kind, for the purpose of establishing telephonic or other similar communication or of carrying out and establishing or maintaining any system of lighting, water-supply, drainage or sewerage, through, across, under or over any road, street or place laid out as or intended for a road or street, and after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under, over or up the side of any land or building whatsoever situate within the limits of the municipality, and, for the purpose of the introduction, distribution or outfall of water or for the removal or outfall of sewage, without such limits, and may at all times do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for repairing or maintaining any such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel, as the case may be, in an effective state for the purpose for which the same may be used or intended to be used :

"Power of committee to lay or carry wires, pipes, drains or sewers through private land subject to payment of compensation for damage sustained and provided that no nuisance is created."

Provided that no nuisance more than is necessarily caused by the proper execution of the work is created by any such operations : and

Provided, further, that reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner or occupier for any damage sustained by him and directly occasioned by the carrying out of any such operations.

"120 B. In the event of any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel being laid or carried above the surface of any land or through over or up the side of any building, such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel, as the case may be, shall be so laid or carried as to interfere as little as possible with the rights of the owner or occupier to the due enjoyment of such land or building and reasonable compensation shall be paid in respect of any substantial interference with any such right to such enjoyment.

"Provision as to wires, pipes, drains or sewers laid or carried above of ground."

"120 C. The committee shall cause not less than fourteen days' notice in writing to be given to the owner or occupier before commencing any operations under section 120 A.

"Previous notice to be given."

"120 D. No person shall, without the permission of the committee, at any time make, or cause to be made, any connection or communication with any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel constructed or maintained by or vested in the committee, for any purpose whatsoever.

"Connections with mains not to be made without permission of committee."

"120 E. In municipalities to which the provisions of this section may at any time, by notification, be extended by the Local Government, the committee may, at any time, establish any connection or communication between any main water-pipe, drain or sewer and any premises, or may require the owner or occupier of any such premises to establish any such connection or communication, in such manner and within such time as the committee, by notice in that behalf, may prescribe, at the cost of such owner or occupier.

"Connections may be made or required by the committee in the case of water or sewage."

"120 F. The committee may prescribe the size of the ferrules to be used for the supply of water or gas, and may establish meters or other appliances for the purpose of testing the quantity or quality of any water, gas or electricity supplied to the premises of any person or to or for the use of any person or business.

"Power to prescribe size of ferrules and to establish meters and the like."

"120 G. The ferrules, communication pipes, connections, meters, stand-pipes and all fittings thereon or connected therewith, leading from mains or service cables, wires, pipes, drains, sewers or channels into any house or land, and the wires, pipes, fittings and works inside any such house or within the limits of any such land, shall in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the committee.

"Communications and connections to be made subject to inspection by and to the satisfaction of committee."

"120 H. The committee may, from time to time, fix the rates and charges to be made in respect of communications from and connections with mains or service cables, wires and pipes for the supply of lighting, telephonage, gas or water, and in respect of meters or other appliances for testing the quantity or quality thereof supplied, and may levy such rates and charges accordingly."

"Rates and charges may be fixed."

10. In sub-section (*1*) of section 122, after the word "privy," the words "latrine, urinal," and after the word "privies," the words "latrines, urinals," shall be added. In sub-section (*3*) of section 122 after the word "privy" wherever it occurs the words "latrine or urinal" shall be added. In section 123, after the word "privy," wherever it occurs, the words "latrine, urinal," and in section 125, after the word "drain," the word "privy," shall be added.

Amendment of sections 122, 123 and 125 of Act XX of 1891.

11. (*1*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 143, after clause (*k*), the word "and" shall be omitted and the following clauses shall be added, namely—

Addition of clauses to sub-section (*1*) of section 143 of Act XX of 1891.

"(*l*) prohibit the letting off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons or bombs, except (*1*) with the permission of the committee or of a municipal officer empowered by the committee to give such permission and (*2*) on payment of such fees (if any) as may at any time have been fixed, by the committee, in that behalf;

"(*m*) regulate the making and use of connections or communications between private houses and premises and main or service cables, wires, pipes, drains, sewers and other channels established or maintained, by the committee, under any of the provisions of this Act; and"

(*2*) Clause (*l*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 143, shall be indicated as clause (*n*).

12. After sub-section (*3*) of section 143, the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

Addition after sub-section (*3*) of section 143 of Act XX of 1891.

"(*4*) The operation of any bye-law made under the provisions of clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), or of any rules made under the Hackney Carrages Act, 1879, may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be extended to—

(*a*) any railway station;

(*b*) the whole or any part of any road so far as such road is situate within ten miles of the limits of the municipality;

(*c*) the whole or any part of any road leading from the limits of any one municipality to the limits of any other municipality:

Provided that the distance between the said municipalities does not exceed fifty miles, and that the committees of both the said municipalities consent to the extension of such bye-law."

13. After clause (*a*) of section 144, the following, clause shall be added, namely—

Addition of clause to section 144 of Act XX of 1891.

"(*aa*) for fixing places where timber or wood of any description, may be stacked, and for regulating the manner in which such timber or wood, as the case may be, may be stacked, where such regulation appears to the committee to be necessary for the prevention of fire or other danger or grave inconvenience to the public or of landslips or other injurious disturbance of the surface of any land."

14. In section 159, the words "at more than a walking pace," are hereby repealed.

Repeal of certain words in section 159 of Act XX of 1861.

15. After section 168, the following section shall be added, namely—

Addition of section after section 168 of Act XX of 1891.

"168 A. Whoever, without the consent of the owner or occupier or other person for the time being in charge, affixes any posting-bill, notice, placard or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any building, wall, tree, board, fence or pale, or writes upon, soils, defaces or marks any such building, wall, tree, board, fence or pale with chalk or paint or in any other way whatsoever, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees."

"Bill sticking without permission."

16. In sub-section (*1*) of section 173 the following clause shall be added, namely—

Addition to section 173 of Act XX of 1891.

"when any Government building is endangered by such a fire the officer of the Public Works Department for the time being in

charge of the building may exercise the powers conferred on a Magistrate by this sub-section."

Amendment of section 211 of Act XX of 1891 by adding to clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) and adding a sub-section after sub-section (*2*).

17. To clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 211, the following words shall be added, namely—

"and fix the term of office of members of the committee;"

and after sub-section (*2*) of the same section, the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

"(*3*) The Local Government may delegate to the Commissioner of any division the power, to be exercised within such division, to appoint the members of a committee under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*)."

H. A. CASSON,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
Home (Legislative) Dept.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in Council received the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 13th October 1900, and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 8th December 1900, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

PUNJAB ACT NO. IV OF 1900.

(First published in the Punjab Government Gazette on the 27th December 1900.)

An Act to amend section 8 *of the Punjab Laws Act*, 1872, *in respect of the descent of Jágírs.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, in respect of the descent of Jágírs;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Descent of Jágírs Act, 1900;

(*2*) It extends to the Punjab; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

New section substituted for section 8 of Act IV of 1872.

2. The following section shall be substituted for section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, namely—

Rule of descent in family of assignee of land revenue.

8. (*1*) Where the Government has heretofore declared or at any time hereafter declares that any rule of descent in respect of succession to any assignment of land revenue shall prevail in the family of assignees, such rule of descent shall be deemed to prevail, and to have prevailed from the time when the declaration was made, anything in any law or contract to the contrary notwithstanding:

Provided that no such declaration shall hereafter be made unless and until—

(*a*) the Government is satisfied that the rule of descent to be so declared actually prevails in the family and has been, continuously and without breach, observed in all successions (if any) to the assignment since it was made, or

(*b*) the assignee or his successor in interest for the time being has, by written instrument duly executed by him, either before or after the passing of this Act, signified, on behalf of himself and his family, acceptance of the rule of descent to be so declared and either no succession has taken place since such acceptance, or else in all successions which have taken place since such acceptance the assignment has in fact not devolved otherwise than it would have devolved had the said rule of descent been in force.

(*2*) Any declaration made under sub-section (*1*) may be amended, varied or rescinded by the Government, but always subject to the proviso thereto.

(*3*) Where the rule of descent declared under this section to prevail involves the devolution of the assignment of land revenue to a single person as impartible property, the assignment shall not be liable to seizure, attachment or sequestration by process of any Court at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the assignee or his successor for the time being in interest, or in satisfaction of any decree or order.

Power to annex certain conditions to assignments when the rule of descent is declared.

8 A. When the Government makes any declaration under section 8 it may by notification in the local *Government Gazette* direct that the rule of descent thereby declared to prevail shall be subject to the following conditions or either of them, namely :—

(*a*) That each successor to the assignment shall be approved and accepted as such by Government.

(*b*) That any successor to the assignment shall, if the Government so require, make such provision out of the assignment as the Government may consider suitable for the maintenance of the widow or widows (if any) and other members of the family (if any) of the last or any previous holder of the assignment:

Provided that—

(1) the Government shall not refuse to approve and accept as a successor to the assignment any person who by the rule of descent declared under section 8 to prevail is next in order of succession unless that person is in the opinion of Government unfit to succeed to the assignment; and

(2) if the Government should exercise its authority under clause (a) of this section and refuse to accept as the successor the person indicated by the rule of descent as next in order of succession, then the next person entitled to succeed after the person so rejected, who is approved and accepted by Government, shall succeed.

Power to enforce rules and conditions under sections 8 and 8 A.

8 B. When the Government has issued a notification under the authority of section 8 or of section 8 A of this Act, it shall have full power and authority to do all acts and things necessary to enforce the rule of descent declared by such notification to prevail and all or any of he conditions attached thereto.

Authority for Government to declare former assignments subject to the rules, conditions and powers enacted by sections 8, 8 A and 8 B.

8 C. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary which may appear in the conditions on which any assignment has been made, the Government is hereby empowered to declare that the rules, conditions and powers enacted by sections 8, 8 A and 8 B of this Act may be made applicable after notification in the local *Government Gazette* to such assignments.

H. A. CASSON,

Secy. to Govt., Punjab,

Home (Legislative) Dept.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—27-12-1900—730.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd December, 1899 :—

NO. 25 OF 1899.

A Bill to amend the Indian Articles of War.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Articles of War; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1900; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new sub-articles for sub-article (2) of article 4, Act V, 1869.

2. For sub-article (*2*) of article 4 of the said Indian Articles of War, the following sub-articles shall be substituted, namely:— V of 1869.

"(*2*) Unattested recruits who, in the opinion of their Commanding Officer, are not likely to make good soldiers, and persons attested under these Articles who are serving in a cavalry corps and who have, in the opinion of their Commanding Officer, failed to become good riders, shall be liable to discharge from the service by order of the Commanding Officer of the corps or department to which they may belong:

"Provided that, in the case of persons attested under these Articles, this liability shall cease on the completion of their third year of service.

"(*3*) Every person so dismissed or discharged shall forfeit all claim to pension."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The practice of discharging from the service unattested recruits who were considered by their Commanding Officer to be unlikely to make good soldiers, and, in the cavalry branch, of discharging men at any time within the first three years of their service if they had failed to become, or were unlikely to become, good riders, was in vogue in the native army from its earliest days. In course of time, however, doubts arose as to the legality of the practice and, in deference to those doubts, it was discontinued. It has now been found, by experience, that it is necessary that Commanding Officers should be invested with the power in question, and the proposed amendment is introduced to place the legality of such proceedings beyond doubt.

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN,
Major-General.

The 21st December, 1899.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

... following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations ... December, 1899 :—

No. 25 OF 1899.

... amend the Indian Articles of War.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Articles of War; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1900; and it shall come into force at once.

2. For sub-article (2) of article 4 of the said Indian Articles of War, the following sub-article shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Unattested recruits who, in the opinion of their Commanding Officer, are not likely to make good soldiers, and persons attested under these Articles who are serving in a cavalry regiment and who have, in the opinion of their Commanding Officer, failed to become good riders, shall be liable to discharge from the service by order of the Commanding Officer of the corps or department to which they may belong:

"Provided that, in the case of persons attested under these Articles, no such discharge shall ... the completion of their first three years' service.

"(3) Every ... shall forfeit all ..."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

... the discharge from the service of unattested recruits who were considered by their Commanding Officer to be unlikely to make good soldiers, and, in the cavalry, the discharging men at any time within the first three years of their service if they ... likely, however unlikely to become good riders, was in vogue in the native army ... for many years. In course of time, however, doubts arose as to the legality of the procedure ... reference to the regulations, it was ... It has now been decided ... necessary that Commanding Officers should be invested with the power to discharge ... the present amendment is ... to place the legality of such procedure ...

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN.

... December, 1899.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1900.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd March, 1900 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 999, dated 22nd April, 1899 [Paper No. 1].

From Government, Punjab, No. 308, dated 18th April, 1899 [Paper No. 2].

Office memorandum from Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2871-S. R., dated 24th June, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 3].

From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 177, dated 3rd July, 1899 [Paper No. 4].

From Officiating Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 505—C., dated 13th July, 1899 [Paper No. 5].

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 1867, dated 15th July, 1899 [Paper No. 6].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 66-L. & L.—2820-J., dated 13th July, 1899 [Paper No. 7].

From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2660-I—458-B, dated 4th August, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 831, dated 2nd August, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

From Government, Burma, No. 292-2M.—16, dated 12th August, 1899 [Paper No. 10].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6611, dated 26th August, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 11].

From Government, Bombay, No. 7462, dated 19th October, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Government, Madras, No. 673, dated 2nd October, 1899, and enclosure, and No. 761, dated 10th November, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 13].

From Government, Bengal, No. 2214-Marine, dated 17th November, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

Endorsement from Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 4451—22-23, dated 19th December, 1899, and accompaniments [Papers No. 15].

From Government, Bengal, No. 124 Mne., dated 18th January, 1900, and enclosure [Papers No. 16].

Office memorandum from Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, No. 1337, dated 25th January, 1900, and enclosures including Memorial of Native Owners, Agents, etc., of certain Coal Mines in Bengal [Papers No. 17].

From Secretary, Kolar Gold Field Mining Board, Mysore State, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].

Clause 1.—We have amplified sub-clause (*2*) so as to make the proposed Act extend to all parts of British India, and we have declared (sub-clause (*3*)) that it shall come into force at once. Having regard to the provisions of the new clauses 32 and 33, as to which see our remarks *infra*, we think that there need be no postponement of the commencement of the Act generally.

2. *Clause 3 : definition of "mine."*—In order to make it clear that quarries of moderate depth are not intended to be regulated by the provisions of the proposed Act, we have added words to this definition specially excepting them from its scope.

3. *Clause 4.*—In accordance with suggestions made in the papers, we have styled the Inspector of Mines, who is to have jurisdiction throughout the whole of British India, the Chief Inspector of Mines. This entails a number of consequential alterations in subsequent clauses where "the Inspector" is referred to.

We think it should be expressly declared that no Inspector shall be a partner or have any interest, direct or indirect, in any mine or mining rights in India. We have therefore added a new sub-clause (*5*) to this clause based on the last words of clause 6 of the draft Bill proposed by the Mines Committee.

4. *Clause 5.*—It appears to us that the powers conferred on the Inspector by clauses 10, 15, sub-clause (*1*), and 22 of the Bill, which require a practical knowledge of mining, should under no circumstances be exercised by the District Magistrate under this clause. We have therefore added a proviso specially excepting these powers.

5. *Clause 6.*—In accordance with a suggestion made by the Government of Bombay, we have added words to sub-clause (*d*) of this clause empowering the Inspector to prohibit employment in or admission to a mine on account of physical defects which make the presence of such person dangerous to himself or others.

In our opinion, there should be an appeal from any order of an Inspector under this clause to such authority as the Local Government may direct, and we have accordingly added a proviso to this effect.

6. *Clause 7.*—We have omitted the last eight words of sub-clause (*1*) of this clause, which declares that all information acquired by Inspectors of Mines in the course of their inspections shall be deemed to be official secrets because they appear to us to be unnecessary as well as misleading. We think that no prosecution should be allowed under this clause save at the instance of the Local Government or the party aggrieved, and have added a new sub-clause (*3*) to this effect in place of the original sub-clause, which will be superfluous if sub-clause (*1*) is amended, as we have suggested above.

7. *Clauses 9—12.*—These clauses, which deal with the employment in, and admission of children to, mines and enable rules to be made for prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of women and children below ground, and for regulating various matters in connection with employment of all persons in mines, have been very strongly objected to by the Indian Mining Association. In view of these objections, which appear to us to be to some extent well founded, we have proposed various important alterations in these clauses.

8. *Clause 9.*—For sub-clause (*2*) of this clause, which absolutely prohibited the admission of any child to a mine if over four and under ten years of age, we have substituted three new sub-clauses, under which the Local Government is invested with power only under certain very special circumstances, to prohibit the admission in any mine of children over four and under twelve years of age. The special circumstances prescribed appear to us to be such that no reasonable objection could be taken to the exclusion of children from a mine where they are shown to exist, and, in order to prevent the possibility of the power conferred by the clause being arbitrarily used, we have further provided (sub-clause (*3*)) that, except when there is immediate danger to the life or safety of the children concerned, no order of prohibition shall be issued until the mine-owner has had one month's notice of the intention to issue the order and an opportunity of stating his objections, if any, thereto. Moreover, in order to give time to the mine-owner to adapt his arrangements to the prohibition, we have declared that the order shall not take effect until the expiry of two months from its date.

On the other hand, while proposing these concessions in favour of the mine-owner, we have (sub-clause *1*) raised the minimum age below which a child may not be employed in a mine from ten to twelve, this being the minimum age most generally recognised when children are not employed, and the age suggested by the Mining Committee.

9. *Clause 10.*—We have added two new sub-clauses to this clause, giving power to a mine-owner, who objects to any order prohibiting the employment of women or children in his mine on the ground that such employment is dangerous or harmful, to send in his objection within twenty days of his receipt of the order to the officer or authority appointed under clause 15 and providing for the reference of the matter by such officer or authority to a committee appointed under clause 16 to be dealt with as provided in the case of other matters referred to a committee under that clause. We have also provided for the postponement of the operation of the order, save in cases when the Chief Inspector or Inspector thinks there is immediate danger to the life or safety of the women or children, till the mine-owner has had an opportunity of objecting, and if he does object, until the orders of the Local Government are passed in the matter under clause 16.

10. *Clause 11.*—It will be seen that we have suggested alterations in sub-clauses (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*) of sub-clause (*1*) of this clause. With regard to the latter two sub-clauses, we consider that their terms were too widely expressed in the Bill as introduced and gave just cause of complaint to mine-owners as enabling rules to be made which might seriously disturb existing relations between them and their employés. We have therefore restricted their scope very considerably, limiting sub-clause (*d*) to the regulation of the size and capacity of the measures

employed and the method of applying such measures when the wages of persons employed in a mine depend on the quantity of work done, and sub-clause (*e*) to the restriction of the time for which wages earned may be withheld and the regulation of the conditions under which deductions may be made. As now restricted, they do not appear to us to be open to any reasonable objection, while they give powers to provide for matters which it may become highly desirable to regulate. In addition to these alterations in the first sub-clause, we have proposed additions to this clause with the object of guarding against the injudicious use of the powers conferred by it. By the new sub-clause (*2*) we have restricted the application of the whole clause, or of any part of it, to such mines or classes of mines as the Governor General in Council may, on the application of the Local Government and after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, think fit to apply it to. Then by the new sub-clause (*3*) we have declared that rules proposed under the clause shall not be made until after previous publication in draft for general information; and, further, by the new sub-clause (*4*) we have prescribed a minimum time of three months for the submission of criticisms on the draft rules, the final consideration of such rules in the light of the criticisms thereon received being prohibited until the expiry of that time.

11. *Clause 12.*—In accordance with a suggestion made by the Indian Mining Association, we have provided for the grant of medical certificate of age on the request of mine-owners. We have also similarly provided for the case of Inspectors who, we think, should be able to require the Civil Surgeon to give such a certificate without the payment of any fee. In order to make the meaning of sub-clause (*2*) more clear, we have altered its language somewhat by making it declare that certificates granted under the clause shall be "received as *primâ facie* evidence" of the age of the persons referred to therein. The alterations suggested in sub-clause (*3*) of this clause are made with the object of making the clause more accurate in form.

12. *Clause 13.*—We have altered the wording of this clause so as to make it clear that the owner or agent of a mine may himself be the manager, and have added a second sub-clause declaring that the manager shall have superintendence of all parts of the mine.

13. *Clause 14.*—We have omitted the words "knowledge or" in the last line of sub-clause (*2*), and thus limited the responsibility of the manager to contraventions of the rules which have occurred with his consent.

14. *Clause 15.*—We have provided for the reporting of notices issued by the Inspector of Mines under this clause to the District Magistrate, as well as to the officer or authority appointed by the Governor General in Council or Local Government, in order that he may be able to take action at once under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code if he considers this desirable. We have also omitted the provision that the notice shall require any matter, thing or practice which is dangerous or defective to be remedied "within a specified time," as no such provision occurs in the English Statute on which this clause is modelled, while such a provision seems to be inconsistent with the proviso which gives the mine-owner twenty days in every case within which to send in his objections to doing what is required of him.

15. *Clause 16.*—A number of important amendments have been proposed by us in this clause. In the first place, in sub-clause (*1*) (*a*) we have added words, taken from section 47, clause (*18*), of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, prescribing that the members of the Committee, other than the President, shall be "practical mining engineers or persons accustomed to the working of mines." Then in sub-clause (*2*) we have required the mine-owner to exercise his right of nomination within a prescribed time. Further, we have added a new sub-clause (*3*), taken from section 47, clause (*3*), of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, debarring any person from serving on a Committee, who is in any way interested in the mine to which the inquiry relates. We have also added another new sub-clause (*6*) empowering the Committee to exercise such of the powers of an Inspector of Mines as they may think necessary or expedient for the purposes of their inquiry. Lastly, we have in sub-clause (*7*) conferred power on the Local Government to give directions as to the remuneration to be paid to the members of a Committee and as to the expenses of an inquiry, including such remuneration, providing in a new sub-clause (*8*) for the mode of the recovery of such expenses when payable by a mine-owner.

16. *Clause 17.*—We have proposed various amendments in this clause also. We have first differentiated between mines already open and those which may be opened hereafter, requiring notice to be given in the former case within three months of the commencement of the Act, and in the latter, within three months of the commencement of mining operations. Then, in cases in which no Inspector of Mines has been appointed for the local area, we have provided that the notice should be given to the Chief Inspector. Lastly, we have greatly relaxed the stringency of the clause by making it sufficient to give information as to the kind of minerals to be worked and the nature of the moving power to be used, instead of the more precise information required under the Bill as introduced.

17. *Clause 18.*—This clause should, we think, be extended so as to cover all accidental explosions, but we would not require notice of accidents in which *serious* bodily injury has not occurred, and we have modified the clause on these lines.

18. *Clause 19.*—We have altered the first sub-clause of this clause so as to enable inquiry to be held under our law as under section 45 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, in the case of all explosions or accidents. The new sub-clause (*3*), which we have added, permits the persons holding an inquiry under the clause, like the Committee holding an inquiry

under clause 16, to exercise such of the powers of an Inspector as they may think necessary or expedient for the purposes of the inquiry.

19. *Clause 21*.—We have made provision for appeals from the orders of the Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Mines and for the regulation of the constitution of Committees to be appointed under clause 16 by additions to sub-clauses (*a*) and (*j*) of sub-clause (2) of this clause.

We have carefully considered the question, raised in the last paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill as introduced, as to how far provision should be made in the proposed law for the protection of public property and works from injury in respect of any mine, and we have come to the conclusion that, if special provision is made for the keeping of proper plans by mine-owners, for inspection by Government officers and for the giving of due notice of mining operations undertaken within a certain distance of any public works, the general law of lateral support should be sufficient for the protection of Government. The Bill as introduced provides for plans and inspections, but it contains no provisions requiring notice of mining operations likely to endanger public works. In order to provide for this point, we have expanded the provisions of sub-clause (*r*) of sub-clause (2) of that clause into three new sub-clauses (*r*), (*s*) and (*t*), providing respectively for the safety of the public and their protection from injury in respect of any mine, whether worked or not, the protection of public property and work from injury in respect of any mine which is not being worked, and the giving of notices by mine-owners before undertaking mining operations in the vicinity of any railway or specified public works, suggesting fifty yards as the distance within which such notice will be required. These provisions go as far as, in our opinion, the scope of the present Bill would seem to justify. If experience should show that further provision is required, we think that this should form the subject of special legislation.

Having regard to the great importance to those concerned of the rules which this clause gives power to make, we think that a draft of such rules should in all cases be published for general information for at least three months before the draft is taken into consideration, and that this should be laid down specifically in the proposed law. We have therefore added a new sub-clause (*4*) to this clause with this object.

20. *Clause 22*.—This clause, which deals with the procedure to be followed in the making of the special rules for the control and guidance of persons employed in mines, which the owners of such mines are to make, has been to a great extent recast by us, our object being to enable the mine-owner and the Inspector to come, as far as possible, to an agreement as to the terms of any proposed rules before the rules are referred to the officer or authority appointed by the Local Government for their settlement. Instead of empowering the Inspector, as in the Bill as introduced, to require the mine-owner to frame draft rules, under pain of incurring the fine prescribed by clause 23, sub-clause (*3*) (*e*), we have provided that, in the event of the mine-owner failing for two months to prepare sufficient rules after having been called upon by the Inspector or Chief Inspector so to do, the Inspector or Chief Inspector shall himself prepare what, in his opinion, are sufficient rules, and send them to the mine-owner, and that an interval of two months shall, in the event of any difference of opinion about the rules or any of them, elapse before the rules are referred by the Inspector or Chief Inspector to the officer or authority appointed by the Local Government for their settlement, so as to allow for full discussion between parties who may be at a considerable distance from one another.

21. *Clause 23*.—The alterations we have proposed in this clause are merely of a drafting nature, the omission of clause (*e*) of sub-clause (*3*) being consequential on the alterations proposed by us in clause 22.

22. *Clause 24*.—This clause, which requires every prosecution of an owner, agent or manager for an offence against the proposed law to be instituted by an Inspector or Chief Inspector, is new. It is taken on the suggestion of the Government of Bengal from clause 19 of the draft Bill prepared by the Mines Committee.

23. *Clause 26* (*formerly clause 25*).—We have restricted this clause, which required all offences against the Act to be tried by first class Magistrates or Sub-divisional Magistrates, to offences committed by owners, agents, managers or assistant managers and to offences punishable with imprisonment. Other offences may, we think, be properly tried by Magistrates of any class.

24. *Clause 27* (*formerly clause 26*).—We think that this clause, in the Bill as introduced, went too far in directing that "all further" criminal proceedings should be stayed and the accused discharged. We have therefore suggested the omission of the words "all further" before, and of the words "discharge the accused" after, the words "criminal proceedings."

25. *Clause 29* (*formerly clause 28*).—We have introduced words in this clause enabling the Government to make conditional as well as absolute exemptions, which may, we think, be useful under certain circumstances.

26. *Clause 30*.—This clause is new. It gives a general power to the Government of India and the Local Government to reverse or modify any order passed under the proposed law by any authority subject to their control. The Government will thus be able to interfere in cases in which no further appeal lies, but in which it is of opinion that interference is desirable on equitable grounds.

27. *Clause 32*, a temporary provision, is new. Having regard to the hardship which might be caused to mine-owners if the provisions of clause 9, sub-clause (*1*), were applied

to them at once on the passing of the Act, and to the importance of securing that no action taken by Inspectors under clauses 10 and 15 should conflict with the general principles upon which rules and exemptions will be framed by Government—a process which will necessarily take some time—we think that the operation of these provisions should be postponed for six months after the rest of the proposed Act comes into force, as we have provided in this clause.

28. *Clause 33*, another temporary provision, is also new. It has been inserted in fulfilment of the pledge given by the Government of India in their Resolution No. $\frac{10}{7-10}$, dated 9th October, 1896, that no punishment should be inflicted under the proposed new law for a year after it comes into force. After carefully examining clause 23, the penal clause, of the Bill, we consider that this pledge will be substantially redeemed if prosecutions for offences punishable under the portions of that clause which we have indicated in our new clause are barred for a year. It could never have been intended, we think, that the other offences punishable under clause 23 should not be punishable at once.

29. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	25th March, 1899.
Fort Saint George Gazette	11th April, 1899.
Bombay Government Gazette	30th March, 1899.
Calcutta Gazette	29th March, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	8th April, 1899.
Punjab Government Gazette	6th April, 1899.
Burma Gazette	8th April, 1899.
Central Provinces Gazette	1st April, 1899.
Assam Gazette	8th April, 1899.
Coorg District Gazette	1st May, 1899.
Sind Official Gazette	20th April, 1899.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	30th May, 1899.
	Telugu	25th April, 1899.
	Kanarese	25th April, 1899.
	Malayalam	9th May, 1899.
Bombay	Marathi	6th July, 1899.
	Gujarathi	6th July, 1899.
	Kanarese	6th July, 1899.
Bengal	Bengali	30th May, 1899.
	Hindi	6th June, 1899.
	Uriya	Not reported.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	Not reported.
Punjab	Urdu	22nd June, 1899.
Burma	Burmese	29th April, 1899.
Central Provinces	Marathi	Not reported.
	Hindi	2nd August, 1899.
	Kanarese	Not reported.
	Bengali	10th June, 1899.
Assam	Kanarese	1st May, 1899.
Coorg	Marathi	Not reported.
Sindh	Sindhi	11th May, 1899.

30. We consider that the Bill has been so extensively altered by us that it requires republication, and we accordingly recommend that it be republished for general information.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

T. RALEIGH.

J. D. REES.*

H. F. EVANS.

BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE.*

ALLAN ARTHUR.*

The 1st March, 1900.

[The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Ahsanullah, K.C.I.E., had to leave Calcutta owing to indisposition before the Select Committee had finally settled their Report.]

* Subject to Minute appended.

For the reason that this Bill is drafted on the model of the English Coal Regulation Acts, which do not deal with metalliferous mines, I think that the provisions of clause 21 (2) (c), (d), (e) and (f), giving the Government power to prescribe the qualifications of managers, and all persons acting under them, to regulate the manner of ascertaining by examination or otherwise, the qualifications of managers and persons acting under them, and to provide for the grant, renewal, and cancellation of certificates of competency, should not be held to apply to mines of the latter class, but that following the law in England, and in other countries, such mines should, for the present at any rate, be left in India on the same footing as compared with coal mines which they occupy in England, where the interest of both classes are strongly represented in the Legislature.

Further, for the reason that the gold and coal mining industries are, the former chiefly, and the latter largely, carried on in Native States, which are expected to adopt, and may be expected to adopt, as far as may be, the mining laws and rules obtaining in British India, I think it undesirable that such subjects as the prohibition of the employment of women and children and the limitation of the hours of labour, should be left by the Legislature as proposed by clause 11 (1) (a) and (b) to be dealt with by the executive Government by rule and notification, whether or not such subjects should be dealt with in such manner in British India, and I think that the far-reaching effect the proposed legislation will have on these important industries prosecuted in Native States by companies with an English domicile calls for hardly less consideration than its probable results in respect of such industries in British India.

Subject to the above remarks, I agree in the report, which I have accordingly signed. I also agree in the Minute of Mr. Bose.

J. D. REES.

I sign the report subject to the following remarks :—

Clause 9, sub-clause (1), puts an absolute bar not only to the *employment* of children under 12 years, but also prohibits their being *allowed to work* below ground. Now it would appear that, besides being employed on wages payable to them direct for work done, children are not unoften employed by their parents to help them in fulfilling their contrcats with mine-owners, the work assigned to the children by the parents being such as is suited to their age. It has not been shown that this kind of employment under the existing state of things in the coal mines in Bengal, a most important class of mines to be affected by the Bill, has any injurious effect on the health and growth of the children whose services are thus utilized by their parents. Under the circumstances, absolutely to prohibit children under 12 years from taking any part in works below ground would be opposed to existing practice, and would, without conferring any benefit on the children themselves, cripple the wage-earning capacity of the parents. At the same time, there are mines where children cannot work underground without suffering in health, or running the risk of bodily injury. In such cases, legislative interference would be necessary for the protection of the children. Thus, though power to prevent children from being allowed to work underground in mines should exist to meet cases like the above, an absolute prohibition of the nature contemplated by sub-clause (1) of clause 9 goes beyond the requirements of the case. Even independently of this sub-clause, a child, who is defined as a person under the age of 14 years, can be prevented from working in a particular mine by an order under clause 10, or in particular classes of mines by rules made under clause 11 (1) (a). This method would be as effectual in meeting cases where State interference would be needed as an inelastic provision like that contained in sub-clause (1) of clause 9, while it would not touch cases where interference with the right of private contract would not only not serve any useful purpose, but might be positively harmful in so far as it might reduce the collective earnings of a family of coal-mine labourers.

B. K. BOSE.

In common with every one connected with the Coal industry in Bengal, I am entirely opposed to the inclusion in the Bill of sections 9 to 12. Neither the employers nor the employed want any interference with labour, of any sort or description. The workers in the Bengal Coal mines should be allowed to go in and out of the mines irrespective of sexes and irrespective of ages and to work or not as they like, as has been their custom from time immemorial. No evidence of abuses or hardships requiring redressing or as to the necessity for any interference by Government with labour has been placed before the Select Committee, and I am very strongly of opinion that any attempt on the part of Government to interfere with existing labour conditions will be a hardship not only to the mine-owners, but also to the labourers themselves.

I am also of opinion that the general rules should, as far as possible, be incorporated in the Bill, as is the case in the English Acts.

ALLAN ARTHUR.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and inspection of mines; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Mines Act, *1900*.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India *including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti*; and

(*3*) *Subject to the provisions of section 32*, it shall come into force *at once*.

Saving of Regulation XII, 1887.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the provisions of the Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "agent," when used in relation to a mine, means any person appointed as the representative of the owner in respect of the mine or of any part thereof, and as such superior to a manager appointed under this Act;

(*b*) "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years;

(*c*) a person is said to be "employed" in a mine who works, whether for wages or not, in any mining operation, or in cleaning or oiling any part of any machinery used in *or at* the mine, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, mining operations;

(*d*) "mine" includes every shaft in the course of being sunk, and every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven for commencing or opening any mine or for searching for or proving minerals, and all the shafts, levels, planes, works, machinery, tramways and sidings, both below ground and above ground, in and adjacent to and belonging to the mine; *but it does not include any pit, quarry or other excavation the depth of no part of which measured from the level of the adjacent ground exceeds twenty feet and no part of which extends beneath the superjacent ground to a distance greater than ten feet.*

(*e*) "owner," when used in relation to a mine, means any person who is the immediate proprietor or lessee or occupier of the mine or of any part thereof, and does not include a person who merely receives a royalty, rent or fine from the mine, or is merely the proprietor of the mine subject to any lease, grant or license for the working thereof, or is merely the owner of the soil, and not interested in the minerals of the mine; but any contractor for the working of a mine or any part thereof shall be subject to this Act in like manner as if he were an owner, but *not* so as to exempt the owner from any liability; [*Cf.* 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 75.]

(*f*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and [*Cf.* 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 75.]

(*g*) "shaft" includes pit.

Inspectors.

Inspectors.

4. (*1*) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint a person to be *Chief* Inspector of Mines throughout British India. [*Cf.* XV of 1881, s. 3.]

(*2*) The Local Government may, in its discretion, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of Mines within such local areas as it may assign to them respectively.

(*3*) Every Inspector of Mines appointed under sub-section (*2*) shall, in the performance of his duties, be subordinate to the *Chief* Inspector of Mines appointed under sub-section (*1*) in such respects and to such extent as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

(*4*) *The Chief Inspector and every* Inspector of Mines appointed under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be subordinate to such authority as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct. XLV of 1860.

(*5*) *No Chief Inspector or Inspector of Mines shall be a partner or have any interest, direct or indirect, in any mine or mining rights in India.*

Powers of District Magistrate.

5. The District Magistrate may exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of an Inspector of Mines as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct: [*Cf. ibid*, s. 2.]

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to empower a District Magistrate to exercise any of the powers conferred by

section 10, sub-section (1) of section 15 or section 22.

[Cf. XV of 1881, s. 4.] Powers of Inspectors of Mines.

6. *The Chief* Inspector of Mines may, anywhere within British India, *and an Inspector of Mines may*, within the local area for which he is appointed,—

(*a*) make such examination and inquiry as he thinks fit in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act *and of the rules and orders made thereunder* are observed in the case of any mine

(*b*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, inspect and examine any mine and any part thereof at all reasonable times by day or by night, but not so as unreasonably to impede or obstruct the working of the mine;

(*c*) examine into, and make inquiry respecting, the state and condition of any mine or any part thereof, the ventilation of the mine, the sufficiency of the special rules for the time being in force in *and at* the mine and all matters and things connected with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in or about the mine;

(*d*) order that any person shall not be employed in, or admitted to, a mine where *there is* ground for believing that such employment or admission would, by reason of the age or sex of such person, *or by reason of any physical defect, be dangerous to himself or others: Provided that an appeal shall lie to such authority as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct from any order made under this clause*;

(*e*) do all other things required of him by *or under* this Act and exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 41, § 2.] Facilities to be afforded to Inspectors.

7. Every owner, agent or manager of a mine shall furnish *the Chief Inspector and* every Inspector of Mines, on requisition, with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry in relation to the *working of the* mine under this Act.

[Cf. 11 of 1896, s. 17.] Information acquired to be deemed official secrets within meaning of Act XV, 1889.

8. (*1*) All copies of, and extracts from, registers or other records appertaining to any mine, and all other information acquired by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines, or by any one assisting him, in the inspection of any mine under this Act, shall be regarded as strictly confidential.

(*2*) If any such person discloses to any one, other than *a Magistrate or* an officer to whom he is subordinate, any such *information* as aforesaid without the consent of *the Governor General in Council or* the Local Government, *as the case may be*, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust, and shall be punishable in the manner provided by section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.

(*3*) *No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this section unless on a prosecution at the instance of the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government, or of a person aggrieved by the same.*

Operatives.

Employment and admission of children in or to mines.

9. (*1*) No child shall be employed *or allowed to work* below ground in any mine if he is under the age of *twelve* years.

(*2*) *The Local Government may, by order in writing, prohibit the admission below ground in any mine of children who are over the age of four and under the age of twelve years, if it is satisfied that the prohibition contained in sub-section (1) is not generally enforced in such mine, or that by reason of the depth of the mine, or of the difficulty of ingress and egress, or of the nature of the mining operations, or of insufficient ventilation, the personal safety or physical health of children in such mine is being, or is likely to be, impaired.*

(*3*) *Except when, for reasons to be recorded in the order, the Local Government is of opinion that the admission of such children below ground is immediately dangerous to the life or safety of the children to whom the order relates, the Local Government shall, before making any order under sub-section (2), give notice in writing to the owner, agent or manager of the mine of its intention to make the same, and any such owner, agent or manager objecting to the proposed order may, within one month of the receipt of the said notice, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government.*

(*4*) *If no such objection is received within the said period of one month, or if any objection so received is deemed insufficient, the Local Government may make the proposed order, which shall take effect on the expiry of two months from the date thereof.*

Prohibition of employment of women or children in mines.

10. (*1*) Subject to the control of the *Governor General in Council or the* Local Government, or of such authority as *the Governor General in Council or* the Local Government, *as the case may be*, may appoint in this behalf, *the Chief Inspector or* any Inspector of Mines may, by order in writing and for reasons to be stated therein, prohibit the employment of women or children, or of both, in *or at* any mine or part thereof, or in any particular kind of labour *in any*

mine, whether above ground or below ground, when such employment is, in his opinion, dangerous for, or *harmful* to, women or children, as the case may be.

Proviso (1) (2) *If the owner, agent or manager of the mine objects to any order made under sub-section (1), he may, within twenty days after its receipt, send his objection in writing, stating the grounds thereof, to the officer or authority appointed under section 15, and thereupon the said officer or authority shall, by order in writing, refer the matter to a Committee constituted under section 16, to be dealt with as in that section provided.*

(3) *No order made under sub-section (1) shall take effect until the expiry of twenty days from its receipt by the owner, agent or manager of a mine, or, if he sends any objection to the order within that period in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2), until the receipt of the orders which may be passed by the Local Government under section 16, sub-section (7):*

Provided that if, for reasons to be recorded in the order, the Chief Inspector or Inspector is of opinion that the employment prohibited is immediately dangerous to the life or safety of the women or children to whom the prohibition relates, he may direct that the prohibition take effect forthwith; and in such case the order of prohibition shall be complied with from the time of its receipt until the receipt of the orders which may be passed by the Local Government under section 16, sub-section (7).

Rules as to employment in mines.

11. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 9, *the* Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make, in respect of all mines or of particular classes of mines, rules—

(*a*) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of women or children below ground or on particular kinds of labour;

(*b*) limiting the number of hours in any one week or in any one day for which women or children may be employed, or allowed to be, for the purposes of employment, below ground, *and prescribing the intervals of rest which shall be allowed them*;

(*c*) requiring the owners or agents to maintain, in such form as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may think fit, registers of the women and children (if any) employed, and of their respective employments;

(*d*) *regulating, where the wages of the persons employed depend on the quantity of work done,* the size or capacity of the measures by which such quantities are to be ascertained, *and the method of applying such measures*; and

(*e*) *restricting the time for which wages earned may be withheld*, and regulating the conditions under which deductions may be made therefrom.

(2) *Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any mine or class of mines until the Local Government has made application to the Governor General in Council that the sub-section, or any part thereof, may be applied to such mine or class of mines, and until the Governor General in Council has, after making such inquiry, if any, as he may deem necessary, directed by notification in the Gazette of India that the sub-section or any part thereof shall apply to such mine or class of mines.*

(3) *The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.*

(4) *The date to be specified in accordance with clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under this section will be taken into consideration shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.* X of 1897.

(5) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Medical certificates and proof of age.

12. (1) The Civil Surgeon, or such other person practising medicine or surgery as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, shall examine any person employed or desirous of being employed in a mine situate in such local area, and grant him a certificate in writing stating whether his age, as nearly as can be ascertained from such examination, is above or below four, *twelve* or fourteen years, as the case may be, *when requested so to do—* [*Cf.* XV of 1881, ss. 5 & 16.]

(*a*) *by the person so employed, or desirous of being employed, or by the parent or guardian of such person; or*

(*b*) *by the owner, agent or manager of the mine; or*

(*c*) *by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines:*

Provided that, except when the examination is made at the request of the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines, the Civil Surgeon or other person appointed as aforesaid shall not be bound to grant any certificate under this section except on payment of the prescribed fee (if any).

(2) A certificate granted under sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be *received as primâ facie* evidence of the age of the person referred to therein.

(3) Where an act would, if a person were *over* four, *or under twelve or* fourteen years of

age, as the case may be, be an offence against this Act, and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently *over or under such age, as the case may be*, it shall lie on the accused to prove that the person is not *over or under such age, as the case may be.*

Mining Operations and Duties and Responsibilities of Owners, Agents and Managers.

Appointment of manager.

13. (*1*) For every mine *there shall be* a manager, who shall have the prescribed qualifications.

(*2*) *The manager shall have the superintendence of all parts of the mine.*

[*Cf.* 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 59; XV of 1881, s. 17.]

Duties and responsibilities of owners, agents and managers.

14. (*1*) The owner, agent and manager of every mine shall be responsible that all operations carried on in connection therewith are conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act *and the rules and orders made thereunder.*

(*2*) In the event of any contravention of, or failure to comply with, any *such* provisions on the part of any person whomsoever, the owner, agent and manager shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means, by publishing and to the best of his power enforcing the said provisions, to prevent such contravention or non-compliance, and that such contravention or non-compliance occurred without his consent.

[*Cf.* 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 42.]

Notice by Inspector of Mines of causes of danger not expressly provided against.

15. (*1*) If, in any respect which is not provided against by any express provision of this Act, *or of the rules or orders made thereunder*, the *Chief Inspector or* any Inspector of Mines finds that any mine, or any part thereof, or any matter, thing or practice in or connected with the mine, or with the control, management or direction thereof, is dangerous to human life or safety, or defective so as to threaten, or tend to, the bodily injury of any person, he may give notice in writing thereof to the owner, agent or manager of the mine, and shall state in the notice the particulars in which he considers the mine, or part thereof, or the matter, thing or practice, to be dangerous or defective, and require the same to be remedied and shall *forthwith* report the same to *the District Magistrate and to* such officer or authority as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf:

Provided that, if the owner, agent or manager of the mine objects to remedy the matter complained of in the notice, he may, within twenty days after the receipt of the notice, send his objection in writing, stating the grounds thereof, to such officer or authority as aforesaid, and that thereupon the said officer or authority shall, by order in writing, refer the matter to a Committee constituted as hereinafter provided.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the powers of a Magistrate under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Constitution of Committee of reference.

16. (*1*) Every Committee to which a reference is made under section 15, shall consist of—

(*a*) one or more persons *being practical mining engineers or persons accustomed to the working of mines* nominated by the officer or authority appointed under section 15, sub-section (*1*), and a like number of persons *similarly qualified* nominated by the owner, agent or manager of the mine concerned; and

(*b*) a president nominated by such officer or authority as aforesaid.

(*2*) If the owner, agent or manager fails, wholly or in part, to exercise his right of nomination under sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), *within the prescribed time*, such officer or authority as aforesaid shall nominate the number of persons necessary to constitute the Committee.

(*3*) *No person shall serve as a member or president of any Committee nominated under sub-section* (*1*) *who is employed in, or in the management of, or is interested in, the mine to which the inquiry relates.*

(*4*) The Committee constituted as aforesaid shall, as soon as may be, hold an inquiry into the matter to which the order of reference relates, and shall hear and record such information on the subject as the owner, agent or manager or the Inspector of Mines may desire to place before it.

(*5*) The said Committee shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents; and every person required by the Committee to furnish any information before it shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*6*) *The said Committee may exercise such of the powers of an Inspector of Mines as they may think it necessary or expedient to exercise for the purposes of such inquiry.*

(*7*) The Committee holding an inquiry under this section shall make a report to the Local Government through such officer or authority as aforesaid, and the Local Government shall thereupon pass such orders in the matter as it may think fit; *and may give directions as to the remuneration (if any) to be paid to the members of the Committee and as to payment of the expenses of the inquiry, including such remuneration.*

(*8*) *Where the Local Government directs that the expenses of an inquiry including the remuneration (if any) to be paid to the members of the Committee, are to be paid, in whole or*

in part, by an owner, agent or manager of a mine, the amount claimable from him may be recovered, on application by the Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Mines to a Magistrate having jurisdiction at the place where the mine is situate or where the owner, agent or manager is for the time being resident, by the distress and sale of any movable property within the limits of his jurisdiction belonging to such owner, agent or manager.

Notice of commencement of work in a new mine.

17. The owner, agent or manager of a mine shall, *in the case of existing mines within three months after the commencement of this Act, and in the case of new mines* within *three months* after the commencement of mining operations, give notice in writing to the Inspector of Mines appointed under section 4, sub-section (2), for the local area in which the mine is situate, *or, if no Inspector of Mines has been appointed for such area, to the Chief Inspector of Mines*, of the address to which he desires his letters to be directed, *the kind of minerals worked or to be worked*, the name of the person under whom *the mining operations are or* are to be conducted, and the *nature* of the moving power *which is or is* to be used.

Notice to be given of accidents.

18. *When any accidental explosion occurs in a mine, or when* any accident occurs in *or at* a mine, causing loss of life or *serious* bodily injury, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall give such notice of the *explosion or* accident to such authorities, in such form, and within such time, as may be prescribed.

Power for the Government to order formal inquiry into accidents.

19. (*1*) When in any mine an *explosion or other* accident has *occurred if it appears to the* Governor General in Council or the Local Government that a formal inquiry into the causes of, and circumstances attending, the accident *ought to* be held, *the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may give directions accordingly*, and may appoint a competent person to hold the inquiry, and may also appoint any person or persons possessing legal or special knowledge to act as assessor or assessors in holding the inquiry.

(2) The person or persons so appointed shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents; and every person required by such person or persons as aforesaid to furnish any information shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

(3) *The person or persons holding an inquiry under this section may exercise such of the powers of an Inspector of Mines as he or they may think it necessary or expedient to exercise for the purposes of such inquiry.*

(4) The person or persons holding an inquiry under this section shall make a report to the Local Government, stating the causes of the accident and its circumstances, and adding any observations which he or they may think fit to make.

Publication of reports.

20. The Local Government may cause any report submitted under section 16 or section 19 to be published at such time and in such manner as it may think fit. [*Cf.* 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 46.]

Rules.

Power for Government to make rules.

21. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the whole or any part of the Province, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make rules for carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act in respect of all mines or any classes of mines.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) regulate the duties and powers *of the Chief Inspector and* of Inspectors of Mines in respect of the inspection of mines under this Act; *and provide for appeals from the orders of the Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Mines*;

(*b*) prescribe the duties of owners, agents and managers of mines and of all persons acting under them;

(*c*) prescribe the qualifications of managers and of all persons acting under them;

(*d*) regulate the manner of ascertaining, by examination or otherwise, the qualifications of managers and persons acting under them, and the granting and renewal of certificates of competency;

(*e*) fix the fees (if any) to be paid in respect of such examinations and the grant and renewal of certificates as aforesaid;

(*f*) provide for the making of inquiries into charges of misconduct or incompetency on the part of managers and persons acting under them, and for the suspension and cancellation of certificates of competency;

(*g*) prescribe the matters in respect of which notices, returns and reports shall be furnished by owners, agents and managers, the forms of such notices, returns and reports, *the persons and authorities to whom they are to be furnished* and the particulars to be contained in them;

(*h*) prescribe the plans (if any) to be kept by owners, agents and managers, and the manner and places in which they are to be kept for purposes of record;

IV of 1884. (*i*) regulate, subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder, the storage and use of explosives;

(*j*) regulate the *constitution of committees under section 16 and the* procedure to be observed in *all* inquiries held under this Act;

(*k*) provide for the safety of the persons employed in mines, their means of entrance thereinto and exit therefrom, the number of shafts or outlets to be furnished, the fencing of *shafts*, outlets and passages, and the care of all machinery;

(*l*) provide for the water-supply, sanitation and conservancy of mines;

(*m*) provide for the safety of the roads and working-places in mines;

(*n*) provide for the ventilation of mines and the action to be taken in respect of noxious gases;

(*o*) require and regulate the use of safety lamps in mines;

(*p*) provide against the accumulation of water in mines;

(*q*) regulate the procedure on the occurrence of accidents in mines and the supply of medical appliances and comforts for the benefit of persons injured therein;

(*r*) provide for the safety of the public and *for* the protection of *the* public from injury in respect of any mine, *or part of a mine*, whether the mine is being worked or not;

(*s*) *provide for the protection of public property and works from injury in respect of any mine which is not being worked; and*

XI of 1890. (*t*) *prescribe the notice to be given by the owner, agent or manager of a mine before extending any mining operations under his control at or to any point within fifty yards of any railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of any public works or classes of public works which the Local Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf.*

(3) The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

X of 1897. (4) *The date to be specified in accordance with clause (3) of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under this section will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.*

(5) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power for owners, etc., to make special rules.

22. (*1*) The owner, agent or manager of a mine [to] may frame and transmit to *the* Inspector of Mines *or, when there is no Inspector for the local area in which the mine is situate, to the Chief Inspector*, a draft of such special rules, not being inconsistent with this Act or any rules for the time being in force under section 11 or section 21, for the control and guidance of the persons acting in the management of, or employed in or about, the mine as he may deem necessary to prevent accidents and provide for the safety, convenience and discipline of the persons employed in or about the mine.

(2) *If any such owner, agent or manager—*

(*a*) *fails within a period of two months after the receipt of a notice from the Inspector or Chief Inspector to transmit a draft of such special rules as are referred to in sub-section (1), or*

(*b*) *submits a draft of such special rules as aforesaid, which is not in the opinion of the Inspector or Chief Inspector sufficient,*

the Inspector or Chief Inspector may either—

(*i*) *propose a draft of such special rules as appear to him to be sufficient, or*

(*ii*) *propose such amendments in the draft submitted to him by the owner, agent or manager as will, in his opinion, render them sufficient,*

and shall send such draft rules or draft amendments to the owner, agent or manager for consideration.

(3) *If within a period of two months from the date on which any draft rules or draft amendments are sent by the Inspector or Chief Inspector to the owner, agent or manager of a mine under the provisions of sub-section (2), the Inspector or Chief Inspector and the owner, agent or manager are unable to agree as to the terms of the special rules to be made under sub-section (1) or as to the terms of any of such rules, the said Inspector or Chief Inspector shall refer the draft rules for settlement to such officer or authority as the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf.*

(4) *A copy of the draft rules as agreed to by the owner, agent or manager and the Inspector*

or Chief Inspector, or, when they are unable to agree, as settled by such officer or authority as aforesaid, shall, together with a notice intimating that any objection or suggestion in respect thereof may be submitted in writing by any person employed in the mine to the said Inspector or Chief Inspector for consideration, be posted up *for not less than thirty days* in legible characters *in English and in the vernacular of the district* in some conspicuous place in the mine for the information of the persons employed therein, and a certificate to the effect that this has been done *signed by the owner, agent or manager of the mine* shall be transmitted to the said Inspector *or Chief Inspector*, together with two copies of the draft *rules*.

(5) *When the publication required by sub-section (4) has been carried out, the Inspector or Chief Inspector* shall forward *a copy of the draft rules so published*, together with a copy of any objections or suggestions in respect thereof received by him *to the Local Government for approval.*

(6) The special rules, when approved by the Local Government, with such modifications (if any) as it may think fit, shall be published in like manner as is provided in sub-section (4) respecting the publication of the draft, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time, by order in writing, which shall be published in like manner as aforesaid, rescind, in whole or in part, any rules so made, and that thereupon such rules shall cease to have effect accordingly.

Penalties.

23. (1) Whoever—

Penalties for offences.

(*a*) obstructs *the Chief Inspector or* an Inspector of Mines in the discharge of his duties under this Act, or refuses or neglects to furnish him with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry thereunder in relation to any mine; or

(*b*) counterfeits, or knowingly makes a false statement in, any certificate or in any official copy of a certificate granted under this Act; or

(*c*) knowingly uses as true any such counterfeit or false certificate; or

(*d*) makes or produces or uses any false declaration, statement or evidence for the purpose of obtaining, for himself or for any other person, a certificate or the renewal of a certificate, or any employment under this Act; or

(*e*) contravenes any provision of this Act or *any rule or order thereunder* for the breach of which no penalty is otherwise provided, where the act done has resulted in loss of life or serious bodily injury to any person;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever—

(*a*) alters or falsifies any plan or register or record required to be maintained by *or under* this Act; or,

(*b*) being the owner, agent or manager of a mine, omits to give *the prescribed* notice of an accident in the mine or to *make or* furnish any prescribed *plans or* returns; or

(*c*) makes, *gives* or delivers any such *plan, register, record, notice* or return containing a statement, *entry or detail* which is not, to the best of his knowledge or belief, true;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) Whoever—

(*a*) employs or allows to be employed in or about a mine, or allows to enter a mine or part of a mine, any person in contravention of *any provision of* this Act or *of any rule or order thereunder*; or

(*b*) allows any child or woman to perform any work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, *any such provision*; or

(*c*) fails to comply with any requisition or order made under *any such provision*; or

(*d*) being the owner, agent or manager of a mine, fails to maintain correctly, or to produce, any prescribed plan; or

(*e*) contravenes any provision of this Act *or any rule or order thereunder* for the breach of which no penalty is otherwise provided;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach under clause (*c*) of this sub-section, with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in after the date of the receipt by him of the order or requisition referred to in such clause.

Miscellaneous.

Prosecution of owner, agent, manager or assistant manager.

24. *No prosecution shall be instituted against any owner, agent, manager or assistant manager for any offence against this Act or any rule or order thereunder except at the instance of the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Mines.*

Limitation of prosecutions.

25. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act *or any rule or order thereunder* unless complaint thereof is made within six months of the date

on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Cognizance of offences.

26. No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate shall try any offence against this Act or any *rule or* order thereunder *which is alleged to have been committed by any owner, agent, manager or assistant manager of a mine or any offence which is punishable with imprisonment.*

Reference to Committee in lieu of prosecution in certain cases.

27. If the Court trying any case instituted on the complaint of *the Chief Inspector or* an Inspector of Mines under this Act is of opinion that the case is one which should, in lieu of a prosecution, be referred to a Committee, it may stay *the* criminal proceedings, and report the matter to the officer or authority appointed by the Local Government under section 15, sub-section (*1*), and such officer or authority may thereupon refer it to a Committee to be dealt with in the manner provided by the said section and section 16.

[*Cf*. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 71.]

Decision of question whether a mine is under this Act.

28. If any question arises as to whether any *excavation or working* is a mine within the meaning of this Act, the Local Government may decide the question, and a certificate, signed by a Secretary to the Local Government, shall be conclusive on the point.

Power to exempt from operation of Act.

29. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, *and subject to such limitations and conditions as may seem to him expedient*, exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of this Act any local area, or any mine or class of mines, or any person or class of persons.

Power of Government of India to alter or rescind orders.

30. The Governor General in Council or any Local Government shall have authority to reverse or modify any order passed under this Act by any authority subject to his or its control.

Application of Act to Crown mines.

31. This Act shall apply to mines belonging to the Crown.

Temporary Provision.

Postponement of operation of sections 9, sub-section (1), 10 and 15.

32. The provisions of section 9, sub-section (1), and of sections 10 and 15, shall not come into force until the expiry of six months from the commencement of this Act.

Bar of prosecutions for certain offences committed within one year of commencement of Act.

33. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under section 23, sub-section (1), clause (c), or sub-section (3), which is alleged to have been committed by any person within one year from the commencement of this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1900.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March, 1900 :—

NO. 2 OF 1900.

A Bill to amend and provide for the further continuance of the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899, and to provide for its further continuance; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XIX of 1899.

1. For section 2 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution of a new section for section 2, Act XIX of 1899.

Rate of exchange fixed for calculating the equivalent in British Indian currency of sums of British currency mentioned in the Army Act.

"2. For the purposes of the Army Act or of any similar Act for the time being in force fifteen rupees of British Indian currency shall be deemed to be the equivalent of one pound of British currency and any sum of British currency mentioned in the said Act or in any similar Act as aforesaid shall be deemed to be the equivalent of a sum of British Indian currency calculated at that rate of exchange." 44 & 45 V c. 58.

Repeals.

2. The following provisions of the said Act are hereby repealed, namely:—

In section 1, sub-section (*1*) the word 'Annual,' and section 3.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to continue the operation of the Currency Conversion (Army Annual) Act, 1899 (XIX of 1899), which expires on the 31st March, 1900. As the exchange between sums in British Indian and British currency has now been definitely fixed by the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1899 (XXII of 1899), at the rate of Rs. 15 for one sovereign, it seems unnecessary to continue Act XIX of 1899 merely as a temporary measure. The Bill therefore proposes to make such amendments in that Act as will convert it from a temporary into a permanent enactment.

The 8th March, 1900.

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN,
Major-General.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd June, 1900:

No. 3 of 1900.

A Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898.

1882. 1898. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1900.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

(3) It shall remain in force for two years from the commencement thereof.

Substitution of a new section for section 13A, Act XX of 1882.

1882. 2. For section 13A of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, the following section shall be substituted, namely:

Gold coin or bullion held as a reserve by Secretary of State.

"13A. (1) If the Secretary of State for India shall consent to hold in gold coin or gold bullion the equivalent in value to notes issued in India as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes, the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct that currency notes shall be issued to an amount equal to the value of gold so held by the Secretary of State for India at the rate fixed by section 12 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870. XXIII of 1870.

Gold, if transmitted to India, to form part of reserve.

"(2) If the Secretary of State for India shall transmit the gold held by him under sub-section (1) or any part thereof in the form of gold coin or gold bullion to the Government of India, the coin or bullion so transmitted shall, when received by the Government of India, form part of the currency reserve under section 19.

Transmission of silver bullion by Secretary of State.

"(3) If the Secretary of State for India shall think it expedient to expend the gold coin or bullion held by him under sub-section (1) or any other funds at his disposal in the purchase of silver bullion and to transmit the same to India for currency purposes, then—

(a) the silver bullion so purchased shall, until rupees are added to the currency reserve under clause (b) of this sub-section, be held as security for currency notes; and

(b) the Government of India shall, on receiving such silver bullion, give directions for coining the same into rupees as soon as convenient, and shall add to the currency reserve a number of the rupees so coined equal in value, at the rate fixed by section 12 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, to the price of the silver bullion so purchased and transmitted as aforesaid." XXIII of 1870.

Purchase of silver by Government of India.

"(4) (a) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit the Government of India from expending any gold coin or gold bullion held as part of the currency reserve under section 19 in the purchase of silver bullion.

"(b) The silver bullion so purchased shall, until rupees are added to the currency reserve under clause (c) of this sub-section, take the place of the gold so expended as security for the currency notes issued.

"(c) On receiving such silver bullion, the Government of India shall give directions for coining the same into rupees as soon as convenient, and shall add to the currency reserve under section 19 a number of the rupees so coined equal in value at the rate fixed by section 12 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, to the gold so expended by the Government of India.

XXIII of 1870.

"(5) If the Government of India shall appropriate and set apart in India as a part of the currency reserve under section 19 an amount of coin of the Government of India equal in value to any notes issued under this section, the gold held by the Secretary of State for India as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes shall be dealt with as the Secretary of State shall direct.

Gold held as reserve by Secretary of State may be replaced by coin added to reserve in India.

"(6) Coin or bullion held by the Secretary of State or in transit to India, or in the custody of the Mint Master during coinage, shall be separately shown in the abstract of accounts made up under section 27."

Account.

3. The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898, and the Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment Act, 1898, are hereby repealed.

Repeal. II of 1898. VIII of 1898.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Indian Paper Currency Act, 1898 (II of 1898), expires on July 20 of this year. In answer to a question in the Legislative Council on March 21 last, the Hon'ble Mr. Dawkins stated that it was the intention of the Government of India to prolong that Act for a further period of two years, and the present Bill has been prepared in accordance with that declaration.

In the present Bill, the opportunity is taken to provide for a more convenient procedure under circumstances when it is desired to increase the stock of rupees in the Currency Reserve by the coinage of silver bullion which may be bought for the purpose.

During the last few months it has been necessary to coin a considerable number of rupees to meet increasing requirements for silver coin, and a similar necessity may occur again and possibly at short notice. At present, purchases of silver for coinage can only be effected by employing the Treasury balances, either in London or in India, and their employment may be a cause of inconvenience through the resulting locking up of funds required for current administrative purposes.

It is considered desirable to provide the Government with the means of purchasing silver without the risk of this inconvenience. It is accordingly proposed to take power to use the gold in the Currency Reserve for the purchase of silver for coinage and to issue currency notes on the security of the silver so purchased, until the completion of the coinage shall enable the Government to pay rupees into the Reserve. Under this arrangement, it will be possible to make additions to the silver coinage by using the gold in the Currency Reserve for the purchase of silver bullion, and at the same time the meeting of calls on the Currency Reserve for rupees demanded in exchange for gold or currency notes will be facilitated.

The 18th June, 1900. E. FG. LAW.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd June, 1900:

NO. 4 OF 1900.

A Bill to provide for the Court-fee payable on certain Applications to the Court of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the court-fee payable on applications to the Court of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 84 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows: XVI of 1887.

Amendment of No. 13, First Schedule, Act VII, 1870.

1. To the first column of No. 13 of the First Schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870, as inserted therein by section 71 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, as amended by the Punjab Courts Act, 1899, the following words shall be added, namely :—"or to the Court of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under section 84 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887." VII of 1870. XVIII of 1884. XXV of 1899. XVI of 1887.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Ahmad Ali v. Sultan Muhammad, decided by the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, on the 12th January, 1900.

THE intention of the present Bill is to remove a formal irregularity to which the attention of the Government of India has been directed in consequence of the marginally noted decision. When section 71 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, was enacted, the revisional jurisdiction of the Financial Commissioner was exercised under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure and was accordingly so entered in the new No 13, which that section inserted in the first schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870. When, however, section 84 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, became law, this reference to section 622 of the Code ceased to be appropriate, and when section 71 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, was recast by section 6 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1899 all mention of the Financial Commissioner was omitted as unnecessary. The effect has, however, been that applications for revision in the Court of the Financial Commissioner are now chargeable, irrespective of their value, with a fixed duty of one rupee only under article 1 (*c*), Schedule II of the Court-fees Act, 1870. This result, which was never intended, has been represented by the Local Government as undesirable, and the amendment of the law proposed in the present Bill has been undertaken with a view to restoring the scale of court-fees approved by sixteen years' experience.

C. L. TUPPER.

The 19th June, 1900.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1900.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th June, 1900:

NO. 5 OF 1900.

A Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

WHEREAS it has been determined to take a census of British India during the year 1901, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Census Act, 1900.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Appointment of census-officers.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint any person to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

(*2*) Persons so appointed shall be called census-officers.

(*3*) The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing census-officers which is conferred by this section.

Proof of appointment of census-officers, and their status as public servants.

3. (*1*) A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(*2*) All census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1

Discharge of duties of census-officers in certain cases.

4. (*1*) (*a*) Every officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or to Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service or of any vessel of war,

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(*c*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*d*) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, and

(*e*) every occupant of immoveable property and every manager or officer of a railway or other commercial or industrial enterprise who has at the time of the taking of the census not less than fifty persons employed under him, or living on or in such property,

shall, if so required by the District Magistrate, or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the

census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house or present on or in such immoveable property, as such Magistrate or officer may, by written order, direct.

(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all persons while performing such duties under this section, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal
XLV of 1860. Code.

Power of District Magistrate to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

5. (1) The District Magistrate, or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, may, by written order, which shall have effect throughout the limits of his district or of such local area, as the case may be, call upon—

(a) all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under
VII of 1875. the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Re-
III of 1889. gulation, 1889, or their agents,

(b) all village-servants in permanently-settled estates in the Madras Presidency, and

(c) all members of panchayats appointed
VI (B.C.) of 1870. under the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870 (Bengal), or the Chota Nagpur Rural
V (B.C.) of 1887. Police Act, 1887 (Bengal), or the Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation,
I of 1883. 1883,

to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of the taking of the census on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages for which such village-servants or panchayats are appointed, as the case may be.

(2) Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees, lessees or their agents, and such village-servants and the members of such panchayats, shall be bound to obey it.

Asking of questions by census-officers.

6. Every census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

Obligation to answer questions.

7. Every person of whom any question is asked under the last foregoing section shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to allow access, and permit affixing of numbers.

8. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on or affix to the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

Occupier to fill up schedule.

9. (1) Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf any census-officer may leave, or cause to be left, at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, a schedule for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill it up, or cause it to be filled up, to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the inmates of such house or part, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as he may direct.

Penalties.

10. In any of the following cases, namely:

(a) if a census-officer or a person appointed to be a census-officer or a person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act, or with any rule duly made thereunder,

(b) if a census-officer intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return,

(c) if any person refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 7 so to answer,

(d) if any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place refuses to allow a census officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 8 to allow,

(e) if any person removes, obliterates, alters or injures before the thirty-first day of March, 1901, any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census,

(f) if any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of section 9 or makes any false return under that section,

he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

11. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act may be instituted.

(2) Unless and until a notification is published under sub-section (1), all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere before the District Magistrate.

(3) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, or with the previous sanction of some officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

Records of census not admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer, and no entry in a schedule delivered under section 9, shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Temporary suspension of local enactments and rules as to mode of taking census in municipalities.

13. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority may, at the time appointed for the taking of the census of British India during the year 1901, cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by this Act.

Power in regard to expenses.

14. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule, in regard to municipal, local or village funds, the Local Government may direct that the whole or any part of any expenses incurred for anything done in accordance with this Act, may be charged to any municipal, local or village fund constituted for, and on behalf of, the area within which such expenses were incurred.

Power to make rules.

15. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Governor General in Council may make rules providing—

(a) for the appointment of census-officers and of persons to perform any of the duties of census-officers or to give assistance towards the taking of a census and for the general instructions to be issued to such officers and persons;

(b) for the enumeration of persons employed on railways and their families and of other classes of the population for whom it may be necessary or expedient to make special provision;

(c) for the enumeration of persons travelling on the night when a census is taken.

(3) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that all or any of the powers conferred upon him by this section may also be exercised by any Local Government with respect to the territories administered by it.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present Bill closely follows the lines of the Indian Census Act, 1890, which was itself only slightly modified from the previous enactment of 1880. Apart from alterations of form necessitated by intermediate legislation or intended to secure greater clearness, substantially only four amendments affecting the subject-matter have been suggested by the experience of the last census. In clause 4 (e) the convenience of railways and of other commercial or industrial enterprises has been consulted by providing for special arrangements for enumeration through their own local officers. Clause 10 (a) has been recast with the object of removing any doubt about the power, which has rarely been required but must always be held in reserve, to punish persons refusing, or neglecting to use due diligence in performing, any duty under the Act. By clause 14 it is proposed to legalize arrangements, which were found to be expedient on the last occasion, for defraying expenses, mostly for petty charges, out of local rates and taxes to an extent varying with circumstances. Finally, the power now to be taken in clause 15 is required to give proper authority to such rules as, in practice, must always be issued by the executive Government for the disposal of questions of detail incidentally arising in the working of the Act.

The 26th June, 1900. C. M. RIVAZ.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th July, 1900:

No. 6 OF 1900.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XV of 1877. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Limitation Amendment Act, 1900; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to second schedule, Act XV, 1877.

2. After No. 146 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the following shall be inserted, namely: XV of 1877.

146 A. By or on behalf of any local authority for possession of any public street or road or any part thereof from which it has been dispossessed or of which it has discontinued the possession.	Thirty years	The date of dispossession or discontinuance.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE necessity for the present Bill has arisen in consequence of the marginally noted decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras. It was there held that local authorities, to whom the Crown has ceded the custodianship of public highways cannot claim, under article 149 of the second schedule appended to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the benefit of the sixty years' rule applicable to suits instituted by, or on behalf of, the Secretary of State for India in Council. Inquiry from the various Local Governments has elicited a substantial consensus of opinion that, more especially in connection with encroachment upon highways, the position of the Crown and of local authorities as defined in section 3 (*28*) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, towards the immoveable property entrusted to them is similar though not identical. While the difficulty of detecting gradual and insidious encroachments is in both cases greater than that experienced by a private individual, the highways supervised by a local authority ordinarily lie in a narrower compass, and are consequently more easily controlled, than the wide and often unoccupied areas forming portion of the Crown-lands. Under these circumstances, a preponderating opinion has been expressed in favour of extending the period of limitation, from twelve years as enjoyed by private individuals, to thirty in the case of a local authority.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras v. Sarangapani Mudaliar, I. L. R. 19 Mad. 154.

C. M. RIVAZ.

The 17th July, 1900.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the [illegible]:—

BILL No. 5 OF 1906.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

[illegible]

T. RALEIGH.

The 13th July, 1906.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th July, 1900:

NO. 7 OF 1900.

A Bill to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1900; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amended definition of "company".

2. For the definition of "company" contained in section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(*1*) 'company' means a company registered under any of the enactments relating to companies for the time being in force in the United Kingdom or any of the Colonies or Dependencies thereof or in British India or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor General in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent;."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Empress v. *Patrick McGuire*, Full Bench reference decided on the 5th March, 1900.

THE necessity for the present Bill was suggested by the marginally noted ruling of the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta, to which the attention of the Government of India was directed by the Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bengal, and by a memorial of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It was held by the Full Bench that, under the terms of the definition of "company" in section 2 (*1*) of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 (XVIII of 1891), the Calcutta branches of banking companies registered under enactments in force in the United Kingdom or in foreign countries were not entitled to statutory privileges in regard to proving the contents of bankers' books. The Bill proposes to extend those privileges to companies registered under enactments in force in the United Kingdom or in any of its colonies or dependencies; but, in the case of companies registered under foreign enactments only, the Government of India are of opinion that the discretionary power conferred by section 3 of the Act of 1891 upon Local Governments still provides the most convenient procedure.

The 13th July, 1900.

T. RALEIGH.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

PART V.—A.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 18 (of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council).

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the *Siwalik* mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called *chos*, flowing through or from, or by the deboisement of forests within that range, was presented to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 14th July 1900:—

We, the undersigned, members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the *Siwálik* mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called *chos*, flowing through or from, or by the deboisement of forests within, that range, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted on the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

No. 2759, dated 27th July 1899, from Commissioner, Jullundur.
Opinion dated 4th September 1899, from Commissioner, Jullundur.
Note dated 14th October 1899, from Commissioner, Jullundur.
No. 414, dated 1st September 1899, from Commissioner, Lahore.
No. 320, dated 6th September 1899, from Captain Parsons.
No. 775, dated 8th September 1899, from Major Inglis.
Petition dated 19th October 1899, from Umar Bakhsh and others of the Hoshiarpur District.

2. We have slightly altered the arrangement of the language used in the title and preamble.

3. In sub-clause (*d*) of clause 2, the definition of the expression "person interested" has been simplified by the omission of the words "right to or" and of the last ten words, which are superfluous, and the addition of the word "any" before the word "measures."

4. We have omitted sub-clause (*2*) of clause 3, as being sufficiently covered by the provisions of section 14 of India General Clauses Act, 1897, and the corresponding provision of the Punjab General Clauses Act, 1898.

5. The language of the portion of clause 4 which governs the sub-clauses (*a*) to (*g*), has been shortened and simplified without altering the meaning or scope. A few unimportant verbal alterations have been made in the sub-clauses.

6. Similar amendments have been made in clause 5, which forms the complement of clause 4.

7. We have omitted clause 7 of the Bill, thus giving effect to a suggestion of the Government of India. We consider that there is no necessity for this clause. The section does not purport to prevent the transfer of or succession to existing rights, and new rights can hardly be created in a notified area after the date of the notification under clause 3, but, even if such rights could be so acquired, the remedy lies in the prompt issue of orders under clauses 4 or 5. The numbering of the succeeding clauses has been altered accordingly.

8. Sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*) of clause 8 (now 7) have been merged into a single clause without altering the sense. Sub-clause (*3*) has been omitted as being superfluous. Sub-clause (*4*) becomes sub-clause (*2*); the language has been altered so as to bring it into harmony with the other changes made in this clause, the scope and meaning of which are not affected.

9. A few superfluous words have been omitted from sub-clause (*1*) of clause 9 (now 8). In sub-clause (*2*) of this clause, the order of the conditions under which the Government may take over the bed of a *cho*, has been more logically arranged, but the language has not been altered. In the last line of sub-clause (*2*), before the first proviso, the words "and subject to such conditions (if any)," have been added after the word "period." The object in view being to leave it to the Government, when taking over any *cho* bed area for a time only, to specify not only the period for, but also the conditions subject to which, it is to be so taken over. This will enable arrangements to be made with persons interested in the area which may be advantageous both to them and to the Government, and which may be calculated to remove any feeling of hardship involved in the transfer.

We have omitted the second proviso to sub-clause (*2*) as we see no reason why the decision of the Deputy Commissioner, as to whether any land is or is not cultivated or culturable, should not be subject to appeal and revision by higher Revenue authorities as provided in the Bill (see clause 18—now 17).

10. A proviso has been added to clause 10 (now 9—which extinguishes or suspends all private rights in *cho* bed areas notified under clause 9 (now 8)), requiring reasonable provision to be made, as far as circumstances admit, for the reservation of convenient rights of way and water to persons previously exercising them. We consider it desirable to protect, to this extent, the interests of the persons affected by the action of the Government.

11. We have omitted clause 11 and renumbered the subsequent clauses accordingly. The first part of clause 11 is merged in the new clause 11, which takes the place of sub-clause (*3*) of clause 12 (now 10). We consider the second portion of clause 11 unnecessary, more especially in view of the provision, as to conditions, which we have inserted in sub-clause (*2*) of clause 9 (now 8).

12. Clause 12 now becomes clause 10. The last fifty-one words of sub-clause (*1*) of this clause, as to the finality of the decision of the Deputy Commissioner in regard to the limits of the areas dealt with, have been omitted for the reason given for omitting the second proviso to sub-clause (*2*) of clause 9 (now 8). We think that there can be no object in excluding such orders from revision by the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner, as provided in the Bill (see clause 18—now 17).

In sub-clause (*2*) of clause 12 (now 10), the words "enter upon and" have been omitted as being superfluous.

13. Sub-clause (*3*) of clause 12 (now 10), becomes clause 11, and we have altered it so as to bar compensation for any thing at any time, in good faith, done under the three preceding clauses relating to *cho* beds.

14. A few slight alterations have been made in the language of clauses 13 and 14 (now 12 and 13) of the Bill, but no material change is involved.

15. Sub-clause (*2*) of clause 15 (now 14) has been recast as to language, as we consider that the intention may be better and more briefly expressed in the manner in which the sub-clause now stands.

The language of sub-clause (*4*) of this clause has been shortened but without affecting its meaning.

16. We have made no material amendments in any of the remaining clauses. A few minor alterations, consequent on the amendments made in previous clauses, have been effected and redundancies of expression have been excised.

17. We have reduced the penalties contained in clause 19 (now 18), as to imprisonment, from six months to one month, and, as to fine, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100, as we regard the penalties now provided as being adequate to the purpose intended.

18. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Punjab Government Gazette—August 31st, and September 7th and 14th, 1899.

In Urdu.

Punjab Government Gazette (Urdu)—14th, 21st and 28th September 1899.

19. We think that the measure has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

H. C. FANSHAWE.

S. S. THORBURN.

KHALIFA SYAD MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN.

MADAN GOPAL.

The 22nd September 1899.

Annexure to Report of Select Committee.

No. I of 1899.

AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

A Bill to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the Siwálik *mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of forests within that range, or by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called* chos, *flowing through or from it.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the *Siwálik* mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of forests within that range, or by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called *chos*, flowing through or from it.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Land Preservation (*Chos*) Act, 1899; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context,—

India Act I of 1894, section 3 (*a*).

(*a*) the expression "land" means land within any local area preserved and protected or otherwise dealt with in manner in this Act provided, and includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;

(*b*) the expression "*cho*" means a stream or torrent flowing through or from the *Siwálik* mountain range within the Punjab;

India Act VII of 1878, section 2.

(*c*) the expressions "tree," "timber," "forest-produce" and "cattle," respectively, shall have the meanings severally assigned thereto in section 2 of the Indian Forests Act, 1878;

India Act I of 1894, section 3 (*b*).

(*d*) the expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming any interest in compensation to be made on account of any measures taken under this Act; and

Punjab Act of 1898, section 2 (14); India Act I of 1894, section 3 (*c*).

(*e*) the expression "Deputy Commissioner" includes any officer or officers at any time specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Notification and regulation of Areas.

Notification of areas.

3. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is desirable to provide for the better preservation and protection of any local area, situate within or adjacent to the *Siwálik* mountain range or affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of forests in that range or by the action of *chos*, such Government may, by notification, make a direction accordingly.

Power to regulate, restrict or prohibit, by *general* or *special* order, within notified areas, certain matters.

India Act VII of 1878, sections 29 and 31.

4. In respect of areas notified under section 3 generally, or the whole or any part of any such area, the Local Government may, by general or special order, temporarily or permanently, regulate, restrict or prohibit—

(*a*) the clearing or breaking up or cultivating of land not ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*b*) the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime, at places where such stone or lime had not ordinarily been so quarried or burnt prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

India Act VII of 1878, section ...

(*c*) the cutting of trees or timber, or the collection or removal or subjection to any manufacturing process, otherwise than as described in clause (*b*) of this sub-section, of any forest-produce other than grass, save for *boná fide* domestic or agricultural purposes;

(*d*) the setting on fire of trees, timber, or forest-produce;

(*e*) the admission, herding, pasturing or retention of sheep or goats;

(*f*) the examination of forest-produce passing out of any such area; and

(*g*) the granting of permits to the inhabitants of towns and villages situate within the limits or in the vicinity of any such area, to take any tree, timber or forest-produce for their own use therefrom, or to pasture sheep or goats or to cultivate or erect buildings therein, and the production and return of such permits by such persons.

Power, in certain cases, to regulate, restrict or prohibit, by special order, within notified areas, certain further matters.

5. In respect of any specified village or villages, or part or parts thereof, comprised within the limits of any area notified under section 3, the Local Government may, by special order, temporarily or permanently, regulate, restrict or prohibit—

(*a*) the cultivating of any land ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*b*) the quarrying of any stone or the burning of any lime at places where such stone or lime had ordinarily been so quarried or burnt prior to the publication of the notification under section 3;

(*c*) the cutting of trees or timber, or the collection or removal or subjection to any manufacturing process, otherwise than as described in clause (*b*) of this sub-section, of any forest-produce for *bonâ fide* domestic or agricultural purposes; and

(*d*) the admission, herding, pasturing or retention of cattle generally, other than sheep and goats, or of any class or description of such cattle.

Necessity for regulation, restriction or prohibition to be recited in the order under section 4 or 5. Publication of order.

6. Every order made under section 4 or section 5, shall be published in the Gazette and shall set forth that the Local Government is satisfied, after due inquiry, that the regulations, restrictions or prohibitions contained in the order are necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

Proclamation of regulations, restrictions and prohibitions and admission of claims for compensation for rights which are restricted or extinguished.

7. (*1*) When, in respect of any local area, a notification has been published under section 3, and—

(*a*) upon such publication any general order made under section 4, becomes applicable to such area, or

(*b*) any special order under section 4 or section 5, is made in respect of such area,

the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice of the provisions of such general or special order to be given, and, if the provisions of any such order restrict or extinguish any existing rights, shall also publish, in the language of the country, in every town and village the boundaries of which include any portion of the area within or over which any such rights are so restricted or extinguished, a proclamation stating the regulations, restrictions and prohibitions which have been imposed, by any such order, within the limits of such area or in any part or parts thereof; fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any compensation in respect of any right so restricted or prohibited, within such period, either to present to such officer a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature and extent of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

(*2*) Any claim not preferred within the time fixed in the proclamation made under sub-section (*1*), shall be rejected:

Provided that, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may admit any such claim as if it had been made within such period.

Control over the beds of Chos.

Action when Local Government considers it desirable to take measures to regulate the beds of *chos*. Vesting of such beds in the Government.

8. (*1*) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that it is desirable that measures should be taken in the bed of any *cho* for the purpose of—

(*a*) regulating the flow of water within and preventing the widening or extension of such bed, or of

(*b*) reclaiming or protecting any land situate within the limits of such bed;

such Government may, either proceed at once in manner in sub-section (*2*) provided, or, in the first instance, by notification specifying the nature and extent of the measures to be taken and the locality in and the time within which such measures are to be so taken, require all persons possessing proprietary or occupancy rights in land situate in such locality to themselves carry out the measures specified in such notification accordingly.

(*2*) If the whole or any part of the bed of any *cho* be unclaimed or lying waste, or, if, in the opinion of the Local Government, the measures deemed necessary under sub-section (*1*) are of such a character, in regard to extent and cost, that the interference of the Local Government is absolutely necessary, or in the event of the owner or occupier of any

portion of the bed of any *cho* failing to comply with the requirements of any notification issued under sub-section (*1*), such Government may, by notification, declare that the whole or any part of the area comprised within the limits of the bed of any *cho* shall vest in the Government either absolutely and in perpetuity or for such period and subject to such conditions (if any) as may be specified in the notification :

Provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of or shall affect any land included within the limits of the bed of any such *cho*, which, at the date of the publication of the notification making such declaration, is cultivated or culturable.

(*3*) The Local Government may from time to time, by like notification, extend the period during which any such area shall remain vested in the Government.

Effect of notification to suspend or extinguish private rights in the area notified under section 8.

9. Upon the making of any declaration under sub-section (*2*) of section 8, all private rights of whatever kind, existing in or relating to any land comprised within the area specified in the notification containing such declaration at the time of the publication thereof, shall—

(*a*) if no period is specified in such declaration—cease and determine absolutely ;

(*b*) if any period is specified in such declaration—be suspended for such period and for such further period (if any) to which such period may at any time be extended :

Provided that, as far as circumstances admit, such rights of way and water shall be reserved, in respect of every such area, as may be necessary to meet the reasonable requirements and convenience of the persons (if any) who, at the time of the making of such declaration, possessed any such rights over such area.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to delimit the bed and to decide what constitutes such bed. Power to take possession of bed when vested in the Government.

10. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner shall for the purposes of every notification issued under sub-section (*2*) of section 8, fix the limits of the area comprised within the bed of the *cho* to which such notification is to apply.

(*2*) Upon the publication of a notification containing any declaration under sub-section (*2*) of section 8, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner to—

(*a*) take possession of the area specified in such declaration ;

(*b*) eject all persons therefrom ; and to

(*c*) deal with such area, while it remains vested in the Government, as if it were the absolute property of Government.

Bar of compensation for acts done under sections 8, 9 or 10.

11. No person shall be entitled to any compensation for anything at any time done, in good faith, in exercise of any power conferred by section 8, section 9 or section 10.

Power to enter upon and delimit notified areas and beds.

Power to enter upon, survey and demarcate local areas notified under section 3 or section 8.

12. It shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner and for his subordinate officers, servants, care-takers and workmen, from time to time, as occasion may require,—

(*a*) to enter upon and survey any land comprised within any local area in regard to which any notification has been issued under section 3 or section 8 ;

(*b*) to erect bench-marks on and to delimit and demarcate the boundaries of any such local area ; and

(*c*) to do all other acts and things which may be necessary in order adequately to preserve or protect any land or to give effect to all or any of the provisions of this Act :

Provided that reasonable compensation, to be assessed and determined in the manner in this Act provided, shall be made in respect of any damage or injury caused to the property or rights of any person in carrying out any operations under the provisions of this section, but no such compensation shall be payable in respect of anything done under the said provisions within the limits of any local area notified under section 8.

Inquiry into claims and award of compensation.

Inquiries into claims and awards thereupon.

13. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner shall—

(*a*) fix a date for inquiring into all claims made under section 7 or section 12, and may, in his discretion, from time to time, adjourn the inquiry to a date to be fixed by him ;

(*b*) record in writing all statements made under section 7 ;

(*c*) inquire into all claims duly preferred under section 7 or section 12 ; and

(*d*) make an award upon each such claim, setting out therein the nature and extent of the right claimed, the person or persons making such claim, the extent (if any) to which, and the person or persons in whose favour, the right claimed is established, the extent to which it is to be restricted or extinguished, and the nature and amount of the compensation (if any) awarded.

(2) For the purposes of every such inquiry the Deputy Commissioner may exercise all or any of the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits under the Code of Civil Procedure.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall announce his award to such persons interested, or their representatives, as are present, and shall record the acceptance of those who accept it. To such as are not present, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause immediate notice of his award to be given.

Method of awarding compensation and effect of such award.

14. (1) In determining the amount of compensation, the Deputy Commissioner shall be guided, so far as may be, by the provisions of sections 23 and 24 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and, as to matters which cannot be dealt with under those provisions, by what is just and reasonable in the circumstances of each case.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Local Government and the consent of the person entitled, instead of money, award compensation in land or by reduction in revenue or in any other form.

(3) If, in any case, the exercise of any right is prohibited for a time only, compensation shall be awarded only in respect of the period during which the exercise of such right is so prohibited.

(4) When compensation has been awarded, or when no compensation is claimed, in respect of any right the exercise of which has been permanently prohibited, such right shall vest absolutely in the Government and shall not revive upon the rescission of the notification or proclamation affecting the area in which it originally existed.

Procedure, Records and Appeal.

Record-of-rights in respect of notified areas.

15. (1) For every area, notified under section 3 or section 8, the Deputy Commissioner shall prepare a record setting forth the nature, description, local situation and extent of all rights mentioned in section 4 and section 5—

(a) existing within such area at the time of the publication of the notification relating thereto under section 3 or section 8;

(b) regulated, restricted, suspended or extinguished by any order under section 4 or section 5.

(2) When any award is made under section 13, its effect upon any rights shall also be recorded therein.

Mode of proclaiming notifications, and of serving notices, orders and processes, issued under the Act.

16. (1) Upon the publication of a notification issued under any of the provisions of this Act the Deputy Commissioner shall cause public notice of the substance thereof to be given at convenient places in the locality to which such notification relates.

(2) The procedure prescribed in sections 20, 21 and 22 of the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887, shall be followed, as far as may be, in proceedings under this Act. India Act XVII of 1887.

Appeal, review and revision.

17. Every order passed and every award made by a Deputy Commissioner under this Act, shall, for the purposes of appeal, review and revision, respectively, be deemed to be the order of a Collector within the meaning of sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887: India Act XVII of 1887, sections 13—16.

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to exclude the jurisdiction of any Civil Court to decide any dispute arising between the persons interested in any compensation awarded as to the apportionment or distribution thereof amongst such persons or any of them.

Penalties, bar of suits and rules.

Penalty for offences.

18. Any person who, within the limits of any local area notified under section 3, commits any breach of any regulation made, or restriction or prohibition imposed under section 4 or section 5, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Application of provisions of Act VII of 1878.

19. The provisions of sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63 (excluding the last sentence), 64, 65, 66, 67 and 72 of the Indian Forests Act, 1878, shall, so far as applicable, be read as part of this Act, and, for the purposes of those provisions, every offence punishable under section 19 shall be deemed to be a "forest offence," and every officer employed in the management of any area notified under section 3 or section 8, as care-taker or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a Forest-officer. India Act VII of 1878.

Bar of suits.

20. No suit shall lie against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Government, for anything done under this Act, and no suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done, or purporting to have been done, by him, in good faith, under this Act.

Power to make rules.

21. (1) The Local Government may make rules, consistent with this Act,—

(a) regulating the procedure to be observed in any inquiry or proceeding under this Act; and

(b) generally for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette.

ALWEYNE TURNER,

Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Punjab.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

THE following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 14*th* July 1900:—

Bill No. I of 1900.

A Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

AN ACT to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

India Act XX of 1891.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1900; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Ibid.

Meaning of "section."

2. The word "section" as used in sections 3 to 17, both inclusive, of this Act, means a section of the said Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

Cf. Bengal Act II of 1896, section 2. India Act XX of 1891.

Addition of new clause after clause (*e*) of sub section (*1*) of section 11 of Act XX of 1891.

3. In sub-section (*1*) of section 11, after clause (*d*), the word "or" shall be omitted, and after clause (*e*) the word "or" and the following clause shall be added, namely—

"(*f*) in the case of an elected member, if he has, since his election, become subject to any disqualification which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under any rule for the time being in force regulating the qualifications of candidates for election."

Addition of proviso to section 18 of Act XX of 1891.

4. To section 18 the following proviso shall be added, namely—

"Provided that the Local Government and, in the case of any municipality of the second class, the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may refuse to notify the election of any person who could be removed from office by the Local Government under any of the provisions of section 11, and, upon such refusal, the election of such person shall be void."

Amendment of clause (*b*) of section 71 of Act XX of 1891.

5. In clause (*b*) of section 71, for the word "rules" the words "bye-laws made there under," shall be substituted, and after the word and figures "Act, 1890," the words "or under the Hackney Carriages Act, 1879, or the rules made thereunder," shall be added.

Addition of further proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of Act XX of 1891.

6. To sub-section (*1*) of section 92, the following further proviso shall be added, namely—

"But the committee shall not be liable to make any compensation in respect of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building which, for a period of three years or more immediately preceding such prohibition, has ceased to be fit for occupation or to exist, or having been demolished and destroyed has not been re-erected."

Amendment of sub-section (*3*) of section 100 of Act XX of 1891.

7. In sub-section (*3*) of section 100, for the words "by bye-laws" the words "by public notice," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 103 of Act XX of 1891.

8. In section 103, after the word "collecting," the word timber," shall be added.

Addition of sections after section 120 of Act XX of 1891.

9. After section 120, the following sections shall be added, namely—

"*Laying and connecting pipes, sewers and the like.*

"Power of committee to lay or carry wires, pipes, drains or sewers through private land, subject to payment of compensation for damage sustained and provided that no nuisance is created."

"120 A. The committee may carry any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel of any kind, for the purpose of establishing telephonic or other similar communication or of carrying out and establishing or maintaining any system of lighting, water-supply, drainage or sewage, through, across, under or over any road, street or place laid out as or intended for a road or street, and, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under or over any building or land whatsoever situate within the limits of the Municipality, and, for the purpose of the introduction, distribution or outfall of water or for the

removal or outfall of sewage, without such limits, and may at all times do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for repairing or maintaining any such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel, as the case may be, in an effective state for the purpose for which the same may be used or intended to be used :

...r powers of ...ry, cf. ...tion ...8, Act XX ...1891.

...Calcutta ...

Provided that no nuisance is created by any such operations: and

...mode of ...essing ...mpensa-...n, cf. ...tion ...9, Act XX ...1891.

Provided, further, that reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner or occupier for any damage sustained by him and directly occasioned by the carrying out of any such operations.

"Provision as to wires, pipes, drains or sewers laid or carried above of ground."

"120 B. In the event of any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel being laid or carried above the surface of any land or through or over any building, such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel, as the case may be, shall be so laid or carried as to interfere as little as possible with the rights of the owner or occupier to the due enjoyment of such land or building and reasonable compensation shall be paid, in respect of any substantial interference with any such right to such enjoyment.

"Previous notice to be given."

"120 C. The committee shall cause not less than fourteen days' notice in writing to be given to the owner or occupier before commencing any operations under section 120 A.

"Connections with mains not to be made without permission of committee."

"120 D. No person shall, without the permission of the committee, at any time make, or cause to be made, any connection or communication with any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel constructed or maintained by or vested in the committee, for any purpose whatsoever.

"Connections may be made or required by the committee in the case of water or sewage."

"120 E. In municipalities to which the provisions of this section may at any time, by notification, be extended by the Local Government, the committee may, at any time, establish any connection or communication between any main water-pipe, drain or sewer and any premises, or may require the owner or occupier of any such premises to establish any such connection or communication, in such manner and within such time as the committee, by notice in that behalf, may prescribe, at the cost of such owner or occupier.

"Power to prescribe size of ferrules and to establish meters and the like.'

"120 F. The committee may prescribe the size of the ferrules to be used for the supply of water or gas, and may establish meters or other appliances for the purpose of testing the quantity or quality of any water, gas or electricity supplied to the premises of any person or to or for the use of any person or business.

"Communications and connections to be made subject to inspection by and to the satisfaction of committee."

"120 G. The ferrules, communication pipes, connections, meters, standpipes and all fittings thereon or connected therewith, leading from mains or service cables, wires, pipes, drains, sewers or channels into any house or land, and the wires, pipes, fittings and works inside any such house or within the limits of any such land, shall in all cases be executed subject to the inspection, and to the satisfaction of the committee.

"Rates and charges may be fixed."

"120 H. The committee may, from time to time, fix the rates and charges to be made in respect of communications from and connections with mains or service cables, wires and pipes for the supply of lighting, telephonage, gas or water, and in respect of meters or other appliances for testing the quantity or quality thereof supplied, and may levy such rates and charges accordingly."

Amendment of sections 122, 123 and 125 of Act XX of 1891.

10. In sub-section (1) of section 122, after the word "privy," the words "latrine, urinal," and after the word "privies," the word "latrines, urinals," shall be added. In section 123, after the word "privy," wherever it occurs, the words "latrine, urinal," and, in section 125, after the word "drain," the word "privy," shall be added.

Addition of clauses to sub-section (1) of section 143 of Act XX of 1891.

11. (1) In sub-section (1) of section 143, after clause (k), the word "and" shall be omitted and the following clauses shall be added, namely—

"(l) prohibit the letting off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons or bombs, except (1) with the permission of the committee or of a municipal officer empowered by the committee to give such permission and (2) on payment of such fees (if any) as may at any time have been fixed, by the committee, in that behalf;

"(*m*) regulate the making and use of connections or communications between private houses and premises and main or service cables, wires, pipes, drains, sewers and other channels established or maintained, by the committee, under any of the provisions of this Act, and the fees and other charges (if any) to be levied in respect of such connections or communications or of meters or other appliances for testing the consumption or quality of any water, gas, electricity or the like, supplied from any cable, wire or pipe; and"

(2) Clause (*l*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 143, shall be indicated as clause (*n*).

Addition after sub-section (3) of section 143 of Act XX of 1891.

12. After sub-section (3) of section 143, the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

"(4) The operation of any bye-law made under the provisions of clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be extended to—

(*a*) any railway station;

(*b*) the whole or any part of any road so far as such road is situate within ten miles of the limits of the municipality;

(*c*) the whole or any part of any road leading from the limits of any one municipality to the limits of any other municipality:

Provided that the distance between the said municipalities does not exceed fifty miles, and that the committees of both the said municipalities consent to the extension of such bye-law."

Addition of clause to section 144 of Act XX of 1891.

13. After clause (*a*) of section 144, the following clause shall be added, namely—

"(*aa*) for fixing places where timber or wood of any description, may be stacked, and for regulating the manner in which such timber or wood, as the case may be, may be stacked, where such regulation appears to the committee to be necessary for the prevention of fire or other danger or grave inconvenience to the public or of landslips or other injurious disturbance of the surface of any land."

Cf. section 135 of Act XX of th[e] ... also clause ... of the Bill.

Repeal of certain words in section 159 of Act XX of 1861.

14. In section 159, the words "at more than a walking pace," are hereby repealed.

Addition of section after section 168 of Act XX of 1891.

15. After section 168, the following section shall be added, namely—

Cf. Bombay Act III of 1888, section 328.

"168 A. Whoever, without the consent of the owner or occupier or other person for the time being in charge, affixes any posting-bill, notice, placard or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any building, wall, tree, board, fence or pale, or writes upon, soils, defaces or marks any such building, wall, tree, fence or pale with chalk or paint or in any other way whatsoever, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees."

"Bill sticking without permission."

Addition to section 173 of Act XX of 1891.

16. In sub-section (*1*) of section 173 the following clause shall be added, namely—

"when any Government building is endangered by such a fire the officer of the Public Works Department for the time being in charge of the building may exercise the powers conferred on a Magistrate by this sub-section,"

Amendment of section 211 of Act X of 1891 by adding to clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) and adding a sub-section after sub-section (2).

17. To clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 211, the following words shall be added namely—

"and fix the term of office of members of the committee;"

and after sub-section (2) of the same section, the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

"(3) The Local Government may delegate to the Commissioner of any Division the power, to be exercised within such Division, to appoint the members of a committee under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*)."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, has now been in operation for eight years, and certain defects and omissions have been brought to notice which it is the object of this Bill to, respectively, remedy and supply. The amendments which it is proposed to make are all of a non-contentious kind, and several of them merely involve slight verbal alterations.

The only important additions to the Act which it is proposed to make, are those contained in clause 8 of the Bill. These relate to the powers of Committees in regard to the carrying out of proper schemes of lighting, water-supply, drainage and sewage. In providing systems for the supply of water, gas and the like and in carrying out efficient drainage and sewage works, it is often necessary to carry the main arteries of supply through or under private lands, and, in all such systems, there must be adequate power to control private connections with the main channels of supply. In England such powers are conferred, in regard to water-supply and sewage, on all local authorities, by the Public Health Act, 1875, and other statutes. The supply of gas and electricity and the like is, in England, chiefly in the hands of private companies and the powers conferred on local authorities are not so extensive or definite. Similar powers are taken in the Presidency Towns in India, in their respective Municipal laws. The Bill aims at supplying the necessary powers in the case Municipalities in the Punjab, subject to all proper safeguards. It may be mentioned that, under the Municipal Act and rules, no large projects for the execution of public works can be carried out without the sanction of the Local Government, and all such works are constructed by or under the supervision of Government agency, and that there is, therefore, no danger of any misuse of the powers which it is proposed to take in the Bill.

The following note explains the provisions of the various clauses of the Bill.

ALWEYNE TURNER, J. WILSON,

Secretary, Legislative Council. *Member.*

NOTE EXPLAINING THE CLAUSES OF THE BILL.

Clauses 1 *and* 2.—These are the necessary formal preliminary clauses.

Clause 3 (see also clause 4).—Section 11 of the Act states the grounds on which a member may be removed from office. It is proposed to add to these grounds by providing that any disqualification which, if it arose before election, would render a candidate ineligible, will, if it arises after election, be a ground for removal from office.

Clause 4.—This clause effects a corresponding alteration in section 18 of the Act by adding thereto a proviso giving power to the proper authority to refuse to notify the election of any person who could be removed from office under any of the provisions of section 11, thus rendering the election void.

The amendments proposed in clauses 3 and 4 supply an obvious omission in the existing law. As that law now stands, there would appear to be no power to refuse to notify an election, though the person elected might have to be removed immediately afterwards, while a disqualification for election arising after the election takes place, would be no ground for refusing to notify the election or for removing the person elected from office.

Clause 5.—This clause amends clause (*b*) of section 71 of the Act. The use of the word "rules" in this clause is obviously a mistake, as there can be no prosecutions for offences under the rules made under the Act (*vide* sub-section (9) of section 3); the word should be "bye-laws." The Hackney Carriages Act, 1879, and rules made thereunder, has been added to the other laws, fines realised under which go into the Municipal Fund.

Clause 7.—This amends sub-section (3) of section 100 of the Act, by substituting the word "by public notice" for the words "by bye-laws." The fees to be charged in respect of the disposal of the dead bodies of animals may vary from time to time and, as the law now stands, an alteration of the bye-law, with the formalities and delays involved, is necessary on each occasion in which any alteration in the fees becomes necessary. As is several similar provisions, the Committee should have power to fix the fees by public notice.

Clause 8 (see also clause 13).—It has been found that the absence of the word "timber" before the word "wood" in section 103 of the Act, has led to difficulty and inconvenience, and this clause makes the necessary addition. In clause 13 of the Bill, an addition is made to the clauses of section 144, enabling Committees to regulate the stacking of timber and wood. This power is much needed in hill municipalities where careless stacking of timber and wood frequently causes landslips or other grave inconveniences.

Clause 9.—This clause adds to the Act certain sections, as 120 A to H, both inclusive, dealing with the power to run main pipes, main sewers and the like, through private grounds and to regulate all private connections therewith—

Section 120 A.—This section is based on provisions contained in the Public Health Act, 1875 (England); the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1888; the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885, and similar Acts. It provides that, subject to proper notice and payment of compensation for damage, mains may be run through private lands.

Sections 120 B *and* C contain supplementary provisions.

Sections 120 D—H relate to connections, ferrules, meters and the like.

Powers of entry for purposes of survey, inspection and the like, are already given by sections 106—110 of the Act and particularly section 108. Compensation will be assessed under the provisions of section 149.

Clause 10.—This clause makes a few verbal corrections in sections 122, 123 and 125 of the Act. Sub-section (*1*) of section 122 omits to specify latrines and urinals amongst the matters which the Committee may regulate in the case of owners who are not employers of labour, though the liability of large house-holders in these respects should be the same as those of employers of more than twenty workmen (sub-section (*2*)) of the same section. The words "latrine, urinal" are omitted from section 123, while the word "privy" is omitted from section 125. This gives rise to a distinction between "privies" and "latrines" and between "urinals" and "other receptacles for filth." If any distinction can be drawn between a privy and a latrine, it would seem to lie in the assumption that a latrine is a compartment containing several seats, while the privy has only one. There can be no doubt that urinals should be mentioned throughout these sections. The alterations necessary to render these sections consistent and to remove all doubts as to their meaning have been effected.

Clause 11.—Clauses have here been added to sub-section (*1*) of section 143 of the Act, expressly empowering Committees to make bye-laws,—

(1) prohibiting the letting off of fire-works, fire-arms and the like without permission and payment of fees ;

(2) regulating connections, meters and the like, and the charges in respect thereof, in connection with systems of lighting, water-supply, &c.

Clause 12.—This clause adds a sub-section to section 143 of the Act, giving power to Committees, with the sanction of the Local Government, to extend the operation of bye-laws relating to the licensing of vehicles and animals and the rates of hire to be charged for them, to roads and places beyond Municipal limits. This is a very necessary provision.

Clause 13.—See note on clause 7.

Clause 14.—Amends section 150 of the Act, so as to omit the words—"at a walking pace." It is necessary to enable Committees to require that all vehicles driven, at whatever pace, at night, shall carry lights.

Clause 15.—This clause adds a section after section 168 of the Act, regulating bill-sticking, and is modelled on the Bombay Municipal Act.

Clause 16.—This clause amends sub-section (*1*) of Section 173 of the Act, which relates to fire-brigades, so as to empower the officer of the Public Works Department, in regard to public buildings in his charge, to exercise the authority given by the section.

Clause 17.—This clause adds provisions to section 211 to the Act, enabling the Government to fix the term of office of members of Committees of small towns, and to delegate the power to appoint such members to Commissioners.

ALWEYNE TURNER,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

J. WILSON,
Member.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

THE following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 14th July 1900.

Bill No. II of 1900.

A Bill to amend Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, in respect of the descent of Jágírs.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, in respect of the descent of Jágírs ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Note—"Punjab" is defined in the Punjab General Clauses Act, 1898.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Descent of Jágírs Act, 1900 ;

(2) It extends to the Punjab ; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Act IV of 1872.

New section substituted for Section 8 of Act IV of 1872.

2 The following section shall be substituted for Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, namely—

"Rule of descent in family of assignee of land revenue."

"8. (1) Where the Government has heretofore declared or at any time hereafter declares that any rule of descent in respect of succession to any assignment of land-revenue shall prevail in the family of assignees, such rule of descent shall be deemed to prevail, and to have prevailed from the time when the declaration was made, anything in any law or contract to the contrary notwithstanding :

Provided that no such declaration shall hereafter be made unless and until—

(a) the Government is satisfied that the rule of descent to be so declared actually prevails in the family and has been, continuously and without breach, observed in all successions (if any) to the assignment since it was made, or

(b) the assignee or his successor in interest for the time being has, by written instrument duly executed by him, either before or after the passing of this Act, signified, on behalf of himself and his family, acceptance of the rule of descent to be so declared and either no succession has taken place since such acceptance, or else in all successions which have taken place since such acceptance the assignment has in fact not devolved otherwise than it would have devolved had the said rule of descent been in force.

(2) Any declaration made under sub-section (1) may be amended, varied or rescinded by the Government, but always subject to the proviso thereto.

(3) Where the rule of descent declared under this section to prevail involves the devolution of the assignment of land-revenue to a single person as impartible property, the assignment shall not be liable to seizure, attachment or sequestration by process of any Court at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the assignee or his successor for the time being in interest, or in satisfaction of any decree or order."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE objects in view in amending Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, as proposed in this Bill, are—

(1) to check the sub-division of *jágírs* or revenue-free assignments among numerous heirs and the consequent gradual deterioration in social status of many of the leading families in this Province ; and

(2) to secure these grants from attachment in execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts.

Section 8 of the Act, (IV of 1872), validates any declaration, as to the rule of descent to prevail in any family or families of assignees of land-revenue, made by the Government by enacting that the rule of descent so declared "shall be held to prevail, and to have prevailed * * * from the time when the declaration was made." The intention was obviously to enable the Government to do what it is proposed in the present Bill to take power to do, but unfortunately the words "has declared," as used in the section, have been held to preclude the application of the section to declarations made after the passing of that Act.

It is open to the Government to impose such conditions as to it may seem fit on grants of the character of revenue assignments, and thus to regulate their descent, but advantage of this fact has not always been taken in the past, and evils have arisen in consequence, which render early action necessary.

The proposed measure restricts the power of the Local Government to make declarations as to the rule of descent, by two conditions, namely, that either (1) the rule declared be the rule which has always prevailed or (2) that the assignee for the time being formally and voluntarily accepts the rule to be declared, as binding on himself and his family. The acceptance is to be effected by an instrument signed by the assignee or his successor for the time being, and an acceptance signified before the passing of the proposed measure will be as operative as one given after it has become law. These safeguards supply a defect in the existing law, and are calculated to remove all possible objection to the amendment proposed in the Bill.

ALWEYNE TURNER, C. L. TUPPER,

Secretary, Legislative Council. *Member.*

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—26-7-1900—715.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

PART V.—A.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 18 (of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council).

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

THE following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the *14th* July 1900:—

Bill No. I of 1900.

A Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

AN ACT to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Act XX of 1891.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1900; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Meaning of "section."

2. The word "section" as used in sections 3 to 17, both inclusive, of this Act, means a section of the said Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

Addition of new clause after clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 11 of Act XX of 1891.

Cf. Bengal Act II of 1896, section 2. India Act XX of 1891.

3. In sub-section (*1*) of section 11, after clause (*d*), the word "or" shall be omitted, and after clause (*e*) the word "or" and the following clause shall be added, namely—

"(*f*) in the case of an elected member, if he has, since his election, become subject to any disqualification which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under any rule for the time being in force regulating the qualifications of candidates for election."

Addition of proviso to section 18 of Act XX of 1891.

4. To section 18 the following proviso shall be added, namely—

"Provided that the Local Government and, in the case of any municipality of the second class, the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may refuse to notify the election of any person who could be removed from office by the Local Government under any of the provisions of section 11, and, upon such refusal, the election of such person shall be void."

Amendment of clause (*b*) of section 71 of Act XX of 1891.

5. In clause (*b*) of section 71, for the word "rules" the words "bye-laws made thereunder," shall be substituted, and after the word and figures "Act, 1890," the words "or under the Hackney Carriages Act, 1879, or the rules made thereunder," shall be added.

Addition of further proviso to sub-section (1) of section 92 of Act XX of 1891.

6. To sub-section (1) of section 92, the following further proviso shall be added, namely—

"But the committee shall not be liable to make any compensation in respect of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building which, for a period of three years or more immediately preceding such prohibition, has ceased to be fit for occupation or to exist, or having been demolished and destroyed has not been re-erected."

Amendment of sub-section (3) of section 100 of Act XX of 1891.

7. In sub-section (3) of section 100, for the words "by bye-laws" the words "by public notice," shall be substituted.

Cf. clause 12 of Bill.

Amendment of section 103 of Act XX of 1891.

8. In section 103, after the word "collecting," the word "timber," shall be added.

Cf. clause 11 of the Bill.

Addition of sections after section 120 of Act XX of 1891.

9. After section 120, the following sections shall be added, namely—

"*Laying and connecting pipes, sewers and the like.*

Cf. Public Health Act, 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., Chapter 55), sections 16, 27, 32, 34, 54 and 385; the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, Chapters VII, XI, XVII; the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883, sections 212, 218, 219, 221, 250, 254, 256, 422, 425, 436 and 438.

"Power of committee to lay or carry wires, pipes, drains or sewers through private land, subject to payment of compensation for damage sustained and provided that no nuisance is created."

"120 A. The committee may carry any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel of any kind, for the purpose of establishing telephonic or other similar communication or of carrying out and establishing or maintaining any system of lighting, water-supply, drainage or sewage, through, across, under or over any road, street or place laid out as or intended for a road or street, and, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under or over any building or land whatsoever situate within the limits of the Municipality, and, for the purpose of the introduction, distribution or outfall of water or for the removal or outfall of sewage, without such limits, and may at all times do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for repairing or maintaining any such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel, as the case may be, in an effective state for the purpose for which the same may be used or intended to be used:

For powers of entry, *cf.* section 108, Act XX of 1891.

Cf. Calcutta Act.

Provided that no nuisance is created by any such operations: and

For mode of assessing compensation, *cf.* section 149, Act XX of 1891.

Provided, further, that reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner or occupier for any damage sustained by him and directly occasioned by the carrying out of any such operations.

"Provision as to wires, pipes, drains or sewers laid or carried above of ground."

"120 B. In the event of any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel being laid or carried above the surface of any land or through or over any building, such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel, as the case may be, shall be so laid or carried as to interfere as little as possible with the rights of the owner or occupier to the due enjoyment of such land or building and reasonable compensation shall be paid, in respect of any substantial interference with any such right to such enjoyment.

"Previous notice to be given."

"120 C. The committee shall cause not less than fourteen days' notice in writing to be given to the owner or occupier before commencing any operations under section 120 A.

"Connections with mains not to be made without permission of committee."

"120 D. No person shall, without the permission of the committee, at any time make, or cause to be made, any connection or communication with any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel constructed or maintained by or vested in the committee, for any purpose whatsoever.

"Connections may be made or required by the committee in the case of water or sewage."

"120 E. In municipalities to which the provisions of this section may at any time, by notification, be extended by the Local Government, the committee may, at any time, establish any connection or communication between any main water-pipe, drain or sewer and any premises, or may require the owner or occupier of any such premises to establish any such connection or communication, in such manner and within such time as the committee, by notice in that behalf, may prescribe, at the cost of such owner or occupier.

"Power to prescribe size of ferrules and to establish meters and the like."

"120 F. The committee may prescribe the size of the ferrules to be used for the supply of water or gas, and may establish meters or other appliances for the purpose of testing the quantity or quality of any water, gas or electricity supplied to the premises of any person or to or for the use of any person or business.

"Communications and connections to be made subject to inspection by and to the satisfaction of committee."

"120 G. The ferrules, communication pipes, connections, meters, stand-pipes and all fittings there-on or connected therewith, leading from mains or service cables, wires, pipes, drains, sewers or channels into any house or land, and the wires, pipes, fittings and works inside any such house or within the limits of any such land, shall in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the committee.

"120 H. The committee may, from time to time, fix the rates and charges to be made in respect of communications from and connections with mains or service cables, wires and pipes for the supply of lighting, telephonage, gas or water, and in respect of meters or other appliances for testing the quantity or quality thereof supplied, and may levy such rates and charges accordingly."

"Rates and charges may be fixed."

Amendment of sections 122, 123 and 125 of Act XX of 1891.

10. In sub-section (*1*) of section 122, after the word "privy," the words "latrine, urinal," and after the word "privies," the words "latrines, urinals," shall be added. In section 123, after the word "privy," wherever it occurs, the words "latrine, urinal," and, in section 125, after the word "drain," the word "privy," shall be added.

Addition of clauses to sub-section (*1*) of section 143 of Act XX of 1891.

11. (*1*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 143, after clause (*k*), the word "and" shall be omitted and the following clauses shall be added, namely—

"(*l*) prohibit the letting off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons or bombs, except (*1*) with the permission of the committee or of a municipal officer empowered by the committee to give such permission and (*2*) on payment of such fees (if any) as may at any time have been fixed, by the committee, in that behalf;

"(*m*) regulate the making and use of connections or communications between private houses and premises and main or service cables, wires, pipes, drains, sewers and other channels established or maintained, by the committee, under any of the provisions of this Act, and the fees and other charges (if any) to be levied in respect of such connections or communications or of meters or other appliances for testing the consumption or quality of any water, gas, electricity or the like, supplied from any cable, wire or pipe; and"

(*2*) Clause (*l*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 143, shall be indicated as clause (*n*).

Addition after sub-section (*3*) of section 143 of Act XX of 1891.

12. After sub-section (*3*) of section 143, the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

"(*4*) The operation of any bye-law made under the provisions of clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be extended to—

(*a*) any railway station;

(*b*) the whole or any part of any road so far as such road is situate within ten miles of the limits of the municipality;

(*c*) the whole or any part of any road leading from the limits of any one municipality to the limits of any other municipality:

Provided that the distance between the said municipalities does not exceed fifty miles, and that the committees of both the said municipalities consent to the extension of such bye-law."

Addition of clause to section 144 of Act XX of 1891.

13. After clause (*a*) of section 144, the following clause shall be added, namely—

"(*aa*) for fixing places where timber or wood of any description, may be stacked, and for regulating the manner in which such timber or wood, as the case may be, may be stacked, where such regulation appears to the committee to be necessary for the prevention of fire or other danger or grave inconvenience to the public or of landslips or other injurious disturbance of the surface of any land."

Cf. section 135 of Act XX of 1891; also clause 7 of the Bill.

Repeal of certain words in section 159 of Act XX of 1861.

14. In section 159, the words "at more than a walking pace," are hereby repealed.

Addition of section after section 168 of Act XX of 1891.

15. After section 168 the following section shall be added, namely—

Cf. Bombay Act III of 1888, section 328.

"168 A. Whoever, without the consent of the owner or occupier or other person for the time being in charge, affixes any posting-bill, notice, placard or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any building, wall, tree, board, fence or pale, or writes upon, soils, defaces or marks any such building, wall, tree, fence or pale with chalk or paint or in any other way whatsoever, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees."

"Bill sticking without permission."

Addition to section 173 of Act XX of 1891.

16. In sub-section (*1*) of section 173 the following clause shall be added, namely—

"when any Government building is endangered by such a fire the officer of the Public Works Department for the time being in charge of the building may exercise the powers conferred on a Magistrate by this sub-section,"

Amendment of section 211 of Act X of 1891 by adding to clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) and adding a sub-section after sub section (*2*).

17. To clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 211, the following words shall be added namely—

"and fix the term of office of members of the committee;"

and after sub-section (*2*) of the same section, the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

"(*3*) The Local Government may delegate to the Commissioner of any Division the power, to be exercised within such Division, to appoint the members of a committee under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*)."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, has now been in operation for eight years, and certain defects and omissions have been brought to notice which it is the object of this Bill to, respectively, remedy and supply. The amendments which it is proposed to make are all of a non-contentious kind, and several of them merely involve slight verbal alterations.

The only important additions to the Act which it is proposed to make, are those contained in clause 8 of the Bill. These relate to the powers of Committees in regard to the carrying out of proper schemes of lighting, water-supply, drainage and sewage. In providing systems for the supply of water, gas and the like and in carrying out efficient drainage and sewage works, it is often necessary to carry the main arteries of supply through or under private lands, and, in all such systems, there must be adequate power to control private connections with the main channels of supply. In England such powers are conferred, in regard to water-supply and sewage, on all local authorities, by the Public Health Act, 1875, and other statutes. The supply of gas and electricity and the like is, in England, chiefly in the hands of private companies and the powers conferred on local authorities are not so extensive or definite. Similar powers are taken in the Presidency Towns in India, in their respective Municipal laws. The Bill aims at supplying the necessary powers in the case Municipalities in the Punjab, subject to all proper safeguards. It may be mentioned that, under the Municipal Act and rules, no large projects for the execution of public works can be carried out without the sanction of the Local Government, and all such works are constructed by or under the supervision of Government agency, and that there is, therefore, no danger of any misuse of the powers which it is proposed to take in the Bill.

The following note explains the provisions of the various clauses of the Bill.

ALWEYNE TURNER, J. WILSON,

Secretary, Legislative Council. *Member.*

NOTE EXPLAINING THE CLAUSES OF THE BILL.

Clauses 1 *and* 2.—These are the necessary formal preliminary clauses.

Clause 3 (see also clause 4).—Section 11 of the Act states the grounds on which a member may be removed from office. It is proposed to add to these grounds by providing that any disqualification which, if it arose before election, would render a candidate ineligible, will, if it arises after election, be a ground for removal from office.

Clause 4.—This clause effects a corresponding alteration in section 18 of the Act by adding thereto a proviso giving power to the proper authority to refuse to notify the election of any person who could be removed from office under any of the provisions of section 11, thus rendering the election void.

The amendments proposed in clauses 3 and 4 supply an obvious omission in the existing law. As that law now stands, there would appear to be no power to refuse to notify an election, though the person elected might have to be removed immediately afterwards, while a disqualification for election arising after the election takes place, would be no ground for refusing to notify the election or for removing the person elected from office.

Clause 5.—This clause amends clause (*b*) of section 71 of the Act. The use of the word "rules" in this clause is obviously a mistake, as there can be no prosecutions for offences under the rules made under the Act (*vide* sub-section (9) of section 3); the word should be "bye-laws." The Hackney Carriages Act, 1879, and rules made thereunder, has been added to the other laws, fines realised under which go into the Municipal Fund.

Clause 7.—This amends sub-section (3) of section 100 of the Act, by substituting the word "by public notice" for the words "by bye-laws." The fees to be charged in respect of the disposal of the dead bodies of animals may vary from time to time and, as the law now stands, an alteration of the bye-law, with the formalities and delays involved, is necessary on each occasion in which any alteration in the fees becomes necessary. As in several similar provisions, the Committee should have power to fix the fees by public notice.

Clause 8 (see also clause 13).—It has been found that the absence of the word "timber" before the word "wood" in section 103 of the Act, has led to difficulty and inconvenience, and this clause makes the necessary addition. In clause 13 of the Bill, an addition is made to the clauses of section 144, enabling Committees to regulate the stacking of timber and wood. This power is much needed in hill municipalities where careless stacking of timber and wood frequently causes landslips or other grave inconveniences.

Clause 9.—This clause adds to the Act certain sections, as 120 A to H, both inclusive, dealing with the power to run main pipes, main sewers and the like, through private grounds and to regulate all private connections therewith—

Section 120 A.—This section is based on provisions contained in the Public Health Act, 1875 (England); the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1888; the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885, and similar Acts. It provides that, subject to proper notice and payment of compensation for damage, mains may be run through private lands.

Sections 120 B *and* C contain supplementary provisions.

Sections 120 D—H relate to connections, ferrules, meters and the like.

Powers of entry for purposes of survey, inspection and the like, are already given by sections 106—110 of the Act and particularly section 108. Compensation will be assessed under the provisions of section 149.

Clause 10.—This clause makes a few verbal corrections in sections 122, 123 and 125 of the Act. Sub-section (*1*) of section 122 omits to specify latrines and urinals amongst the matters which the Committee may regulate in the case of owners who are not employers of labour, though the liability of large house-holders in these respects should be the same as those of employers of more than twenty workmen (sub-section (*2*)) of the same section. The words "latrine, urinal" are omitted from section 123, while the word "privy" is omitted from section 125. This gives rise to a distinction between "privies" and "latrines" and between "urinals" and "other receptacles for filth." If any distinction can be drawn between a privy and a latrine, it would seem to lie in the assumption that a latrine is a compartment containing several seats, while the privy has only one. There can be no doubt that urinals should be mentioned throughout these sections. The alterations necessary to render these sections consistent and to remove all doubts as to their meaning have been effected.

Clause 11.—Clauses have here been added to sub-section (*1*) of section 143 of the Act, expressly empowering Committees to make bye-laws,—

(1) prohibiting the letting off of fire-works, fire-arms and the like without permission and payment of fees ;

(2) regulating connections, meters and the like, and the charges in respect thereof, in connection with systems of lighting, water-supply, &c.

Clause 12.—This clause adds a sub-section to section 143 of the Act, giving power to Committees, with the sanction of the Local Government, to extend the operation of bye-laws relating to the licensing of vehicles and animals and the rates of hire to be charged for them, to roads and places beyond Municipal limits. This is a very necessary provision.

Clause 13.—See note on clause 7.

Clause 14.—Amends section 150 of the Act, so as to omit the words—"at a walking pace." It is necessary to enable Committees to require that all vehicles driven, at whatever pace, at night, shall carry lights.

Clause 15.—This clause adds a section after section 168 of the Act, regulating bill-sticking, and is modelled on the Bombay Municipal Act.

Clause 16.—This clause amends sub-section (*1*) of Section 173 of the Act, which relates to fire-brigades, so as to empower the officer of the Public Works Department, in regard to public buildings in his charge, to exercise the authority given by the section.

Clause 17.—This clause adds provisions to section 211 of the Act, enabling the Government to fix the term of office of members of Committees of small towns, and to delegate the power to appoint such members to Commissioners.

ALWEYNE TURNER,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

J. WILSON,
Member.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

THE following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 14th July 1900.

Bill No. II of 1900.

A Bill to amend Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, in respect of the descent of Jágírs.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, in respect of the descent of Jágírs ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Note—"Punjab" is defined in the Punjab General Clauses Act, 1898.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Descent of Jágírs Act, 1900 ;

(*2*) It extends to the Punjab ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Act IV of 1872.

New section substituted for Section 8 of Act IV of 1872.

2 The following section shall be substituted for Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, namely—

"Rule of descent in family of assignee of land revenue."

"8. (*1*) Where the Government has heretofore declared or at any time hereafter declares that any rule of descent in respect of succession to any assignment of land-revenue shall prevail in the family of assignees, such rule of descent shall be deemed to prevail, and to have prevailed from the time when the declaration was made, anything in any law or contract to the contrary notwithstanding :

Provided that no such declaration shall hereafter be made unless and until—

(*a*) the Government is satisfied that the rule of descent to be so declared actually prevails in the family and has been, continuously and without breach, observed in all successions (if any) to the assignment since it was made, or

(*b*) the assignee or his successor in interest for the time being has, by written instrument duly executed by him, either before or after the passing of this Act, signified, on behalf of himself and his family, acceptance of the rule of descent to be so declared and either no succession has taken place since such acceptance, or else in all successions which have taken place since such acceptance the assignment has in fact not devolved otherwise than it would have devolved had the said rule of descent been in force.

(*2*) Any declaration made under sub-section (*1*) may be amended, varied or rescinded by the Government, but always subject to the proviso thereto.

(*3*) Where the rule of descent declared under this section to prevail involves the devolution of the assignment of land-revenue to a single person as impartible property, the assignment shall not be liable to seizure, attachment or sequestration by process of any Court at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the assignee or his successor for the time being in interest, or in satisfaction of any decree or order."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE objects in view in amending Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, as proposed in this Bill, are—

(1) to check the sub-division of *jágírs* or revenue-free assignments among numerous heirs and the consequent gradual deterioration in social status of many of the leading families in this Province ; and

(2) to secure these grants from attachment in execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts.

Section 8 of the Act, (IV of 1872), validates any declaration, as to the rule of descent to prevail in any family or families of assignees of land-revenue, made by the Government by enacting that the rule of descent so declared "shall be held to prevail, and to have prevailed * * * from the time when the declaration was made." The intention was obviously to enable the Government to do what it is proposed in the present Bill to take power to do, but unfortunately the words "has declared," as used in the section, have been held to preclude the application of the section to declarations made after the passing of that Act.

It is open to the Government to impose such conditions as to it may seem fit on grants of the character of revenue assignments, and thus to regulate their descent, but advantage of this fact has not always been taken in the past, and evils have arisen in consequence, which render early action necessary.

The proposed measure restricts the power of the Local Government to make declarations as to the rule of descent, by two conditions, namely, that either (1) the rule declared be the rule which has always prevailed or (2) that the assignee for the time being formally and voluntarily accepts the rule to be declared, as binding on himself and his family. The acceptance is to be effected by an instrument signed by the assignee or his successor for the time being, and an acceptance signified before the passing of the proposed measure will be as operative as one given after it has become law. These safeguards supply a defect in the existing law, and are calculated to remove all possible objection to the amendment proposed in the Bill.

ALWEYNE TURNER, C. L. TUPPER,

Secretary, Legislative Council. *Member.*

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—2-8-1900—730.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1900.

PART V.—A

Bills introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the [illegible] July 1900:—

Bill No. I of 1900.

A Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

An Act to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1900; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, "section" referred to as [illegible] from 1 to 7, both inclusive, of this Act, means a section of the said Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

3. In sub-section (1) of section 14, after clause (d), the word "or" shall be omitted, and after clause (e) the word "or" and the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(f) in the case of an elected member, if he has, since his election, become subject to any disqualification which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under any rule for the time being in force regulating the qualifications of candidates for election."

4. To section 16 the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Local Government, and in the case of any municipality of the second class, the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may [illegible] to notify the election of any person who [illegible] removed from office by the Local Government under any of the provisions of section 14, and upon such [illegible] the election of such person shall be void."

5. In clause (b) of section 52, for the word "rules" the words "bye-laws made thereunder" shall be substituted, and after the word and figures "Act, 1800" the words "or under the Hackney Carriages Act, 1879, or the rules made thereunder" shall be added.

Marginal notes: Addition of new clause after clause (e) to sub-section (1) of section 14 of Act XX of 1891. Addition of new proviso to section 16 of Act XX of 1891. Amendment of clause (b) of section 52 of Act XX of 1891. Short title and commencement.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1900.

PART V.—A.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 18 (of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council).

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

THE following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the *14th* July 1900:—

Bill No. I of 1900.

A Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

AN ACT to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1900; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Meaning of "section."

2. The word "section" as used in sections 3 to 17, both inclusive, of this Act, means a section of the said Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

Addition of new clause after clause (*e*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 11 of Act XX of 1891.

Cf. Bengal Act II of 1896, section 2. India Act XX of 1891.

3. In sub-section (*1*) of section 11, after clause (*d*), the word "or" shall be omitted, and after clause (*e*) the word "or" and the following clause shall be added, namely—

"(*f*) in the case of an elected member, if he has, since his election, become subject to any disqualification which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under any rule for the time being in force regulating the qualifications of candidates for election."

Addition of proviso to section 18 of Act XX of 1891.

4. To section 18 the following proviso shall be added, namely—

"Provided that the Local Government and, in the case of any municipality of the second class, the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may refuse to notify the election of any person who could be removed from office by the Local Government under any of the provisions of section 11, and, upon such refusal, the election of such person shall be void."

Amendment of clause (*b*) of section 71 of Act XX of 1891.

5. In clause (*b*) of section 71, for the word "rules" the words "bye-laws made thereunder," shall be substituted, and after the word and figures "Act, 1890," the words "or under the Hackney Carriages Act, 1879, or the rules made thereunder," shall be added.

Addition of further proviso to sub-section (1) of section 92 of Act XX of 1891.

6. To sub-section (1) of section 92, the following further proviso shall be added, namely—

"But the committee shall not be liable to make any compensation in respect of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building which, for a period of three years or more immediately preceding such prohibition, has ceased to be fit for occupation or to exist, or having been demolished and destroyed has not been re-erected."

Amendment of sub-section (3) of section 100 of Act XX of 1891.

7. In sub-section (3) of section 100, for the words "by bye-laws" the words "by public notice," shall be substituted.

Cf. clause 12 of Bill.

Amendment of section 103 of Act XX of 1891.

8. In section 103, after the word "collecting," the word "timber," shall be added.

Cf. clause 11 of the Bill.

Addition of sections after section 120 of Act XX of 1891.

9. After section 120, the following sections shall be added, namely—

"*Laying and connecting pipes, sewers and the like.*

Cf. Public Health Act, 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., Chapter 55), sections 16, 27, 32, 34, 54 and 385; the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, Chapters VII, XI, XVII; the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883, sections 212, 218, 219, 221, 250, 254, 256, 422, 425, 436 and 438.

"Power of committee to lay or carry wires, pipes, drains or sewers through private land, subject to payment of compensation for damage sustained and provided that no nuisance is created."

"120 A. The committee may carry any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel of any kind, for the purpose of establishing telephonic or other similar communication or of carrying out and establishing or maintaining any system of lighting, water-supply, drainage or sewage, through, across, under or over any road, street or place laid out as or intended for a road or street, and, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under or over any building or land whatsoever situate within the limits of the Municipality, and, for the purpose of the introduction, distribution or outfall of water or for the removal or outfall of sewage, without such limits, and may at all times do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for repairing or maintaining any such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel, as the case may be, in an effective state for the purpose for which the same may be used or intended to be used:

For powers of entry, cf. section 108, Act XX of 1891.

Cf. Calcutta Act.

Provided that no nuisance is created by any such operations: and

For mode of assessing compensation, cf. section 149, Act XX of 1891.

Provided, further, that reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner or occupier for any damage sustained by him and directly occasioned by the carrying out of any such operations.

"Provision as to wires, pipes, drains or sewers laid or carried above of ground."

"120 B. In the event of any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel being laid or carried above the surface of any land or through or over any building, such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel, as the case may be, shall be so laid or carried as to interfere as little as possible with the rights of the owner or occupier to the due enjoyment of such land or building and reasonable compensation shall be paid, in respect of any substantial interference with any such right to such enjoyment.

"Previous notice to be given."

"120 C. The committee shall cause not less than fourteen days' notice in writing to be given to the owner or occupier before commencing any operations under section 120 A.

"Connections with mains not to be made without permission of committee."

"120 D. No person shall, without the permission of the committee, at any time make, or cause to be made, any connection or communication with any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel constructed or maintained by or vested in the committee, for any purpose whatsoever.

"Connections may be made or required by the committee in the case of water or sewage."

"120 E. In municipalities to which the provisions of this section may at any time, by notification, be extended by the Local Government, the committee may, at any time, establish any connection or communication between any main water-pipe, drain or sewer and any premises, or may require the owner or occupier of any such premises to establish any such connection or communication, in such manner and within such time as the committee, by notice in that behalf, may prescribe, at the cost of such owner or occupier.

"Power to prescribe size of ferrules and to establish meters and the like."

"120 F. The committee may prescribe the size of the ferrules to be used for the supply of water or gas, and may establish meters or other appliances for the purpose of testing the quantity or quality of any water, gas or electricity supplied to the premises of any person or to or for the use of any person or business.

"Communications and connections to be made subject to inspection by and to the satisfaction of committee."

"120 G. The ferrules, communication pipes, connections, meters, standpipes and all fittings therewith or connected therewith, leading from mains or service cables, wires, pipes, drains, sewers or channels into any house or land, and the wires, pipes, fittings and works inside any such house or within the limits of any such land, shall in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the committee.

"120 H. The committee may, from time to time, fix the rates and charges to be made in respect of communications from and connections with mains or service cables, wires and pipes for the supply of lighting, telephonage, gas or water, and in respect of meters or other appliances for testing the quantity or quality thereof supplied, and may levy such rates and charges accordingly."

"Rates and charges may be fixed."

10. In sub-section (*1*) of section 122, after the word "privy," the words "latrine, urinal," and after the word "privies," the words "latrines, urinals," shall be added. In section 123, after the word "privy," wherever it occurs, the words "latrine, urinal," and, in section 125, after the word "drain," the word "privy," shall be added.

Amendment of sections 122, 123 and 125 of Act XX of 1891.

11. (*1*) In sub-section (*1*) of section 143, after clause (*k*), the word "and" shall be omitted and the following clauses shall be added, namely—

Addition of clauses to sub-section (*1*) of section 143 of Act XX of 1891.

"(*l*) prohibit the letting off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons or bombs, except (*1*) with the permission of the committee or of a municipal officer empowered by the committee to give such permission and (*2*) on payment of such fees (if any) as may at any time have been fixed, by the committee, in that behalf;

"(*m*) regulate the making and use of connections or communications between private houses and premises and main or service cables, wires, pipes, drains, sewers and other channels established or maintained, by the committee, under any of the provisions of this Act, and the fees and other charges (if any) to be levied in respect of such connections or communications or of meters or other appliances for testing the consumption or quality of any water, gas, electricity or the like, supplied from any cable, wire or pipe; and"

(*2*) Clause (*l*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 143, shall be indicated as clause (*n*).

12. After sub-section (*3*) of section 143, the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

Addition after sub-section (*3*) of section 143 of Act XX of 1891.

"(*4*) The operation of any bye-law made under the provisions of clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be extended to—

(*a*) any railway station;

(*b*) the whole or any part of any road so far as such road is situate within ten miles of the limits of the municipality;

(*c*) the whole or any part of any road leading from the limits of any one municipality to the limits of any other municipality:

Provided that the distance between the said municipalities does not exceed fifty miles, and that the committees of both the said municipalities consent to the extension of such bye-law."

13. After clause (*a*) of section 144, the following clause shall be added, namely—

Addition of clause to section 144 of Act XX of 1891.

"(*aa*) for fixing places where timber or wood of any description, may be stacked, and for regulating the manner in which such timber or wood, as the case may be, may be stacked, where such regulation appears to the committee to be necessary for the prevention of fire or other danger or grave inconvenience to the public or of landslips or other injurious disturbance of the surface of any land."

Cf. section 135 of Act XX of 1891; also clause 7 of the Bill.

14. In section 159, the words "at more than a walking pace," are hereby repealed.

Repeal of certain words in section 159 of Act XX of 1861.

15. After section 168 the following section shall be added, namely—

Addition of section after section 168 of Act XX of 1891.

Cf. Bombay Act III of 1888, section 328.

"168 A. Whoever, without the consent of the owner or occupier or other person for the time being in charge, affixes any posting-bill, notice, placard or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any building, wall, tree, board, fence or pale, or writes upon, soils, defaces or marks any such building, wall, tree, fence or pale with chalk or paint or in any other way whatsoever, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees."

"Bill sticking without permission."

16. In sub-section (*1*) of section 173 the following clause shall be added, namely—

Addition to section 173 of Act XX of 1891.

"when any Government building is endangered by such a fire the officer of the Public Works Department for the time being in charge of the building may exercise the powers conferred on a Magistrate by this sub-section,"

17. To clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 211, the following words shall be added namely—

Amendment of section 211 of Act X of 1891 by adding to clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) and adding a sub-section after sub-section (*2*).

"and fix the term of office of members of the committee;"

and after sub-section (*2*) of the same section, the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

"(*3*) The Local Government may delegate to the Commissioner of any Division the power, to be exercised within such Division, to appoint the members of a committee under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*)."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, has now been in operation for eight years, and certain defects and omissions have been brought to notice which it is the object of this Bill to, respectively, remedy and supply. The amendments which it is proposed to make are all of a non-contentious kind, and several of them merely involve slight verbal alterations.

The only important additions to the Act which it is proposed to make, are those contained in clause 8 of the Bill. These relate to the powers of Committees in regard to the carrying out of proper schemes of lighting, water-supply, drainage and sewage. In providing systems for the supply of water, gas and the like and in carrying out efficient drainage and sewage works, it is often necessary to carry the main arteries of supply through or under private lands, and, in all such systems, there must be adequate power to control private connections with the main channels of supply. In England such powers are conferred, in regard to water-supply and sewage, on all local authorities, by the Public Health Act, 1875, and other statutes. The supply of gas and electricity and the like is, in England, chiefly in the hands of private companies and the powers conferred on local authorities are not so extensive or definite. Similar powers are taken in the Presidency Towns in India, in their respective Municipal laws. The Bill aims at supplying the necessary powers in the case Municipalities in the Punjab, subject to all proper safeguards. It may be mentioned that, under the Municipal Act and rules, no large projects for the execution of public works can be carried out without the sanction of the Local Government, and all such works are constructed by or under the supervision of Government agency, and that there is, therefore, no danger of any misuse of the powers which it is proposed to take in the Bill.

The following note explains the provisions of the various clauses of the Bill.

ALWEYNE TURNER, J. WILSON,

Secretary, Legislative Council. *Member.*

NOTE EXPLAINING THE CLAUSES OF THE BILL.

Clauses 1 *and* 2.—These are the necessary formal preliminary clauses.

Clause 3 (see also clause 4).—Section 11 of the Act states the grounds on which a member may be removed from office. It is proposed to add to these grounds by providing that any disqualification which, if it arose before election, would render a candidate ineligible, will, if it arises after election, be a ground for removal from office.

Clause 4.—This clause effects a corresponding alteration in section 18 of the Act by adding thereto a proviso giving power to the proper authority to refuse to notify the election of any person who could be removed from office under any of the provisions of section 11, thus rendering the election void.

The amendments proposed in clauses 3 and 4 supply an obvious omission in the existing law. As that law now stands, there would appear to be no power to refuse to notify an election, though the person elected might have to be removed immediately afterwards, while a disqualification for election arising after the election takes place, would be no ground for refusing to notify the election or for removing the person elected from office.

Clause 5.—This clause amends clause (*b*) of section 71 of the Act. The use of the word "rules" in this clause is obviously a mistake, as there can be no prosecutions for offences under the rules made under the Act (*vide* sub-section (9) of section 3); the word should be "bye-laws." The Hackney Carriages Act, 1879, and rules made thereunder, has been added to the other laws, fines realised under which go into the Municipal Fund.

Clause 7.—This amends sub-section (3) of section 100 of the Act, by substituting the word "by public notice" for the words "by bye-laws." The fees to be charged in respect of the disposal of the dead bodies of animals may vary from time to time and, as the law now stands, an alteration of the bye-law, with the formalities and delays involved, is necessary on each occasion in which any alteration in the fees becomes necessary. As in several similar provisions, the Committee should have power to fix the fees by public notice.

Clause 8 (see also clause 13).—It has been found that the absence of the word "timber" before the word "wood" in section 103 of the Act, has led to difficulty and inconvenience, and this clause makes the necessary addition. In clause 13 of the Bill, an addition is made to the clauses of section 144, enabling Committees to regulate the stacking of timber and wood. This power is much needed in hill municipalities where careless stacking of timber and wood frequently causes landslips or other grave inconveniences.

Clause 9.—This clause adds to the Act certain sections, as 120 A to H, both inclusive, dealing with the power to run main pipes, main sewers and the like, through private grounds and to regulate all private connections therewith—

> *Section* 120 A.—This section is based on provisions contained in the Public Health Act, 1875 (England); the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1888; the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885, and similar Acts. It provides that, subject to proper notice and payment of compensation for damage, mains may be run through private lands.

Sections 120 B *and* C contain supplementary provisions.

Sections 120 D—H relate to connections, ferrules, meters and the like.

Powers of entry for purposes of survey, inspection and the like, are already given by sections 106—110 of the Act and particularly section 108. Compensation will be assessed under the provisions of section 149.

Clause 10.—This clause makes a few verbal corrections in sections 122, 123 and 125 of the Act. Sub-section (*1*) of section 122 omits to specify latrines and urinals amongst the matters which the Committee may regulate in the case of owners who are not employers of labour, though the liability of large house-holders in these respects should be the same as those of employers of more than twenty workmen (sub-section (*2*)) of the same section. The words "latrine, urinal" are omitted from section 123, while the word "privy" is omitted from section 125. This gives rise to a distinction between "privies" and "latrines" and between "urinals" and "other receptacles for filth." If any distinction can be drawn between a privy and a latrine, it would seem to lie in the assumption that a latrine is a compartment containing several seats, while the privy has only one. There can be no doubt that urinals should be mentioned throughout these sections. The alterations necessary to render these sections consistent and to remove all doubts as to their meaning have been effected.

Clause 11.—Clauses have here been added to sub-section (*1*) of section 143 of the Act, expressly empowering Committees to make bye-laws,—

(1) prohibiting the letting off of fire-works, fire-arms and the like without permission and payment of fees ;

(2) regulating connections, meters and the like, and the charges in respect thereof, in connection with systems of lighting, water-supply, &c.

Clause 12.—This clause adds a sub-section to section 143 of the Act, giving power to Committees, with the sanction of the Local Government, to extend the operation of bye-laws relating to the licensing of vehicles and animals and the rates of hire to be charged for them, to roads and places beyond Municipal limits. This is a very necessary provision.

Clause 13.—See note on clause 7.

Clause 14.—Amends section 150 of the Act, so as to omit the words—"at a walking pace." It is necessary to enable Committees to require that all vehicles driven, at whatever pace, at night, shall carry lights.

Clause 15.—This clause adds a section after section 168 of the Act, regulating bill-sticking, and is modelled on the Bombay Municipal Act.

Clause 16—This clause amends sub-section (*1*) of Section 173 of the Act, which relates to fire-brigades, so as to empower the officer of the Public Works Department, in regard to public buildings in his charge, to exercise the authority given by the section.

Clause 17.—This clause adds provisions to section 211 of the Act, enabling the Government to fix the term of office of members of Committees of small towns, and to delegate the power to appoint such members to Commissioners.

ALWEYNE TURNER, J. WILSON,

Secretary, Legislative Council. *Member.*

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

THE following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 14th July 1900.

Bill No. II of 1900.

A Bill to amend Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, in respect of the descent of Jágírs.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, in respect of the descent of Jágírs ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Note—"Punjab" is defined in the Punjab General Clauses Act, 1898.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Descent of Jágírs Act, 1900 ;

(*2*) It extends to the Punjab ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Act IV of 1872.

New section substituted for Section 8 of Act IV of 1872.

2. The following section shall be substituted for Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, namely—

"Rule of descent in family of assignee of land revenue."

"8. (*1*) Where the Government has heretofore declared or at any time hereafter declares that any rule of descent in respect of succession to any assignment of land-revenue shall prevail in the family of assignees, such rule of descent shall be deemed to prevail, and to have prevailed from the time when the declaration was made, anything in any law or contract to the contrary notwithstanding ;

Provided that no such declaration shall hereafter be made unless and until—

(*a*) the Government is satisfied that the rule of descent to be so declared actually prevails in the family and has been, continuously and without breach, observed in all successions (if any) to the assignment since it was made, or

(*b*) the assignee or his successor in interest for the time being has, by written instrument duly executed by him, either before or after the passing of this Act, signified, on behalf of himself and his family, acceptance of the rule of descent to be so declared and either no succession has taken place since such acceptance, or else in all successions which have taken place since such acceptance the assignment has in fact not devolved otherwise than it would have devolved had the said rule of descent been in force.

(*2*) Any declaration made under sub-section (*1*) may be amended, varied or rescinded by the Government, but always subject to the proviso thereto.

(*3*) Where the rule of descent declared under this section to prevail involves the devolution of the assignment of land-revenue to a single person as impartible property, the assignment shall not be liable to seizure, attachment or sequestration by process of any Court at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the assignee or his successor for the time being in interest, or in satisfaction of any decree or order."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE objects in view in amending Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, as proposed in this Bill, are—

(1) to check the sub-division of *jágírs* or revenue-free assignments among numerous heirs and the consequent gradual deterioration in social status of many of the leading families in this Province ; and

(2) to secure these grants from attachment in execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts.

Section 8 of the Act, (IV of 1872), validates any declaration, as to the rule of descent to prevail in any family or families of assignees of land-revenue, made by the Government by enacting that the rule of descent so declared "shall be held to prevail, and to have prevailed * * * from the time when the declaration was made." The intention was obviously to enable the Government to do what it is proposed in the present Bill to take power to do, but unfortunately the words "has declared," as used in the section, have been held to preclude the application of the section to declarations made after the passing of that Act.

It is open to the Government to impose such conditions as to it may seem fit on grants of the character of revenue assignments, and thus to regulate their descent, but advantage of this fact has not always been taken in the past, and evils have arisen in consequence, which render early action necessary.

The proposed measure restricts the power of the Local Government to make declarations as to the rule of descent, by two conditions, namely, that either (1) the rule declared be the rule which has always prevailed or (2) that the assignee for the time being formally and voluntarily accepts the rule to be declared, as binding on himself and his family. The acceptance is to be effected by an instrument signed by the assignee or his successor for the time being, and an acceptance signified before the passing of the proposed measure will be as operative as one given after it has become law. These safeguards supply a defect in the existing law, and are calculated to remove all possible objection to the amendment proposed in the Bill.

ALWEYNE TURNER,
Secretary, Legislative Council.

C. L. TUPPER,
Member.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—9-8-1900—730.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

PART V.—A.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 18 (of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council).

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, was presented to the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd September 1900:—

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, in respect of the descent of jágírs, was referred, have now the honor to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

2. We have added to the Bill sections 8 A, 8 B and 8 C which empower the Government where necessary—

(1) to pass over heirs unfit to succeed ;

(2) to require any successor to an assignment in respect of which a declaration has been made under section 8 to provide suitable maintenance out of the assignment for members of the family of the late or any former holder of the assignment.

3. These additions have been made in accordance with the advice of Mr. E. W. Parker, late Legal Remembrancer to the Punjab Government; and appear to us to be consistent with the policy of Government as declared in paragraph 8 of the letter of the Government of India in the Revenue Department, No. $\frac{330}{202-2}$, dated the 9th February 1899.

4. We are of opinion that where the rule of descent already actually prevailing in any family of assignees and continuously and without breach observed in all successions (if any) to the assignment since it was made involves the devolution of the assignment as impartible property to a single person, the assignment should have the benefit of the exemption from attachment and the like accorded in certain cases by sub-section (*3*) of section 8. In particular we think this benefit should extend to all the assignments granted in perpetuity after the 25th November 1859 which, under the orders of that date, are inheritable, unless a different rule of succession has been prescribed in the grant, integrally by a single heir.

5. It appears to us, however, that this result can be attained by including all jágírs which come within the above descriptions in declarations under section 8 (*1*) made in accordance with proviso (*a*) of that sub-section. As the Bill thus makes sufficient provision in this behalf we propose no further alteration.

6. The Bill as introduced was published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*—

In English

On the 26th July, 2nd and 9th August 1900.

In Urdu

On the 2nd, 9th and 16th August 1900.

7. We are of opinion that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

C. L. TUPPER.

J. M. DOUIE.

SURAJ KOUL.

The 12th September 1900.

Annexure to Report of Select Committee.

Bill No. II of 1900.

AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

A Bill to amend section 8 *of the Punjab Laws Act,* 1872, *in respect of the descent of Jágírs.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, in respect of the descent of Jágírs;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

...te—"Punj-..." is defin-... in the Punj-... General ...auses Act, ...98.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Descent of Jágírs Act, 1900 ;

(*2*) It extends to the Punjab ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

...ct IV of ...872.

New section substituted for section 8 of Act IV of 1872.

2. The following section shall be substituted for section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, namely—

"Rule of descent in family of assignee of land-revenue."

" 8. (*1*) Where the Government has heretofore declared or at any time hereafter declares that any rule of descent in respect of succession to any assignment of land-revenue shall prevail in the family of assignees, such rule of descent shall be deemed to prevail, and to have prevailed from the time when the declaration was made, anything in any law or contract to the contrary notwithstanding :

Provided that no such declaration shall hereafter be made unless and until—

(*a*) the Government is satisfied that the rule of descent to be so declared actually prevails in the family and has been, continuously and without breach, observed in all successions (if any) to the assignment since it was made, or

(*b*) the assignee or his successor in interest for the time being has, by written instrument duly executed by him, either before or after the passing of this Act, signified, on behalf of himself and his family, acceptance of the rule of descent to be so declared and either no succession has taken place since such acceptance, or else in all successions which have taken place since such acceptance the assignment has in fact not devolved otherwise than it would have devolved had the said rule of descent been in force.

(*2*) Any declaration made under sub-section (*1*) may be amended, varied or rescinded by the Government, but always subject to the proviso thereto.

(*3*) Where the rule of descent declared under this section to prevail involves the devolution of the assignment of land-revenue to a single person as impartible property, the assignment shall not be liable to seizure, attachment or sequestration by process of any Court at the instance of a creditor for any demand against the assignee or his successor for the time being in interest, or in satisfaction of any decree or order.

Power to annex certain conditions to assignments when the rule of descent is declared.

8 A. When the Government makes any declaration under section 8 it may by notification in the local *Government Gazette* direct that the rule of descent thereby declared to prevail shall be subject to the following conditions or either of them, namely :—

(*a*) That each successor to the assignment shall be approved and accepted as such by Government.

(*b*) That any successor to the assignment shall, if the Government so require, make such provision out of the assignment as the Government may consider suitable for the maintenance of the widow or widows (if any) and other members of the family (if any) of the last or any previous holder of the assignment:

Provided that—

(1) the Government shall not refuse to approve and accept as a successor to the assignment any person who by the rule of descent declared under section 8 to prevail is next in order of succession unless that person is in the opinion of Government unfit to succeed to the assignment ; and

(2) if the Government should exercise its authority under clause (*a*) of this section and refuse to accept as the successor the person indicated by the rule of descent as next in order of succession, then the next person entitled to succeed after the person so rejected, who is approved and accepted by Government, shall succeed.

8 B. When the Government has issued a notification under the authority of section 8 or of section 8 A of this Act, it shall have full power and authority to do all acts and things necessary to enforce the rule of descent declared by such notification to prevail and all or any of the conditions attached thereto.

Power to enforce rules and conditions under sections 8 and 8 A.

8 C. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary which may appear in the conditions on which any assignment has been made, the Government is hereby empowered to declare that the rules, conditions and powers enacted by sections 8, 8 A and 8 B of this Act may be made applicable after notification in the local *Government Gazette* to such assignments.

Authority for Government to declare former assignments subject to the rules, conditions and powers enacted by sections 8, 8 A and 8 B.

SIMLA :
The 12th September 1900.

ALWEYNE TURNER,
Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—27-9-1900—720.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 AND 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 AND 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

THE Council met at Government House, Lahore, on Saturday, the 14th April, 1900.

PRESENT:

His Honour Sir WILLIAM MACKWORTH YOUNG, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. L. TUPPER, C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Rái Bahádur MADAN GOPAL, M. A., Barrister-at-Law.

The Hon'ble Sardár BHAGAT SINGH, C. I. E.

The Hon'ble Nawáb MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN, C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM, C. I. E.

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES WILSON.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Nawáb MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM, C. I. E., and the Hon'ble Mr. J. WILSON, took their seats as Members of Council.

PUNJAB LIMITATION (ANCESTRAL LAND ALIENATION) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. MADAN GOPAL moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the period of limitation of suits arising out of the alienation of land by persons subject to the Customary Law in force in the Punjab, be taken into consideration. He said :—

" In moving that the Bill to regulate the period of limitation for suits arising out of the alienation of ancestral land by persons who are subject to the Customary Law in force in the Punjab be taken into consideration, I will briefly recall to the Council the circumstances under which the Bill was introduced, and make some remarks on the changes which it has undergone in form and in some of its details when passing through the Select Committee.

" In this province, a peasant proprietor belonging to an agricultural tribe has been found, by inquiries made by Settlement and Judicial Officers, not to be competent, by Customary Law, to transfer ancestral land without necessity or without the consent of agnates descended from the same common ancestor to whom the land originally belonged. These agnates have power to control dispositions which would act prejudicially to their interests. The alienation gives them a cause of action to have it set aside as against them, so as not to affect their succession. The question as to the date on which their cause of action arises and when the period of limitation for a suit by them commences to run, though at first it appears to be very simple, has in practice given rise to several conflicting rulings. Up to 1895, the general belief was that twelve years' actual possession gave a good title. This was in accordance with the general policy of the Limitation Law. The Ruling No. 18 of 1895 laid down that this general belief was unfounded. For the reasons given in the judgment, the date when the possession of the alienee became adverse to the reversioner is not the date of the alienation, but the date of the death of the last owner. So that if the transfer took place, say, in 1860, and the alienor died in 1890—a not uncommon occurrence—the reversioner would be competent to sue the alienee till 1902—*i. e.*, forty-two years after the alienation. Even the learned Judges themselves felt that their pronouncement would lead to very serious consequences and that hundreds of titles, till then deemed secure, might be called in question. Accordingly they drew the attention of the Government to this evil in April 1895. The matter has thus been under discussion for the last six years. In August last, I had the honour to introduce the Bill by which the restoration of the old period of limitation was proposed. The matter was referred to a Select Committee which submitted its report in November last. The amended Bill and the Report of the Select Committee were republished six months ago, so that the Council will see that the matter has received long and anxious consideration and been before the public for at least nine months and is, in my opinion, now ripe for consideration and to be passed into law.

" The Select Committee considered the following points :—

" (*a*). The substitution of the word " land " for " immoveable property." The Secretary of State for India had suggested that the period of limitation should count from the date on which the transfer was attested in the Register of Mutations. As our Revenue papers only deal with agricultural land, the presumption is that the scope of the measure was intended, in that quarter, to be confined to such land. Moreover, so far as enquiries have gone, it has been established that a restriction as to alienation exists only as regards agricultural land and not *quâ* any other property—moveable or immoveable. As to moveable property, the power of the proprietor is absolute, and, as to ancestral houses, inquiries have not shown that custom placed any restriction on his right of alienation. The Bill was, therefore, so amended as to leave out the indefinite expression "property" and to confine it to agricultural land. In consequence of the above, a definition of " land " was inserted in section 3. This definition was taken bodily

from the Tenancy Act. This was the view of the Select Committee, but there have been divergent views on the point which will be mentioned when I move for leave to make certain amendments.

"(*b*). In Article 1 of the first column of the Schedule the words "son or" were added before the word "reversioner."

"(*c*). Another change made was in the starting point of limitation: whereas in the first Bill, this point was the date of the alienation, the Select Committee fixed three separate starting points. Accepting the suggestion of the Secretary of State, it was provided that the period of limitation will begin to run from the date of the attestation of the entry, if any, made in the Register of Mutations. Such registers are maintained under the Land Revenue Act and, under section 34, it is obligatory on the alienees to report the fact of alienation to the Patwári. Not only is this obligation laid down by law, but it is exceedingly likely that, in his own interest, to remove all cloud from his title, the alienee will be induced to make this report. The next provision is one which lays down that the period of limitation will also run from the date of taking physical possession of the property alienated. Those who are conversant with the law of limitation will see at once that this provision will apply only to those cases where actual tangible possession is taken, *i.e.*, some corporeal or perceptible act done which of itself conveys, or ought to convey, to the mind of a person, notice that his right has been prejudiced. It excludes the notion of possession through a tenant. The third starting point was provided for cases where there was no present right to possession,—where, by the nature of the transaction, the alienor does not give or agree to give immediate possession to the alienee. This provision was made for cases of what are called simple or collateral mortgages, or *hypothecs* in the language of the Roman Law. As the matter will have to be discussed in connection with an amendment on the point, no more need be said at present on the subject.

"(*d*). An important change was made in regard to the date from which limitation should begin to count in cases where the alienor may have died before this measure becomes law.

"After due consideration, the Select Committee were of opinion that the second clause of Article 2 of the Bill should be omitted. The object of the Bill is to restore the state of things which existed before the Full Bench Ruling above referred to was passed, *i.e.*, that the law should be placed on the basis upon which it had previously been believed to stand. The Legislature has made no provision in the Limitation Act for suits of the nature of those contemplated in this Bill, so that we are not changing any *law*, but simply enacting a law where none existed before.

"And even if we were abrogating a right—if a right can be said to have been created by a ruling of Court—we were removing the more harmful of two evils.

"This requires some explanation. There are two evils: Insecurity of title of those who bought at a time when the theory of the restricted right of alienation was not known and paid full value for the property believing it to be unincumbered. Why should these people be punished for an innocent act? Why should the theory of restricted ownership be used retrospectively to their disadvantage? In support of the other evil, a remonstrance has been made against our passing a law which would have the effect of prejudicially affecting reversioners who have an existing right to sue. Are reversioners deserving of more consideration than those men whose titles have been twice assailed, (*i*), when it was ruled that a proprietor has a restricted power of alienation, and (*ii*), when it was decided that the limitation for a suit for possession by the reversioner begins from the death of the alienor. These persons are entitled to say: (*i*) "we bought the property at a time when the law did not recognise the right of any other than the alienor in the property, why should *ex post facto* law operate against us? and

(*ii*) we submitted to this harsh treatment and have now matured our title by twelve years' adverse possession. We have obtained full and complete title in another way well known to law. Even this you assail and assail so as to affect past transactions." Who suffers the greater hardship? The alienees who may be ousted of their property, for which they paid full value, by judicial legislation, which admittedly affected past transactions of long standing and affected them violently and abruptly, or the reversioners who did not stir themselves but lay dormant for over twelve years at first and have now done nothing to impeach titles for six years? There is such a thing as retrospective legislation, and this is eminently a case for our interference. Surely the alienees are more innocent, having paid full value and been allowed to treat the property as their own for all these years.

"There is, of course, nothing essentially wrong and unjust in retrospective laws. Our only duty is to safeguard *vested* rights. And, in my humble opinion, the alienees have stronger vested rights than the agnates. The large majority of persons who are likely to be affected are ignorant villagers who give but little thought to the decisions of Courts. It is a large assumption that the people know anything about changes in law made by judicial decisions and, therefore, we should not be deterred in making any provision which deprives a person of a right which it was never intended he should have and he never contemplated that he possessed. Again, more than five years have passed since the publication of the Full Bench Ruling and the time that has intervened has been sufficiently long for vigilant people to have enforced their rights and we are not bound to assist the indolent or help the dilatory. Again, it is indefensible and inequitable to leave a large number of titles open to question for a considerable time. The popular doctrine of twelve years' adverse possession giving a complete and secure title, is eminently desirable and should be maintained, especially because the purchasers were, in most cases, unaware that the Chief Court would, at a future time, hold that an agriculturist land-owner had a restricted power of alienation. Moreover, there does not seem to be any justification in the Customary Law for placing the son or reversioner in a different position, as regards limitation, to that allotted to a son governed by Hindu Law. Twelve years seem to be ample time to allow, for any one who desires to do so, to contest an alienation. It is, on the whole, more important to give an immediate and complete security to all alienees who have had possession for twelve years than to compromise matters by safeguarding the rights which a certain number of reversioners have believed themselves to possess since 1895. In addition to this it seems to be illogical to enact a saving clause for cases where the alienor may have died before the passing of the Act. This could be made clear by the following examples:—

"On a certain date in 1886, *A* alienated to *B* and *C* to *D*. Suppose *A* dies one day before this measure becomes law and *C* a day after. According to the view of our critics, the reversioners of *B* should have twelve years, or some shorter time, from the death of *A*, whereas the reversioners of *C* should have no such time, to bring their suit—why should a difference of two days in the demise of the two alienors make all this difference of years? In either case the hardship is equal. There is no greater severity in the former. The proposed omission would make the two cases alike, the limitation uniform, and the treatment logical

"These are the grounds on which we have made the alterations."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MADAN GOPAL stated that certain amendments, of which he had given notice, stood in the list of business circulated to Members; he desired to put those amendments in a somewhat altered form, as shown in the printed paper now placed on the table. The changes made were more in the form and language than in the substance of the amendments.

His Honour the President said that, with reference to Rule 27 of the Rules of Business, it was open to any Member to object to the proposed amendments being moved in their altered form.

There being no objection, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill proceeded to move the first amendment standing in his name, and, in doing so, said :—

"The first amendment which I beg leave to propose is as regards the definition of the word "land." There appears to be some difference of opinion as to what property is governed by the Customary Law. The Members of the Select Committee followed the opinions of eminent Judges, like Sir M. Plowden, Sir Charles Roe, and Mr. Justice Chatterji, in holding that the Customary Law places restrictions on the alienation of agricultural land only. The whole principle underlying the enjoyment of, and succession to, lands in villages held by a body of proprietors belonging to one tribe or descended from a common ancestor is that the land does not belong absolutely to the individual holder for the time being—that all the members of the village community originally held their lands in common—that the land provided the subsistence of the group and must not leave its possession, and restrictive rules were made to secure the common interests of the family or the clan. These rules, from their nature, apply to lands only which existed originally and have come down from ancestors. Houses and enclosures have increased according to the requirements of the increasing population. While in the original settlers' time there may have been a few houses only, as their descendants increased in numbers, more accommodation was required and houses multiplied. The alienation of these houses concerns only the members of the domestic family, as opposed to dispositions of ancestral land which affect the genealogical family or all the descendants of the original owner. Again, the right of dwelling in a village is distinct from that of holding land in the estate attached to the village. When a sharer's share is alienated, his dwelling house does not necessarily go with it. As an additional reason it may be mentioned that these so-called usages have acquired great support from the policy of the British Government which considers it politically expedient to prevent the transfer of land from the agricultural tribes to outsiders. Most Indian officials who have administered justice are distinctly of opinion that there would have been no recognition of these usages but for this policy. During the Muhammadan and Sikh times, alienations to strangers sometimes took place. There are many instances extant, but no objection was ever raised. Since land has become marketable under British auspices and the scarcity of land with increase of population is making itself felt, the tribal feeling has changed and has taken advantage of the policy, and the feeling now is that a co-sharer has only a life interest in the land he inherits—a sort of general law of entail. British policy has had its last manifestation in the Land Alienation Bill introduced into the Imperial Council last year. That Bill confines itself to agricultural land only. Inasmuch as the policy underlying these customs and the proposed Bill is the same, there does not appear to be any reason why these customs should cover a wider ground. But it is the opinion of some officers of great ability and experience that the restriction as to alienation applies also to the homestead of the village—to the houses and enclosures in the *abádi*, and, in deference to their opinions, I move that, for clause (*b*) of Section 3 of the Bill, the following be substituted, namely—

"(*b*) the expression "land" shall mean land which is occupied or has "been let for agricultural purposes, or for purposes subservient to agriculture, "or for pasture, and shall include buildings and other structures on such land, "and also land included within the limits of village sites, and buildings and other "structures on such land."

The Hon'ble MR. WILSON said :—"I desire to support this amendment, which will have the effect of extending the benefit of the Act to land and houses in the village, instead of confining it to agricultural land outside the village site. I understand that although it has not been distinctly held by the Chief Court that the custom restricting alienation, without consent of the heirs or

reversioners, extends to land and houses inside the village site, it has not been ruled that it does *not* apply to such property. My own impression is that there are villages in the Punjab in which such a custom can be proved to exist, and, as we are, by this Act, making titles in alienated land more secure, I think the opportunity should be taken to secure the titles in such land situated inside village sites and in the houses located on it. Personally I should have preferred that, as originally proposed, this Act should extend to all ancestral immoveable property, but it seems to be the general opinion that there is no custom restricting alienation of house-property in towns, even though it be ancestral. Accepting that view, I accept the present amendment as sufficient, seeing that it will cover all ancestral immoveable property except house-property in towns, which requires no such protection."

The Hon'ble Nawáb MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN said that he agreed with the Hon'ble MR. WILSON in thinking that the original wording of the Bill, by which it applied to all ancestral immoveable property and not merely to ancestral land, was preferable, but the definition of the expression land now proposed would remove any real objection to the expression "ancestral land," as it would cover the case of houses and land in the village site. He wished, however, to be informed whether, if a person owned agricultural land in village A and a house in the *abádi* of, but no agricultural land in, village B, the proposed definition would extend to the house in the *abádi* of village B ?

The Hon'ble the Mover replied that it would.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MADAN GOPAL said :—"The next amendment that I desire to lay before the Council is with respect to the starting time of limitation as provided for in the Schedule. Transactions which have to be considered may be divided into two broad classes. First, those in which possession is given, or agreed to be given, *i. e.*, in which a present right to possession is given by the transfer. These are cases of sale, gift, usufructuary mortgage and exchange. These, again, may be sub-divided into (*a*) where possession is taken ; (*b*) where, though the right to possession is given, yet for some cause possession is not taken. In the former case, limitation can safely run from the date of attestation of the transaction in the Revenue Records (an act which takes place publicly in the village itself) or from the date the alienee has acquired physical possession of the land. The second is the case which has presented some difficulty. The question is put—What of those cases where a right to possession is given and yet possession is not taken ? If time were to run from the date of alienation, it would be very hard on the reversioner, as the twelve years may run out before he becomes aware of the transfer. Suppose *A*, the land-owner, lets land to *B*, and while *B* is in possession as tenant, a secret sale is made to him. If the period of limitation were to count from the date of sale, which *ex hypothesi* is kept secret, it might run out before the reversioner becomes aware of his right to assail the transaction. This is possible but, in my opinion, exceedingly unlikely. An alienee, in his own interest and to safeguard his title, will in all probability have the transaction entered in the Revenue papers. It is not in human nature, much less in the nature of a wily money-lender, to buy property and yet not take all precautions against his title being questioned. But granted that there may be such cases, there is the law contained in Section 18 of the Limitation Act which lays down that if the parties to a contract intentionally conceal the fact of sale, in that case the reversioner will be taken to have been kept from the knowledge of his right to sue by fraud, and time will run against him from the moment he discovers the fraud, *i. e.*, obtains knowledge of the transaction. In my opinion this provision will amply meet such cases. But it has been thought, by gentlemen for whose opinions I have great respect, that there may still be cases that

are not covered by section 18 and, in deference to their views, I propose that the following be substituted for the entries in the third column of the Schedule to the Bill, opposite the first article in the first column of the Schedule, namely—

"*First*—in any case in which, at the time of the alienation, possession is "given or agreed to be given"—

"(*a*) the date (if any) on which the alienation was attested by the "Revenue-officer having jurisdiction, in the register of mutations maintained "under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887;

"(*b*) or, if the alienation has not been so attested—the date on which "the alienee takes physical possession of the land alienated;

"(*c*) or, in cases not provided for in (*a*) or (*b*)—when the facts entitling "the plaintiff to impeach the alienation first become known to him.

"*Second*—In the case of a mortgage without possession—the date of "the alienation."

"As respects these last I may state that, as the reversioner will enter into possession on the death of the alienor, a declaratory suit is optional for him. He need not bring it and will suffer no damage, and, therefore, there is no harm in making the date of alienation the starting point for a *declaratory* suit in his case.

"A warning is, however, necessary with respect to the alteration in (*c*). Our Courts are notorious as quarters where perjury is most committed. While a Ját will speak the truth under the village tree in the midst of his own people and dare not speak otherwise for fear of disgrace, he feels no compunction of conscience in telling a lie in Court, and, when charged with it, will excuse himself on the ground that the statement was made in Court, as if that is the usual thing and a matter of course. If we lay down, as the starting point, the date on which the reversioner becomes aware of his right to sue, a flood of false evidence will be let in on the Courts and they will not know how to repel it. Everything will depend on the statement of the plaintiff. Even if he had earlier notice, he will try and fix the time when he obtained the information at some date within the period of limitation, and his statement, even though false, will have to be accepted. This is a grave evil, but it may be said, on the other side, that the defendant has to thank himself for this disadvantage. If he had only made a report, this difficulty would not have arisen and consequently the merits are in favour of the reversioner. On this ground I lay the amendment before Council."

The Hon'ble MR. WILSON said:—"In supporting this amendment I should like to add a few remarks to the explanation given by the Hon'ble Mover. In all cases in which possession of agricultural land is given, or agreed to be given, the alienee is bound, by Section 34 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, to give notice of his acquisition of the right to the Patwári, in order that an order attesting the alienation may be passed by a Revenue-officer, and it is only in cases in which the alienee has failed in that duty, and has failed to take physical possession of the land alienated, that he will have to prove the plaintiff's knowledge of the facts in order that he may benefit from clause (1) (*c*) of the amendment. If the alienee has fraudulently, or otherwise, failed to perform his duty in this respect or to take possession, it is only fair to the reversioners that their right to sue should not be injured by his failure, and he will have himself to blame if his failure makes it difficult for him to prove when the facts became known to the reversioner."

The Hon'ble MR. CUNNINGHAM said:—"I should like to suggest a sight alteration in the form of this amendment. I should prefer to see clause (*b*) placed before clause (*a*), so that physical possession should supply the first, and

the attestation in mutation proceedings the second starting point of limitation—thus following the natural order of events. This would necessitate a slight modification of language, thus—

" (*a*) the date on which the alienee takes physical possession of the land "alienated ;

" (*b*) or, if physical possession has not been taken, the date (if any) on "which the alienation was attested, &c., as in the Hon'ble Mover's paper."

The Hon'ble MR. MADAN GOPAL said that he saw no serious objection to the transposition of clauses (*a*) and (*b*), but it would, perhaps, be better to make all three clauses alternative rather than successive, and to provide that the earliest contingency, in point of time, should be the starting point for limitation.

The Hon'ble MR. WILSON said he was afraid he must object to the Hon'ble MR. CUNNINGHAM'S proposal, as it was the duty of the alienee to have the alienation entered by a Revenue-officer and, if he failed to carry out this duty, he should not benefit by his failure.

His Honour the President said :—" I think I must overrule the amendment suggested by the Hon'ble MR. CUNNINGHAM on the ground that it is out of order under Rule 27 and is objected to. I am not prepared to suspend the rules in order to admit of its being put to the Council."

The Hon'ble Nawáb MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN said :—" I wish to propose a further amendment to clause (*c*) of the amendment put forward by the Hon'ble MR. MADAN GOPAL. On the one hand, no provision is made for making the date of the registration of the deed evidencing the alienation a starting point for limitation, while, on the other hand, the cases in which the period is to run from the date on which the facts entitling the plaintiff to impeach the alienation first become known to him, should be narrowed down as closely as possible, as it is extremely difficult to fix the time when the facts first come to the plaintiff's knowledge and the door to false evidence and hard swearing is thus opened. I would suggest that the following be added to clause (*c*), namely—

" in case the deed is not registered, and,

" if it is registered, the date of registration."

The Hon'ble MR. MADAN GOPAL thought there was no serious objection to the proposed amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. WILSON said :—" I am compelled to object to this alteration also. In all cases, when such alienations are effected by registered deed, it is the duty of the alienee to have the alienation attested, and he should not be in a position to neglect that duty and then claim that the period should run from the date of registration, which may have been concealed from the reversioners."

His Honour the President said :—" For the reasons given on the Hon'ble MR. CUNNINGHAM'S amendment, I must disallow the Hon'ble the Nawáb's amendment also."

The motion, as made by the Hon'ble MR. MADAN GOPAL, was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MADAN GOPAL said :—" The third amendment which I beg leave to move is, that the following be substituted for the entries (*a*) and (*b*) in the third column of the Schedule to the Bill, opposite the second article in the first column of the Schedule, namely—

" *First*—If no declaratory decree has been obtained—

" (*a*) as in (*a*) above ;

" (*b*) as in (*b*) above;

"(*c*) or, in cases not provided for in (*a*) or (*b*)—when the facts "entitling the plaintiff to impeach the alienation first become "known to him, or the date of the alienor's death, whichever "event happens first.

"*Second*—If a declaratory decree has been obtained—the date of the "alienor's death."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MADAN GOPAL said :—"I now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed. I do not think I need make any further remarks in support of the motion.

His Honour the President said—

"This Bill, which has for its object the settling of titles in cases where certain ancestral property has been alienated by persons subject to the Customary Law in force in the Punjab and such alienation is impugned, has been necessitated by a decision of the Chief Court, Punjab, passed in 1895, whereby the period of limitation for suits to dispute such alienations was ruled to commence from the death of the transferor, thus disturbing the generally received notion that twelve years' continuous possession gave a good title in such cases. The result of the Bill, which this Council is about to pass into law, will be practically to restore the twelve year period of limitation instead of leaving the period dependent on the life of the alienor. The case appears simple, but it has proved somewhat intricate, and I have to express my obligation to the Hon'ble Mover for the time and pains he has bestowed upon it—and for the able exposition of the subject which he has given in his speech. There can be no question that this small piece of legislation is much needed and will serve a useful purpose."

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

LAHORE : E. W. PARKER,

The 14*th April* 1900. *Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Punjab.*

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—26-4-1900—765.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 AND 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 AND 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

THE Council met at Barnes Court, Simla, on Saturday, the 14th July, 1900.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MACKWORTH YOUNG, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. FANSHAWE, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir *Nawáb* AMIR-UD-DIN AHMED KHAN, K.C.I.E., of Loháru.

The Hon'ble *Nawáb* MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. JAMES WILSON, M.A.

The Hon'ble MR. C. L. TUPPER, B.A., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble MR. J. McC. DOUIE, C.S.

The Hon'ble Rája PANDIT SURAJ KAUL, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. L. TUPPER, the Hon'ble Mr. J. McC. DOUIE and the Hon'ble Rája Pandit SURAJ KAUL took their seats as Members of Council.

THE PUNJAB LAND PRESERVATION (*CHOS*) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain portions of the territories of the Punjab situate within or adjacent to the *Siwálik* Mountain Range or affected or liable to be affected by the action of streams and torrents, such as are commonly called *chos*, flowing through or from, or by the deboisement of forests within that range. He said:

" I have the honor to present the report of the Select Committee upon the *Chos* Bill and to move that it be taken into consideration. I must ask for the indulgence of this Council for the long delay in presenting it, as the report bears the date of October last. At the time of signing, however, it was agreed that the members of the Select Committee should consider it once more, if necessary, when all the opinions of officers upon the Bill had been received. It was impossible, however, for me, owing in the first place to the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Delhi, and in the second place to the pressure of famine work, to be present at the meetings of this Council, subsequent to October, or to consider the report further with the other members of the Select Committee, and as these gentlemen are now no longer Members of the Council, I present the amended Bill and report as originally framed by us.

I need not, I think, detain the Council with any statement of the change made in the Bill by the Select Committee as these are fully contained in our report. So far as they are not changes of drafting they are all in the direction of safeguarding private rights of various kinds, but at the same time they do not I think, in any way affect the essential provisions of the Bill for the protection of the Siwálik slopes and restriction of the damage done by *chos* torrents in the past. The amendments of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, which by the leave of the Council I shall have to move, are also all in the same direction. The Select Committee were of opinion that no such change had been made in the Bill as called for its republication, and I now beg to move that the report and the " amended Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe then proposed that the amendments to the Bill suggested by the Select Committ ee be accepted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe asked leave to propose the amendments of which he had given notice, and which had been set down on the List of Business circulated to members. He said:—

" The first amendment which I have to propose is merely a verbal one, namely, that the words " or lying waste " in the second line of clause (2) of Section 8 be omitted as being superfluous. "

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe said: " My second amendment relates to the proviso to clause (2) of Section 8 of the amended Bill. This amendment is proposed in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, and will, I think, commend itself to all. It is that to the words of the proviso which at present exempts only cultivated or culturable land from the effect of a declaration by Government under the section the following words be added " or yields any produce of substantial value," thus widening the category of lands exempted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe said: "The third amendment also relates to Section 8, and if approved will take the form of clause (3) of that section, the present clause 3 being renumbered clause 4. It is provided on the suggestion of local officers to facilitate the ascertainment of the wishes of the majority of owners and occupiers of a *chos* bed when Government proposes to take action under Section 8 with regard to such a bed, and is as follows:—

"When the owners or occupiers of such locality are unable to agree among themselves regarding the carrying out of such measures, the decision of those paying the larger amount of land revenue shall be held to be binding on all."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe said: "The fourth and last amendment which I have to propose is also in part brought forward in accordance with the wishes of higher authority and fulfils the statement which I made in introducing the Bill, that the original owners of the land reclaimed by the action of Government in *chos* beds vested in Government should be allowed the first opportunity of purchasing such land should Government decide to sell it. This too is, I think, a provision which will meet with the approval of all. The second clause of the new section merely provides for the keeping of accounts to allow the values mentioned in the first clause to be ascertained. The new section by which it is proposed to give effect to the above principle will be inserted after Section 11 of the amended Bill and be numbered Section 12, and the numbering of the succeeding sections will be altered accordingly, and is as follows:—

"12. (*1*) If in any case the Local Government decides to dispose of any land acquired absolutely and in perpetuity under the provision of Section 8, clause (*2*), it shall in the first instance offer the proprietary right of the land to the original owner or owners thereof for such price as it considers proper not exceeding—

"(*a*) the amount expended by Government on the reclamation of the land, or

"(*b*) the capitalised value of the net income arising from the land reclaimed.

"(*2*) For the purpose of ascertaining the amount expended on the reclamation of the land, the Local Government shall at the time of declaring the land to be vested in it under Section 8, clause (*2*), give such directions as it may consider necessary for keeping proper accounts of the expenditure it may incur in reclaiming and protecting the said land."

The Hon'ble Nawáb Muhammad Hayát Khán asked whether it was intended that sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1) of the proposed section would apply to the original owners as well as the public; if so he would wish, with the leave of the President, to propose an amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe replied in the affirmative, but having explained the terms of the section and having pointed out that the clause might b for the benefit of the original owners, as the capitalised value of the next income might be less than the amount expended by Government on the reclamation of the land, and that the section only declared that the maximum price should not exceed either of the amount mentioned in the two sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*), the Hon'ble Nawáb Muhammad Hayát Khán begged leave to withdraw his application to be allowed to propose an amendment.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Fanshawe said: "I have now the honor to propose that the Bill, as amended, be passed."

His Honor the President said: "As explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Fanshawe in introducing this Bill in August last, measures for arresting the serious damage caused in the Hoshiárpur and Jullundur Districts by the erosion of the Siwálik Range of hills in the former have been under consideration since 1876, when the evil was first brought prominently to notice by that friend of the people, Mr. Coldstream, then Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur. It was discussed in the early stages of the proceedings by Mr. Baden-Powell, brother of the defender of Mafeking, and noted on in the Punjab Government Secretariat by two Members of this Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Tupper and the Hon'ble Mover, and every Lieutenant-Governor and Financial Commissioner since then has had a hand in elaborating the scheme which is now before us. When at last the proposals reached the Government of India and the Secretary of State they met with a cordial reception. And no wonder, for the magnitude of the evil will be fully appreciated when it is considered that no less than 120,000 acres of cultivated land in 1,070 villages have been practically devastated by the inundation of sand poured over the face of the country by the ever-widening torrents descending into the fertile plains of Hoshiárpur and Jullundur from the neighbouring Siwálik Range.

"To deal with such an enemy, drastic measures are necessary. The evil has been caused by the denudation of the hills and it is only their afforestation that can stop it. This means closure of grazing and interference with rights long exercised but long abused. Every effort has been made to make this interference as little oppressive as is possible under the circumstances, but even if the precautionary provisions embodied in the Bill fail to deprive it of some of its stringency there is a certain retributive fairness in exacting some curtailment of their privileges from those who, without realizing perhaps what they were doing, have by stripping their hills of every particle of verdure rendered them sources of irreparable injury to their neighbours in the plains below. For substantial interference in their rights they will receive compensation; the indirect restraint involving some inconvenience and possibly some loss is the price they will pay for the inconsiderate use they have made of these hills in the past.

"At the same time an attempt has been made to keep the balance between the inhabitants of the hills and those in the plains who have hitherto been the sufferers and in whose interests the measure is devised. The owners of the villages in the plains affected by the torrents are to be called upon to help Government in its efforts to help them by planting out the sandy beds, a measure which has already been found possible and beneficial, or by other means, and in default the Bill reserves to Government the power to step in and take its own measures, the rights of the owners of such beds being held in abeyance or even extinguished.

"These are the main outlines of the measure to which this Council is now asked to give its assent. If there were greater power of co-operative action on the part of the people they might have been left to take such action themselves, or at most a measure putting the means of self-help at their disposal would have been sufficient. The Bill to some extent aims at doing this, but more is required. If the Government does not undertake the remedy, it will not be applied. We have tried to apply it in such a way as to avoid hardship to all parties, and though we cannot be sure of complete success in repairing past damage we are pretty confident that the measure will, if left to its operation, have a beneficial effect in preventing further deterioration of one of the most fertile tracts in the Province."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 AND 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 AND 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

THE Council met at Barnes Court, Simla, on Saturday, the 22nd September 1900.

PRESENT:

His Honor Sir WILLIAM MACKWORTH YOUNG, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, *presiding*.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. C FANSHAWE, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble *Nawáb* MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES WILSON, M A.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. L. TUPPER, B.A., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. McC. DOUIE, C.S.

The Hon'ble Rája Pandit SURAJ KAUL, C.I.E.

BILL TO AMEND SECTION 8 OF THE PUNJAB LAWS ACT, 1872.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tupper presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Section 8 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872. He said: "In presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Descent of Jágírs Bill I have to make a few remarks in modification of what I said in regard to the working of the measure at the last meeting of this Council.

"The original intention was to take up only the cases of those perpetual *jágírs* exceeding Rs. 250 in annual value which have been held from some date prior to that of the orders of 1859; the assumption being that in all later cases a rule of integral descent to a single heir would be provided in the *sanad.* It has, however, been pointed out that it is only by means of a declaration of the rule of descent under Section 8 as amended that a *jágírdár* can make certain of that exemption of the *jágír* from seizure, attachment or sequestration by process of Court which is conferred by clause 8, sub-clause (3), of the Bill. Accordingly it is now proposed to call for a return of all perpetual *jágírs* of the annual value of Rs. 250 and upwards, from whatever date they run; and in all cases in which the actually prevailing rule of descent involves the devolution of the assignment to a single person as impartible property, to make a declaration accordingly under the amended law. The consequence will be that in all these cases the *jágírs* will get the benefit of freedom from attachment by order of Court.

"As regards perpetual *jágírs* of the value just mentioned where the rule of descent does not at present involve devolution to a single heir, the form of instrument providing for the acceptance of the rule of primogeniture which will be offered to the *jágírdárs* will be slightly amended so as to bring it into accordance with what we propose to enact to-day.

"I mentioned at the last discussion that by the form of instrument the Government was empowered when necessary to pass over heirs unfit to succeed and to require the successor to the grant to provide suitable maintenance out of the assignment for members of the family. These provisions now appear in the Bill, and will therefore be applicable not only in cases in which an instrument accepting the rule of primogeniture is now executed, but also in all cases in which a declaration is made under clause 8, sub-clause (1) (*a*).

"These rules are in accordance with past practice and the necessities of the case. It will be observed from the provisos to clause 8 A that special care has been taken to show that the power to pass over an unfit heir is subject to the claim of the family to the continuance of the assignment. The language now used on the subject of maintenance differs slightly from that employed in the form of instrument which has been approved. As I said last time, the succession might be conditional on the successor making adequate provision out of the grant for the proper maintenance of the widow or widows and child or children (if any) of the last of any previous holder. This form of words, however, would exclude members of the family who were not descendants of the last or any previous holder, as for instance the nephews of the deceased *jágírdár* or his first cousins if the grant had been made to his father. It would also exclude sons whose legitimacy or full legitimacy might be questioned, but who might be acknowledged as sons and by family custom admitted to maintenance. The reference therefore to the members of the family has now been made sufficiently wide to include all whose claims to maintenance might in any case deserve consideration.

"With these remarks I beg to submit the Report of the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. Tupper moved that the Report of the Select Committee and the Bill as amended be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tupper said: "I have now the honor to propose that the Bill, as amended, be passed."

His Honor the President said: "The object of this Bill was so fully and ably expounded by the Hon'ble Mover at the meeting of this Council held on the 14th July last, that it is unnecessary for me to undertake any description of it. It embodies all that can now be done to rectify an omission dating from more than half a century ago, whereby the descent of jágír grants made in perpetuity to the influential families of the Punjab prior of 1859 has been governed by the law or custom applying to the grantee, instead of the only law which was calculated to maintain the dignity of those families and their usefulness to the State, the law, I mean, of primogeniture. The attempt which was made by Lord Canning in 1860 to place this matter on a proper footing failed of any large measure of success, because the adoption of the rule of primogeniture was made to depend upon the will, not alone of the head of the family but also of his reversioners. Under the operation of the Bill which is about to become law the option will rest solely with the grantee for the time being, and we hope that this option will be largely used. I shall be glad if the few remarks which I have to make on this occasion help in any way to bring about this result.

"And first I have to observe that the jágírdár who elects to apply the rule of primogeniture to his jágír will in no way limit the chances of its continuance. Every member of the family who under the prevailing method of partition could inherit the smallest share in the original grant will, if the rule of primogeniture is applied, be entitled to succeed to the whole if there is no nearer heir surviving. The lapse of these ancient grants is the last thing which the Government desires, and there is no latent design in this measure for swelling the Treasury receipts.

"Secondly, it is to the enormous advantage of the fine old families of this aristocratic frontier Province that the Government bounty which represents their *insignia* should devolve upon one single member at a time, and that member the head of the family. For rendering the best service to the Government, for adequately maintaining the dignity of the house, for preserving harmony amongst its members, each family needs its head, its spokesman, its representative, with whom all the visible tokens of authority should rest, and under a rule of primogeniture I see greater probabilities of an increase in the number of men of the stamp of Sir Sahib Diál, Sir Nehal Singh Chachi, and Sir Imám Bakhsh Khán.

"And, lastly, there is the tangible benefit, secured by the adoption of the rule of primogeniture, of immunity from attachment or sequestration of the jágír which is subject to that rule of descent.

"The officers of Government will do their part to persuade the jágírdárs of the Province to whom these remarks apply to exercise their discretion wisely in their own interests, and in those of their family which the Government desires to maintain in honour, wealth and dignity. It will rest with the jágírdárs themselves to decide whether they will avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded to them, and I hope to find that they will do so freely. They may rest assured that if they do, the advantages which I have described will be theirs, and that they have nothing to fear from seconding the efforts of the Government which have been made solely in their interests."

The motion was put and agreed to.

BILL TO AMEND THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, 1891.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson said: "The Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, has been circulated for opinion, and opinions have been received from the Municipalities of Delhi, Simla, Lahore and Amritsar, from the Deputy Commissioners of those districts and of Ráwalpindi, and from

the Commissioners of Delhi, Lahore and Ráwalpindi. All are agreed that the amendments of the Act which are proposed in the Bill as introduced are advisable. Some comparatively unimportant alterations in the wording have been suggested, and I am about to propose amendments accordingly. A number of other valuable suggestions have been made for the amendment of other sections of the Act than those dealt with in this Bill, but it has not been considered advisable to take action on them at present, as the proposed amendments are mostly of a contentious nature, and would require to be more fully discussed than they have yet been. They will no doubt be taken up and receive full consideration in the proper quarter. Meanwhile I have to propose only such amendments as relate to the clauses of the present Bill.

"I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, be now taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson asked leave to propose the amendments of which he had given notice, and which had been circulated to members. He said: "The new clause (*f*) of sub-section (1) of Section 11 enables the Local Government to remove by notification any member of Committee who has *since his election* become subject to any disqualification which would have rendered him ineligible *if it had existed at the time of his election.* The words which it is now proposed to add will enable the Local Government to remove any member who was actually disqualified at the time of his election, but whose disqualification was not brought to light at the time.

"I move that in clause 3 of the Bill the following words be added to the proposed new clause (*f*) of sub-section (1) of Section 11 :—

"'or if it appears that he was at the time of his election subject to any such disqualification.'"

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson said: "I beg to move that in clause 9 of the Bill in the proposed new Section 120 A for the word 'sewage' in line seven the word 'sewerage' be substituted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson said: "It has been pointed out that the proposed new Section 120 A does not cover the case of a ventilating pipe being carried up the side of a building. I therefore move that in clause 9 of the Bill in the proposed new Section 120 A for the words 'or over any building or land' in line twelve the words 'over or up the side of any land or building' be substituted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson said: "The fourth amendment is of some importance. As the clause stands in the Bill the Municipal Committee are given the power to carry out water-supply, drainage, and other works, 'provided that no nuisance is created by any such operations.' The word 'nuisance' has nowhere been authoritatively defined, and it might be argued that almost any operations affecting private property, as for instance digging a drain through a garden, are a nuisance to the owner or occupier. The addition of the words proposed in the amendment will enable the Committee to carry on the work so long as no unnecessary inconvenience is caused; while the further proviso and Section 120 B will entitle the owner or occupier to compensation for any real damage done.

"I beg to move that in clause 9 of the Bill in the first proviso to the proposed new Section 120 A after the word 'nuisance' in line one and before the word 'is' the following words be inserted:—

"'more than is necessarily caused by the proper execution of the work.'"

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson said: "Amendment 5 is required for the same reasons as amendment 3. I beg to move that in clause 9 of the Bill in the proposed new Section 120 B for the words 'or over' in line four the words 'over or up the side of' be substituted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson said: "Amendment 6 is proposed in accordance with a suggestion made by the Secretary to the Municipal Committee of Amritsar and supported by the Commissioner of Lahore. It explains itself.

"I therefore beg to move that in clause 10 of the Bill after the word 'added' in line four the following words be inserted, namely:—'In sub-section 3 of Section 122 after the word 'privy' wherever it occurs the words 'latrine or urinal' shall be added.'"

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson said: "Amendment 7. As Section 120 H gives the Committee full power to fix rates and charges in respect of connections and meters, it is unnecessary to repeat the provisions regarding those charges. I therefore beg to move that in clause 11 of the Bill the words beginning with 'the fees' in line eight to the end of the clause inclusive be omitted from the proposed new clause (*m*) in sub-section (1) of Section 143."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson said: "Amendment 8. Under the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 143 no bye-law made under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of that sub-section by the Committee of a Municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force (as it is for instance in Lahore and Amritsar and other large towns) applies to any vehicle to which that Act applies. The other insertion of the words proposed in this amendment is therefore necessary to render the proposed sub-section (4) operative in the neighbourhood of such towns. The Municipal Committee is the authority which makes rules for a Municipality under the Hackney Carriage Act, and the powers conferred for this purpose under that Act are practically the same as those conferred by clauses (*a*) and (*b*) above quoted; so that the rules regarding vehicles plying for hire are much the same, under whichever Act they are passed.

"I therefore move that in clause 12 of the Bill in the proposed new sub-section (4) of Section 143 at line three after the words 'of sub-section (1)' and before the word 'may' the words 'or of any rules made under the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879,' be inserted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson said: "Amendment 9. This corrects what seems to have been merely a clerical mistake.

"I therefore beg to move that in clause 15 of the Bill in the proposed new Section 168 A the word 'board' be inserted between the words 'tree' and 'fence' in line eight."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Wilson said: "I have now to move that the Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, as amended, be passed."

His Honor the President said: "I have only to say, in regard to this Bill, that the necessity for passing it without delay arises from the circumstances of Simla, where it has been found necessary to secure for the Municipal Committee certain powers relating to the schemes for improving the drainage, lighting and water-supply which, it is hoped, will greatly improve the summer capital of the Supreme and Punjab Governments. In view of this special urgency no provisions have been admitted into the present Bill which seemed likely from their controversial nature to impede its course through this Council, and the opportunity has only been seized to make a few other amendments which experience has shown to be desirable and which hardly admit of criticism. This line of treatment which was explained by the Hon'ble Mover in his speech introducing the Bill has been strictly adhered to, and accounts for our having had to disregard some valuable suggestions which may be taken up at a future date."

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

SIMLA: ALWEYNE TURNER,

The 22nd September 1900. *Secretary. to the Legislative Council of the Punjab.*

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—27-9-1900—720.

Government Gazette Extraordinary

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 1st January 1900.

No. 1.—Appointment of Fellows.—Under the powers conferred upon him by clause (*b*) of Section 6 of Act XIX of 1882, the Chancellor of the Punjab University is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the said University:—

The Right Reverend G. A. Lefroy, D.D., Bishop of Lahore.

A. F. D. Cunningham, Esquire, C.I.E., I. C. S., Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshâwar Division.

A. W. Stratton, Esquire, PH. D., Registrar, Punjab University.

Lála Sundar Dás Súri, M.A., Assistant Registrar, Punjab University.

A. S. Hemmy, Esquire, B.A., Professor of Science, Government College, Lahore.

C. C. Caleb, Esquire, M. B., M. S., Professor of Physiology and Botany, Medical College, Lahore.

Maulvi Fazl Dín, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Lahore.

Sardár Narindar Singh, Sardár Bahádur, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar.

Lála Hans Ráj, B.A., Principal, Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.

S. Robson, Esquire, M.A., Principal, Government College, Lahore.

W. R. H. MERK,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—2-1-1900—50.

Government Gazette Extraordinary

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DATED JUNE 6, 1900.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2666.

Simla, the 6th June 1900.

THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1900-1.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow three hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of *Three-and-a-half Per Centum Per Annum*, payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December. The notes will be in the form annexed to this Notification and they will not be discharged before the 31st day of December 1920, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be published in the *Government Gazette.*

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 3,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 4th July next. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or 300 Rupees or multiples of those sums.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE.—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants-General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore, on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 3rd July and up to the local time corresponding to 12 o'clock in Calcutta on the 4th July; provided that—

(a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant-General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(b) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(d) the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the local Office of the Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in favour of the Accountant-General;

(e) the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore;

and the Accountant General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-cetificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas : a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna ; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms : (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes[1] standing in the name of, or endorsed to, the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

[1] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.*

8. (*a*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right to declare, on or before the 27th June, the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted. If not so declared, the said minimum rate will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time), on Wednesday, the 4th July next, and those received under the terms of the note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants-General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Lahore at the local time corresponding to noon Calcutta time, on the same day ; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders ; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100 : preference will however be given to small tenders, not exceeding Rs. 2,000, at the lowest rate, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

Allotment-Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General[2] as soon as possible after the 4th July ; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

[2] For tenders received by the Accountants-General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore, and payable at those places, the Accountant-General will issue the allotment-certificates.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 8 (*a*)) will be made payable upon the 20th August.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 20th July:

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 20th August:

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 12th September:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100.

14. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 100), bearing interest from 31st December 1900, and he will also receive interest at 3½ per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1900.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1900 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1900.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

FORT WILLIAM, THE

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at 3½ per cent.*

No. *of* 1900-1.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury, at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees One Hundred only from the at the rate of three-and-a-half per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor-General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1920, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1920.

FORM OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Three-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 6th June 1900, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of* † (*or at the* † *Branch of the Bank of* † ; *or into the Public Treasury at* † *as the case may be*)—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank or Treasury.

The first instalment, as near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 20th July 1900.

The second instalment, as near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 20th August 1900.

The balance on or before 12th September 1900.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 20th August 1900.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at ‡

‡ Here insert *C. D.'s* address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—(1) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

The Comptroller-General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Darwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the Principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by myself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants-General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Lahore will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller-General and the Accountant-General at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant-General and payable in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, or Lahore), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 100, Rs. 300, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be substantially of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2666, dated 6th June 1900 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated 6th June 1900*), *the abovenamed tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000, of the* 3½ *Per Cent. Loan of 1900-1 at the rate above mentioned on or before and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000 bearing interest from*

CALCUTTA;
The 6th June, 1900.

A. F. COX,

Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—6-6-1900—750.

Government Gazette Extraordinary

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1900.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

FRONTIER.

The 16th November 1900.

No. 1635.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased specially to extend the said section to the Ḥazára, Peshávar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghási Khan Districts.

J. M. DOUIE,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—16-11-1900—730.